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Continuous functions and universal theorems

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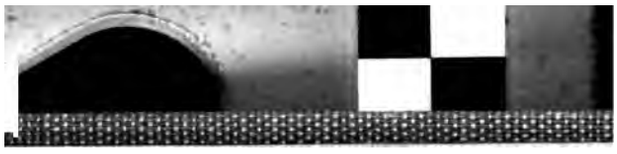

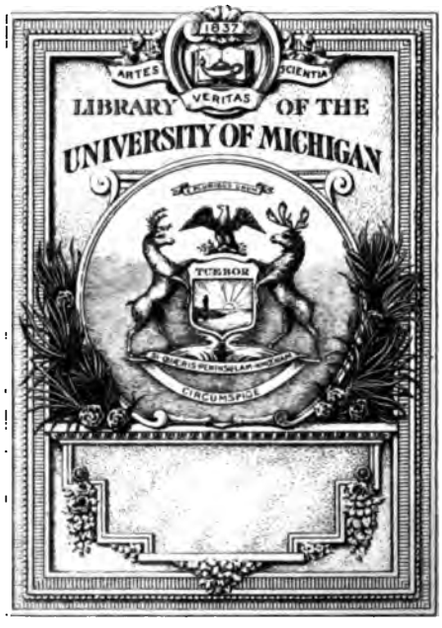
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PUTNAM'S HANDBOOK

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

A SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES PRESENTING, IN PARALLEL COLUMNS, A RECORD OF THE MORE NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY, TOGETHER WITH AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF SUBJECTS

COMPILED BY

GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM, A.M.

AND CONTINUED TO DATE UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

With Historical Chart, Maps, and Genealogical Tables

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK AND LONDON
The Knickerbocker Press

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

In 1832, the late George P. Putnam published, under the title of *The World's Progress*, a cyclopædia of facts and events that had been compiled by himself, and that had originated in notes taken as a guide for his own historical reading. The work was reprinted in successive editions during the ensuing forty years (that is to say up to the year of the author's death) and the entries were added to and expanded until the 300 pages of the original issue had developed into a portly volume of 1200 pages. A demand continuing through more than a third of a century may be accepted as evidence that the plan of *The World's Progress* and the material presented in it had been found of service by students of history and by readers generally. The cyclopædia portion of the compilation came, necessarily, to be superseded by works of reference of later origin, and *The World's Progress* was, therefore, allowed to go out of print. There continued, however, to be demand for the historical tables, the plan of which was original with Mr. Putnam, and since 1870 this division of the work has been issued with material corrections and additions in successive editions compiled under the editorial supervision of the son of the original editor.

In the edition now presented, while the scheme and arrangement of the original editor has been left unchanged, the entries have been carefully revised and in part rewritten, and the record has been brought down to date. The editors of this new edition have found it desirable to include a comprehensive alphabetical index of subjects, by means of which can be located promptly any event referred to in the body of the book.

The edition also includes a number of tables presenting the genealogies of the more important of the historic families of Europe, genealogies which make clear their family and dynastic relations to each other.

Under the scheme devised by Mr. Putnam (a scheme which made his volume practically unique), the events occurring throughout the world at the same period of time are recorded in parallel columns. This arrangement calls in the powerful assistance of visual association by showing at a glance simultaneous occurrences in different countries, which enables the memory to grasp and to retain a hold of the dates and the relations with each other of important events. It also helps to emphasize the lesson that the history of any one nation is only a part of the history of the world, and that the proper way to study history is to trace the relations with each other of the peoples scattered over the face of the globe.

As the wiser historians and instructors do not fail to emphasize, the precise date of an event is in itself a detail of minor importance, which has value chiefly in serving to trace its relations to other events and in undertaking the influence of one upon the other. The reader, for instance, who learns that in 1492, under the patronage of Queen Isabella of Spain, Columbus accomplished his historic voyage to the Western Hemisphere, may properly be interested in noting, by carrying his eye across the columns of two pages, what rulers were at that time in control of other European States, some one of whom might possibly have secured for his own realm the prestige of the great discovery. In like manner, it is essential for a right understanding of the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, for the thoughtful reader to keep before him the personalities of the monarchs and of other leaders of men who were contemporary with Luther, with Leo X, and with the Emperor Charles V.

These Tabular Views, while invaluable in the practical worl of historical instruction, will be found extremely useful by t' general reader. The writer of these lines has for many ye

kept the volume at his elbow as an indispensable reference in connection either with reading or with writing. The work was designed particularly for the many who appreciate the importance of having trustworthy historical information conveniently at hand but who have not within reach comprehensive histories or the time to go through these for the facts desired.

It has been the intention of the editor in the several instances in which events and dates have become a matter of controversy, to follow the authorities most generally accepted. It may easily, however, be the case that an occasional date or statement has been retained which some scholarly reader may find ground to question; such a critic can only be referred back to the latest investigators for the authoritative decision that seems to him to be important and that it is not practicable to attempt in a condensed summary of the world's history such as is presented in the present volume. The study of history and the intelligent reading of history should be, as stated, a study of the relations of events to each other made with the view of securing as far as practicable an understanding of the causation of these events and of the influence exercised upon them by historic characters, by the leaders of men. This is the information which the publishers are undertaking to present to the public, on both sides of the Atlantic, in *The Handbook of Universal History.*

G. H. P.

EDITOR'S NOTE TO THIS EDITION

In the edition of the *Handbook of History*, issued in 1916, the historical record was brought down to the close of December, 1915. The volume presented, therefore, the more important of the happenings which marked the beginning of the world

war, and recorded the events, political and military, of the first eighteen months of the struggle. The war has been brought to a close with the complete triumph of the Allies, and it is fitting that the chronicle of this great victory should be fully presented in a new edition of the *Handbook*. This summary has now been brought down to the close of the Peace Conference at Paris.

The historians will probably agree that no war in history has produced such momentous and far-reaching results, for the status of the nations and for the interests of the peoples of the world, as have been brought by this war of 1914–1919. These results include not only the overthrow of the Prussian, Austrian, and the Russian Empires, but the repudiation, probably for all time, of the theories of government by divine right. Czars, Kaisers, and Kings have been swept away to be replaced by governments which will be directly representative of the popular will.

We are at the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind; in the development of organized society. Every date in the past four crowded years marks a step in human progress and a survey of the entries in the columns of our Tabular Views brings to the student, as if through a moving picture, a panorama of the stately march of events, a march which now appears to foretend the realization of the views of Tennyson in 1875:

When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be;

. . . . . .

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags
were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

G. H. P.

NEW YORK, June, 1919.

MAPS

	PAGE
Sketch Map of the Roman Empire in the Time of Trajan, A.D. 98–117	52
Sketch Map of Europe, 476 A.D.	64
Sketch Map of Europe, 800 A.D.	76
Sketch Map of Europe, 1200 A.D.	100
Sketch Map of Europe, 1429 A.D.	120
Sketch Map of Europe, 1648 A.D.	150
Sketch Map of Europe, 1815 A.D.	184
Sketch Map of Europe, 1876 A.D.	240
Sketch Map of Europe, 1914 A.D.	364
Historical Chart	*At End*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Ancient History	2
Mediæval History	64
Modern History	120
Genealogical Tables	369
Historical Index	471
Supplementary Index	505

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	Asia.	Africa.
5000	(*about*). At this date flourishing city states appear in the Mesopotamian region, indicating an antiquity for Babylonian civilization that may be carried back approximately to the eighth or ninth millennium B. C.— In Egypt the latest research has brought the sixth millennium B. C. within the scope of history.		5000 (*about*). The rule of pre-dynastic kings whose tombs at Abydos reveal an advanced state of civilization (De Morgan, Amélineau, Flinders-Petrie).
		4500 (*about*). Struggle among the kings of Kengi, Kish, Shirpurla, and Gishban, in Babylonia.	
			4400 (*about*). Menes, the first king of united Egypt (Brugsch; Budge, 1902).
		3800 (*about*). Sargon I. of Akkad extends his power over the Mediterranean coast and Elam.	
			3733. Reign of Khufu (Cheops), pyramid builder.
3700	The Great Pyramid at Gizeh, erected by Khufu (Cheops).		
			3666. Reign of Khafra (Chephren). pyramid builder.
			3633. Reign of Menkaura (Mycerinus), pyramid builder.
		3000 (*about*). The kings of Ur extend their sway over Akkad and Shumer.	
			2500 Reign of Seankhkara, who despatches an expedition to the land of Punt for spices.
		2450 (*about*). Beginning of Arabian and Elamitic irruptions into Babylonia.	
		2400 (*about*). Babylon first appears as a city of prominence.	
2300	The Code of Khammurabi, in Babylon, one of the most important bodies of ancient legislation.	2300–2250 (*about*). Khammurabi, ruler of Babylon, unites Babylonia under his sway and enacts a code of laws.	2300. Amenemhat III. reclaims the province of Fayyum by diking off Lake Mœris, and builds the celebrated Labyrinth.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	Asia.	Africa.
			2200–1700. Egypt ruled by the Hyksos, or "shepherd" kings.
4000–2000.	Babylonian language, commerce, and institutions predominant in the Mediterranean regions of Asia.	2000–1700 (*about*). Babylonia conquered by the Kassites; Assyria appears under its priest-kings.	
2000	Industry flourishes in Babylonia under the Kassite kings; manufactures largely in the hands of Phœnicians.		
			1700. Aahmes I. expels the Hyksos and begins series of conquests in Asia.
			1600. Queen Hatshepsut (Hatasu) despatches an expedition to Punt.—Thothmes III. conquers Palestine, Phœnicia, and part of Asia Minor.
			1466. Amenhotep IV. (Amenophis) attempts to substitute the worship of the sun for the old religion of the country: he fails.
		1450–1300. Height of the Hittite power in Asia Minor and Syria.	
1400	The Tell-el-Amarna Letters reveal the close connection between Egyptian and Babylonian civilization, and show the latter language to have been the common medium of commerce and diplomacy in the lands of the Mediterranean.		
			1333. Rameses II. carries on war against the Hittites; greatest of royal monument builders.
1330	The epic poem of Pentaur celebrates the exploits of Rameses II. in Asia.—Erection of the Rameseum and the temple at Luxor (in part).		
		1300 (*about*). Shalmaneser I. reigns in Assyria, with Calah as the capital.	
		1250. The Phœnicians appear as a race of colonizers.	
		1140 (*about*). The Kassites expelled from Babylonia.	
		1100 (*about*). Tiglathpileser I. of Assyria wages war successfully against Babylonia, Elam, and in Syria.	
		Tyre rises to primacy among the Phœnician cities.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
		1270 (*about*). The Exodus (Budge).	
1100	(*about*). The Mycenean art flourishes in Greece and the Ægean.		
		1055 [1] (1080 [2]). Saul becomes king.	
		1033 [1] (1047 [2]). Accession of David.	
		993 [1] (1017 [2]). Accession of Solomon.	
993	(*about*). The temple of Solomon built with the aid of Phœnician workmen.		
		953 [1] (978 [2], 930 [3]). Separation of Judah and Israel.	
			950 (*about*). Tiglathpileser II., beginning of Assyrian greatness.
		949 [1] (973 [2]). Shashank I. of Egypt plunders Jerusalem.	
930	(*about*). The beginning of the Homeric poems.		
		929 [1] (958 [2]). Asa becomes king in Judah.	
		899 [1] (931 [2]). Omri becomes king in Israel.	
			885. Accession of Asshurnasirpal, who wages successful campaigns in the north and the east and advances to the Mediterranean.
880	(*about*). The Lycurgan legislation in Sparta.		

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. [2] J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. [3] Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece and Rome.	The World Elsewhere.
		1582. The earliest date in the Parian chronicle preserved in the Arundelian marbles.	
1250	Egypt: reign of Menephthah the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus.—The country is invaded by pirates from the north whose names would indicate a possible Grecian origin.		
			1123. The beginning of the Chow dynasty in China, which retained the throne for nearly nine hundred years.
		1100. Age of the Dorian migration into the Peloponnesus, and the planting of Dorian and Æolian colonies in Asia Minor.	1100. Cadiz (Gadir) founded by the Phœnicians.
966	Accession of Shashank I. (Sheshonk, Shishak), who invades Palestine in the time of Rehoboam.		
		880. The age of Lycurgus.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
		873 [1] (917 [2]). Jehoshaphat becomes king in Judah.	860. Accession of Shalmaneser II., who continues the process of conquest.
		853 [1] (900 [2]). Death of Ahab of Israel.	
		843 [1] (887,[2] 841 [3]). Jehu seizes power in Israel.	
		792 [1] (811,[2] 789[3]). Uzziah begins rule in Judah.	
		790 [1] (825,[2] 782 [3]). Jeroboam II. succeeds in Israel.	
747	Beginning of the Babylonian Chronicle and the Canon of Ptolemy.		747. Nabonassar ruler in Babylon.
			745. Accession of Tiglathpileser III. of Assyria, who wages war against Chaldæa, Syria, and the kingdom of Israel.
		728 [1] (727,[2] 720 [3]). Hezekiah succeeds in Judah.	727. Accession of Shalmaneser IV., who besieges Samaria (722).
		722 [1] (721 [2, 3]). Samaria taken by Sargon II. of Assyria; end of kingdom of Israel.	722. Assyria attains its highest development under Sargon II.
			705. Accession of Sennacherib, who makes his capital at Nineveh.
		701 [1, 3] (700 [2]). Sennacherib's failure in Palestine.	
700	(*about*). In Greece lyric poetry flourishes: Kallinus, Archilochus, Simonides of Samos.—Nineveh beautified and strengthened by Sennacherib; it becomes the most celebrated capital of Assyria.		

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. [2] J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. [3] Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece and Rome.	The World Elsewhere.
850	(*about*). Foundation of Carthage by the Phœnicians.		
		776. The First Olympiad, accepted starting point for the period of authentic history.	
		770. Sinope on the Black Sea founded.	
		753 (754). Foundation of Rome (legendary).	
		743–724. First Messenian War: Sparta triumphant.	
		734. Foundation of Syracuse.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
			681. Accession of Essarhaddon; who conquers Egypt in 670.
			668. Assyrian Empire divided between sons of Essarhaddon; Asshurbanipal rules in Assyria; Shamashshumukin, in Babylonia.
			648. Assyrian Empire reunited.
			645. Elam conquered by Assyria.
			626. Babylon independent under Nabopolassar, founder of the Chaldæan dynasty.
		622.[1] Reformation of Josiah in Judah.	
610	Alcæus, Sappho, Stesichorus, Greek poets.—Necho II. of Egypt attempts to connect the Nile and the Red Sea by a canal; his sailors circumnavigate Africa.		
			606 (607). Nineveh destroyed by Nabopolassar and Cyaxares, king of the Medes.
			605. Nebuchadrezzar II., king of Babylonia; he overthrows the Egyptians at Carchemish.
600	Thales, first of Ionian philosophers.		

[1] Duncker. *History of Antiquity.*

B.C.	Africa.	Greece and Rome.	The World Elsewhere.
693	Taharka (Tirhaka) engages in conflict with Assyria.		
		685. Outbreak of Second Messenian War.	
670	Essarhaddon of Assyria conquers Egypt.		
663	(666). Psammetichus I. liberates Egypt from the Assyrians and unites the country under his sway.		
		660. Foundation of Byzantium.	660. Jimmu Tenno, first Mikado of Japan, leader of the invading forces that conquered the islands.
		655. Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth.	
650	Naucratis founded.		
		625. Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
		620. (*about*). Traditional legislation of Draco in Athens.	
610	(612). Necho II.; invades Syria and defeats Josiah, king of Judah, at Megiddo (609).		
		600. Foundation of Massalia (Marseilles) by the Phocæans.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASI
		597 [1] (598 [2]). First taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar II.	
594	Solon noted as a writer of political elegies and gnomic poetry.		
			586. Nebuchadrezz presses the Pale uprising and d Jerusalem.
		586 [1, 3] (587 [2]). Final destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar II. and end of kingdom of Judah.	
580	The philosophers Anaximander, Anaximenes, and the sage Cleobulus.		
			573. Tyre taken by chadrezzar after that is said to lasted thirteen ye
570	(*about*). First comedy acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon (traditional).		
			561. Evil-Merodach, of Babylon.
560	(*about*). Birth of Gautama (Buddha), founder of Buddhism.		560. Crœsus, king c dia. Solon at his
			556. Neriglissar succ by Labashi Mard Babylon. Asia Minor subject Crœsus.
			555. Nabonidus overt Chaldæan dynast Babylon.

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. [2] J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish En pædia*. [3] Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		594. Legislation of Solon in Athens.	
589	(591). Apries (Hophra) joins with the king of Judah against Nebuchadrezzar, but he does not succeed in preventing the destruction of Jerusalem.		
		585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
		584. Corinth overthrows tyranny of the Cypselidæ.	
			578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome (legendary). To him is ascribed the introduction of the census and the division of the citizens into centuries.
570	(572). Amasis II. overthrows Apries.		
570	-530 (*about*). Amasis establishes close connection between Greece and Egypt, and grants the Greeks living in Egypt extensive privileges.		
568	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadrezzar.		
		560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	WESTERN ASIA.
550	(*about*). Thespis performs the first tragedy at Athens. (traditional) Pythagoras, his travels and emigration to Magna Græcia.		
530	Learning encouraged at Athens by Pisistratus, who makes a large collection of Greek authors.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Crœsus made prisoner. — THE LYDIAN KINGDOM ENDED.
		538. Edict of Cyrus for the RETURN of the JEWS. Joshua Zerubbabel.	538. BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded.
			529. Cambyses, king of Persia.
			525 (527). Cambyses invades Egypt.
			521. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.
520	Simonides, Anacreon, poets.	520 (519). Rebuilding of the temple begins. Zechariah, Haggai.	
		516 (515). Dedication of the second temple.	
515	Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.		
510	(509). Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of Republic at Rome.		
			508. (*about*). Darius leads a vast expedition into Scythia and accomplishes the subjection of Thrace in the following years.
505	Heraclitus of Ephesus and Parmenides of Elea, philosophers.		
500	(*about*). The Carthaginians make voyages of exploration and colonization down the western coast of Africa.		500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis (499).

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		548. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt.	
		546. The Spartans overthrow the Argives.—The Greeks in Asia Minor are subjected by the Persians.	
		534 (*about*). Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.	534. Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome (legendary).
525	Psammetichus III., last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis. EGYPT BECOMES A PERSIAN PROVINCE.	527. Pisistratus dies.	
		514. Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton.	
		510. The Pisistratidæ expelled.—Democracy established at Athens.	510 (509). The Tarquins expelled from Rome. BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS, first CONSULS of Rome.
			508. War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsenna (legendary).
500	(*about*). Voyage of Hanno the Carthaginian down the western coast of Africa, related in the "Periplus."	500. The Athenians and Eretrians give aid to the Greeks of Asia Minor against Persia, and thereby arouse the hostility of that power.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
500	Beginning of historical writing in Greece in the persons of Hecatæus and Dionysius of Miletus.		
			492. Persian army despatched against Greece; its failure.
			490. Darius sends a second army against Greece.
			486. Xerxes, king of Persia.
			481. The expedition of Xerxes into Greece.
480	Phrynichus, Æschylus. Pindar, and Bacchylides, dramatic and lyric poets.		
			478. Death of Confucius —China distracted by internal wars.
478	History of Herodotus ends.		
468	Sophocles defeats Æschylus for the tragic prize.		
			466. Persians defeated by sea and land at the Eurymedon.
			465. Xerxes assassinated; Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus) king of Persia.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome and Italy.
			496. Victory of Lake Regillus gained over the Latins with the aid of Castor and Pollux.
		494. Miletus reduced by the Persians.	494 (493). The secession of the Plebs and the creation of the tribunate.
			491. Coriolanus banished (legendary).
		490. Invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of MARATHON.	
		489. Miltiades disgraced.	
			486. Spurius Cassius arouses the hostility of the Patricians by his agrarian agitation, and on the expiration of his consulate is put to death.
			485. Gelo becomes tyrant of Syracuse.
		483. Aristides banished.	
480	Hamilcar Barca invades Sicily at the head of a Carthaginian army; defeated by Gelo in battle of Himera, and slain.	480. Battle of Thermopylæ. Athens burnt by Xerxes. Battle of Salamis.	480. The Carthaginians defeated by Gelo at Himera in Sicily.
		479. Mardonius a second time takes Athens. Defeat of the Persians at Platea and Mycale on the same day.	
		478–477. Athens rebuilt. —The Piræus fortified.	478. Hiero becomes tyrant of Syracuse.
		477–449. The campaigns of Cimon, son of Miltiades.	477 (*about*). The legendary war against Veii and the fall of the Fabii.
		471. Themistocles banished.	471. The Publilian Laws vest the election of the tribunes in the comitia of the tribes.
		466. The Persians twice defeated at the Eurymedon by Cimon.	
			465. Democracy in Syracuse.
		464. 3d Messenian War.	
		461. Ostracism of Cimon. —Pericles rises to power.	
460	Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.		

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		458[1] (398[2]). Ezra goes to Jerusalem.	
450	Callimachus, traditional inventor of Corinthian order of architecture.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus, and in the peace of Callias recognize the independence of the Asiatic Greeks. 447. Revolt of Megabyzus, satrap in Syria, forces Artaxerxes to concession.
445	Zeno, Anaxagoras Protagoras, and Empedocles, philosophers; Phidias, the finest sculptor of antiquity; Euripides, tragic poet; Crates and Cratinus, comic poets; Herodotus, father of Greek history; Polygnotus, painter.	445. Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah. Sect of Samaritans.	
432	(433). Meton begins his lunar cycle. Thucydides, historian.		
			425. Xerxes II., king of Persia. 424. Darius II., king of Persia.
400	Death of Socrates, the greatest of ancient moralists.		

[1] Graetz. [2] Oppert.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
		458. War between Athens and Corinth. 456. Cimon recalled. Completion of the Long Walls of Athens.	458. Cincinnatus, Dictator.
454	Greeks in Egypt defeated by Megabyzus.	454. Achaia joins the Athenian alliance.	
			451. The Decemvirs and the laws of the 12 tables. The legend of Virginia.
		449. Renewal of war against Persians, who are defeated at Salamis in Cyprus.	449. Quæstorship established.
		447. Athenians defeated at Coroneia by the Bœotians.	
			445. Lex Canuleia permits intermarriage between Patricians and Plebeians.
			444. Military Tribunes and office of Censor instituted.
		440. Pericles takes Samos.	439. Spurius Mælius killed because suspected of royal ambitions.
		437. Amphipolis in the Thracian Chersonesus founded by Athenians. 435. Corinth at war with Corcyra. 432. Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.	
		431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica. 430. The Plague at Athens. 429. Pericles dies, after enjoying power for more than 30 years.	431. The Æquians and Volscians defeated at Mount Ægidus.
			426. Fidênæ revolts, is taken and destroyed.
		424. Exile of Thucydides. Brasidas invades Thrace with a Spartan force. 421. Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.		Asia.
420	Hippocrates, of Cos, the father of medicine. Democritus, the laughing philosopher.		
415	Aristophanes, prince of Ancient Comedy.		
411	Thucydides' history ends and Xenophon's begins.		
			408. Medes make an unsuccessful attempt to throw off Persian yoke.
405	Plato, comic poet.		405. Persians driven out of Africa for a time.
			404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), king of Persia.
			401. Cyrus the younger defeated at Cunaxa; retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
399	From Socrates proceed the great schools of Greek philosophy, the Megaric school founded by Euclid, the Cynic by Antisthenes, the Cyrenaic (Hedonistic or Epicurean) by Aristippus, and the Academic by Plato.		399. Outbreak of war between Persia and Sparta.
			396. Agesilaus invades Asia Minor and repeatedly defeats the Persians.
390	The influence of Plato, the great philosopher, at its height. The historians Xenophon, Ktesias of Knidus, and Philistus of Syracuse.		

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		420. Alcibiades effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.	420. The Campanians make themselves masters of the Greek city of Cumæ.
		415. Athenians invade Sicily and besiege Syracuse.	
414	Amyrtæus, king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.		
		413. The army in Sicily destroyed. Archelaus, king of Macedon.	
		411. Athens governed by the 400. Alcibiades at the court of Tissaphernes.	
410	The Carthaginians invade Sicily.	410. Alcibiades defeats the Spartans at Cyzicus.	
			409. Plebeians first hold the quæstorship.
		408. Capture of Byzantium by Athenians.	
			406. Beginning of a ten years' war against Veii; pay for the first time given to soldiers.
		405. Lysander defeats the Athenians at Ægospotami; 404, takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants. End of the Peloponnesian War.	
		403. Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants.	
		399. Death of Socrates.	
		396. Agesilaus invades Asia.	396. CAMILLUS takes Veii, after a siege of ten years.
		395. War between Sparta and Thebes.	
		394. Battle of Coronea.	
393	Accession of Akhoris, who engages in war against Persia as an ally of Agesilaus of Sparta; he also aids Evagoras of Cyprus.		
			390. The Roman army overwhelmed on the Allia and Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under Brennus.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.		ASIA.
			387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas.
			383. BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates I., king of PONTUS.
			379. Evagoras of Cyprus recognized by Persia as sovereign in return for the payment of tribute.
			376. Persia makes an unsuccessful attempt to reconquer Egypt.
370	Diogenes, the cynic; Isocrates and Isæus, orators; Antiphanes and Alexis, representatives of the Middle Comedy; Scopas and Praxiteles, sculptors.		
			362. Ariobarzanes, king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor.
			360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.
			359. Accession of Artaxerxes III. in Persia.
			356. Artabazus, satrap in Asia Minor, rises in rebellion, and being defeated seeks refuge with Philip of Macedon.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
			384. M. Manlius Capitolinus accused of royal ambitions and thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
		382. Thebes taken by the Spartans under Phœbidas.	
		379. Thebes delivered by Pelopidas and EPAMINONDAS.	
378	Nectanebus I. repels a Persian army commanded by Pharnabazus which invaded Egypt and took Pelusium.		
		376. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos by the Athenians.	376. Beginning of the ten years' struggle over the Licinian Rogations; Plebs prevent election of curule magistrates.
		371. Battle of Leuctra; Spartans defeated by Thebans under Epaminondas. Predominance of Thebes.	371. Curule magistrates appointed.
			367. The Licinian Rogations passed, providing for agrarian relief and assigning one consul to the Plebeians.
		364. Pelopidas killed in battle.	
		362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas.	
361	Tachos, king of Egypt. Agesilaus, the Spartan, aids the Egyptians in their revolt against Persia.		361. Renewed invasion of the Gauls.
		357. Philip II. of Macedon takes Amphipolis.	
		356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	356. Dionysius the younger expelled from Syracuse. First Plebeian dictator at Rome.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
352	Philippics of Demosthenes. Mencius, Chinese sage.		
343	Aristotle appointed tutor of Alexander the Great.		
340	Æschines, Demosthenes, orators; Theopompus and Ephorus, historians; Speusippus, academic philosopher.		340 (346). Artaxerxes in person achieves the reconquest of Egypt.
			338. Assassination of Artaxerxes and accession of Arses.
			336. Assassination of Arses and accession of Darius Codomannus.
335	Pyrgoteles practises the art of stone-engraving and die-sinking.		
			334. Battle of the Granicus.
			333. Battle of Issus.—Alexander the Great overthrows the Persian army.
		332. Jerusalem submits to Alexander the Great.	332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege.
			331. Battle of Arbela.—The Persian army totally defeated.
330	Apelles, the painter; Callisthenes, philosopher. Alexander attempts the fusion of Asia and Europe through intermarriage, perfected communications, etc.		330–328. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE.
			327. Alexander invades India.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE—MACEDON.	ROME, ETC.
		355. The 2d Sacred War.	
			353. Dion put to death, and Syracuse ruled by tyrants.
		352. Philip II. takes the Athenian port of Methone in Macedonia. The Phocians defeated by Philip at Pagasæ in Thessaly.	
			351. First Plebeian censor.
		348. Philip takes Olynthus. 346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council.	
			343–341. The first Samnite War.
		341. Philip makes war upon Athens.	
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon on the Crimesus in Sicily. Artaxerxes III. invades Egypt with an immense army, overruns the country and plunders the temples; Egypt is once more a province of Persia.	340.—lays siege to Byzantium.	340. The Latins defeated at Mount Vesuvius and reduced to virtual subjection by Rome.
		338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Chæronea.	
			337. First Plebeian prætor.
		336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias. ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great.—He pacifies Greece, destroys Thebes, sparing the house of Pindar. 335.—is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia. 334.—invades Persia, and after several great battles (see "*Asia*") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India.	
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander.		332. Treaty between Rome and Alexander of Epirus.
		330. Spartans under Agis defeated by Antipater of Macedon.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
325	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.		
			323. Alexander dies at Babylon; his empire partitioned among his generals.
			321. War among the successors of Alexander.
		320. Ptolemy carries away a large number of prisoners into Egypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.
			317 (*about*). The empire of Magadha in northern India founded by Chandragupta (Sandrocottus). 316. Eumenes put to death by Antigonus.
315	Menander, founder of New Comedy.		315. Formation of a league against Antigonus by Ptolemy, Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus.
312	Appius Claudius Cæcus, Censor, completes construction of the Appian aqueduct and begins Appian Way.		312. SYRIA ruled by Seleucus Nicator; he takes Babylon. Era of the Seleucidæ.
		311. Judea subject to Antigonus.	
307	Museum and Library at Alexandria begun under Ptolemy Soter.		
			305. Seleucus Nicator invades India and wages war against Chandragupta.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
			326. Outbreak of second Samnite War.
		324. Demosthenes banished.	
323	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus); becomes ruler of Egypt after the death of Alexander the Great and the partition of his empire; assumes regal title in 305.	323. Death of Alexander.—The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled. 322. The Greeks defeated by Antipater at Crannon in Thessaly. Death of Demosthenes. 321. Antipater, regent of the empire.	321. The Samnites defeat the Romans at the Caudine Forks and send them under the yoke.
320	Ptolemy makes himself master of Cyprus and Syria.		320. The Samnites defeated at Luceria.
		319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities.	
		317. Phocion put to death by the Athenians. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens.	317. Syracuse seized by Agathocles.
		315. Cassander rebuilds Thebes.	
			314. Insurrection of the Campanians suppressed.
			309. Fabius Maximus defeats the Etrurians at the Vadimonian lake.
308	Ptolemy establishes his power in Cyrene.		
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians at Tunes in Africa.	307. Demetrius Phalereus expelled from Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes.	307. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse.
306–305.	Antigonus invades Egypt, but meets with no success.		
		305–304. Demetrius Poliorcetes besieges Rhodes in vain.	304. End of the second Samnite War.
		303. Demetrius Poliorcetes, general of the Grecian states.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		301. Judea again under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301 Battle of Ipsus.—Antigonus killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts.—Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus.
300	Euclid, of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.—Zeno, founder of the Stoics; Pyrrho, of the Skeptics: Epicurus of the Epicureans.		299. Seleucus begins the building of Antioch.
293	The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.		
			287. Seleucus defeats Demetrius Poliorcetes and keeps him prisoner.
286	At Rome full equality between the Plebeians and Patricians finally established		
285	Theocritus, the father of pastoral poetry; Bion, bucolic poet.		
284	The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.		
283	The Pharos built at Alexandria, the most famous of lighthouses.		
			281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus in the battle of Korupedion.—The kingdom of PERGAMUS founded by Philetærus.
280	(*about*). Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts. Alexandria, the resort of the learned, and centre of trade. The Colossus of Rhodes, the work of Chares of Lindus, erected. Manetho, Egyptian priest *and chronologist.*		280. Antiochus I. succeeds Seleucus.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			300. Plebeians admitted to the priestly colleges.
			298. Outbreak of third Samnite War; Samnites defeated at Bovianum.
		297. Death of Cassander.	
		295. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius.	295. Samnites and Etruscans defeated at Sentinum.
		294. Demetrius seizes the throne of Macedon.	
			290. End of third Samnite War.
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.	
			286. Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the Plebs are made absolute in the state. The end of the long struggle between Patricians and Plebeians.
285	Ptolemy Soter practically abdicates, and is succeeded by his son, Ptolemy II. Philadelphus.		
283	Death of Ptolemy Soter.		
			282. Outbreak of hostilities between Rome and Tarentum; the latter seeks the aid of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
		281. The Achæan League created. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus in the battle of Korupedion.	281. Pyrrhus lands in Italy.
		280. Irruption of the Gauls into Macedonia; Ptolemy Ceraunus slain.	280. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at Pandosia (Heraclea) and at
			279 —Asculum.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.		ASIA.
			275. Antiochus I. defeats the Gauls, gaining the surname of Soter (Savior).
			270 (*about*). Asoka, descendant of Chandragupta, reigns in Magadha; he is a friend of Buddhism.
269	Silver money first coined at Rome.		
			266. Ariobarzanes II., king of Pontus.
264	The Parian Chronicle composed. Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.		
			262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis by Eumenes. 261. Antiochus defeated and slain by the Gauls in a battle near Ephesus; he is succeeded by Antiochus II. Theos.
260	(*about*). Berosus, the historian of Babylon.		
			255. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces. The Tsin dynasty in China commences, under whom the construction of the Chinese Wall is begun.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		279. Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus into Greece.	
		278. —they are defeated near Delphi.	278. Pyrrhus invades Sicily.
		277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	
			275. Pyrrhus defeated at Beneventum, and leaves Italy.
		274. Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	
273	Ptolemy sends an embassy to Rome and enters into friendly relations with the Senate; grain trade between Egypt and Rome developed; refuses the Carthaginians aid against the Romans.		
		272. Pyrrhus besieges Sparta and Argos—is slain, and Antigonus is restored.	272. Fall of Tarentum.
			271. Fall of Rhegium.
		268. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	
			266. With the conquest of the Sallentines the Roman subjugation of Italy is completed.
264	Outbreak of the first war between Carthage and Rome.		264. The first PUNIC WAR.—Appius Claudius defeats Hiero of Syracuse at Messana.
			260. Duilius gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet at Mylæ.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xanthippus, a Spartan general.		256. Regulus gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet at Ecnomus.
		255. Antigonus liberates Athens. Athens joins the Achæan League.	255. The Lacedemonians assist Carthage.—Xanthippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.		ASIA.
253	The Alexandrian scholars and poets, Aratus, Kallimachus, Lycophron, and Apollonius.		253. Arsaces II. (Tiridates I.) succeeds to the throne in Parthia.
			246. Antiochus II. Theos killed by his wife; succeeded by his son Seleucus II. Callinicus.
245	(*about*). Eratosthenes, celebrated geometer and geographer, head of the Alexandrian Library, makes first measurement of circumference of the earth. Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher.		245. War breaks out between Seleucus II. and Ptolemy Euergetes, in which the latter for a time is master of almost the entire Seleucian kingdom.
			241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
240	Comedies of Livius Andronicus, first acted at Rome. — Archimedes, the mathematician.		
			237. Seleucus defeated by the Parthians.
235	Nævius, Roman poet, flourishes.		
			226. Seleucus II. (Ceraunus), king of Syria.
225	Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian.		
			223. Antiochus III. the Great, king of Syria.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			254. Panormus (Palermo) taken by the Romans.
251	Metellus defeats Hasdrubal at Panormus in Sicily.	251. Prosperity of Achæan League under Aratus, who liberates Sicyon and joins it to the League.	
			249. Romans defeated in naval battle of Drepana.
247	Hamilcar Barca takes command of Carthaginian forces in Sicily.—Accession of Ptolemy III. Euergetes in Egypt.		247. Hamilcar holds Hercte against the Romans.
245	Ptolemy Euergetes subdues Syria.		
		243. Corinth taken by Aratus and united to Achæan League.	
241	–238. War with the Mercenaries in Carthage.	241. Agis IV., king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish agrarian reform and re-introduce the Lycurgan constitution.	241. The Roman fleet under Catulus defeats the Carthaginians off the Ægatian Islands.—End of the first Punic War; resulting in the acquisition of Sicily, the first Roman province.
238	Hamilcar begins establishment of Carthaginian power in Spain.		238. Sardinia seized by Rome.
228	Carthagena in Spain, founded by Hasdrubal.	228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth.	
		226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans.	
		225. Cleomenes re-establishes the constitution of Lycurgus at Sparta.	225. The Gauls defeated near Telamon in Etruria.
		224. Cleomenes conquers Argos and is joined by Corinth.	224. The Romans first cross the Po.
			223. The Insubres defeated.
222	Ptolemy IV. Philopater, king of Egypt.		

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
220	Plautus, Roman comic poet. The Alexandrian grammarians and editors, Zenodotus and Aristophanes.		
			217. Antiochus III. defeated by Ptolemy Philopater in the battle of Raphia. 216. Arsaces III., king of Parthia.
			213. Antiochus defeats the Parthians and takes their capital, Hecatompylos.
210	(*about*). The Great Chinese Wall begun.		
			206. The dynasty of Han in China founded; it lasts until 221 A.D., and forms one of the most brilliant periods in the history of China.
204	Ennius, Roman poet, comes to Rome.	203. Judea submits to Antiochus the Great.	
200	Moschus, bucolic poet.		
		198. The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem; final establishment of the Syrian power in Palestine.	198. Antiochus defeats the Egyptians under Scopas in a great battle in Palestine, which now definitely comes under the Syrian rule. 197 Eumenes II., king of Pergamus.
			196. Arsaces IV., king of Parthia. 195. Hannibal flees to Antiochus III.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
221	Beginning of conquests of Hannibal in Spain.	221. Cleomenes of Sparta defeated by Antigonus Doson at Sellasia.	
		220. The Social War between Achæans and Ætolians.—Philip V. of Macedonia assists the Achæans.	
	War between Egypt and Syria resulting in the loss of Palestine by the Ptolemies.		219. Hannibal takes Saguntum and crosses the Alps
			218. The 2d Punic War.—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the Ticino and the Trebbia.
			217. Flaminius overwhelmed at Trasimene.
			216. Romans at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal. Fabius Maximus, Dictator.
		215. Alliance of Philip V. with Hannibal.	
213?	Rebellion of the Egyptian peasantry against the Macedonian oppression.		
			212. Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Archimedes killed.
		211. The Ætolians secure the alliance of Rome against the Achæans and the Macedonians.	211. Capua taken by the Romans.
209	Ptolemy V. associated in the crown.		209. Publius Scipio takes New Carthage.
		207. Battle of Mantinea: Philopœmen, the general of the Achæan League, defeats the Spartans.	207. Nero and Livy defeat Hasdrubal at the Metaurus.—Hasdrubal killed.
205	Ptolemy V. Epiphanes, king of Egypt.		206. The Carthaginians defeated in the battle of Ilipa and driven out of Spain.
203	Scipio Africanus besieges Utica and burns the camps of Hasdrubal and Syphax. Hannibal recalled from Italy.		204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama.—End of the 2d Punic War.		202. Final victory over Carthage at Zama.
		200. Siege of Abydos by Philip V. of Macedonia; outbreak of war between Macedonia and Rome.	200. Outbreak of war with Macedonia.
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	198. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedonia.	
		197. Philip V. defeated at Cynoscephalæ by the Romans under Flaminius.	197. Flamininus victorious in Macedonia.
		196 Macedonian Greece declared free by the Romans.	195. Cato in Spain

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc	The Jews.	Asia.
194	Apollonius of Rhodes head of the Alexandrian library.		
			192. Syria at war with Rome.
			190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus III. at Magnesia and compels him to cede all of Asia Minor excepting Cilicia; the conquered territory is allotted by Rome to Pergamus.
			189. Armenia revolts from the Seleucid rule and establishes its independence.
			187. Antiochus III. killed; succeeded by Seleucus IV. Philopator.
			183. Pharnaces I., king of Pontus, conquers Sinope.
			181. Phraates I., king of Parthia.
180	Statius Cæcilius, comic poet.		
2d century	Paper made in China.		
			176. Antiochus IV. Epiphanes, king of Syria.
		174. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption.	174. Mithradates I., king of Parthia, founds the greatness of that power, He conquers Bactria, Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia.
		171. Jason supplanted by Menelaus.	171. Antiochus IV. declares war against Ptolemy Philometor.
170	Polybius, historian of Greece and Rome.	170. The temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes.	
		168. Jerusalem again plundered by Antiochus; the temple desecrated, the Law suppressed.	
167	Greek learning comes to Rome as a result of conquest of Macedonia.	167. Mattathias the Hasmonean, leads an insurrection against the Syrians.	
166	Terence, comic poet.	165. Judas Maccabeus expels the Syrians and purifies the temple.	164. Antiochus V. Eupator, king of Syria.
			162. Demetrius Soter seizes throne of Syria. Ariarathes Philopator, king of Cappadocia.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas defeats the Syrians under Nicanor at Adasa. First treaty with the Romans.	

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
193	Masinissa, king of Numidia, harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		191. Antiochus III. defeated at Thermopylæ. 190. Antiochus III. is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio at Magnesia.
189	Formidable insurrection in upper Egypt owing to oppressive taxation.	189. The Ætolian League crushed by the Romans. 188. Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	185. Disgrace and voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus. 184. Cato, the elder, censor.
182	Ptolemy VI., Philometor, king of Egypt.	183. Philopœmen defeated and killed by the Messenians 179. Perseus, king of Macedonia.	183. Death of Scipio Africanus. 181. Pseudo writings of Numa found in a stone coffin at Rome. 179. Celtiberians in Spain subjugated by Tiberius Gracchus. 176. Sardinians subdued by Gracchus.
170	–168. Joint reign of Philometor and Physcon in Egypt.	171. War between Macedonia and Rome. 168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Emilius Paulus. 167. Achæan hostages transported to Italy in large numbers.	171. War against Macedonia.
163	Ptolemy VI. is driven out by his brother but is restored by the Roman senate, Physcon being given Cyrene.		

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
160	(*about*). Hipparchus of Nicæa makes important astronomical discoveries and lays the foundation of Trigonometry.	160. Death of Judas Maccabeus	160. Mithradates IV. (V.), king of Pontus.
159	The clepsydra or water clock introduced by Scipio Nasica	158. Jonathan compels the Syrians under Bacchides to withdraw.	
155	Pacuvius, Latin tragic poet, flourishes		
			151. Alexander Balas overthrows Demetrius Soter, and takes the throne.
150	Aristarchus, of Alexandria, grammarian, greatest of Greek scholars, editor of Homer and the dramatists.		149. Prusias II. of Bithynia, killed by his son, Nicomedes.
146	The fall of Corinth and the transplantation of its art treasures to Rome marks an important epoch in the conquest of the Roman world by Greek thought.		146. Demetrius II. Nicator, king of Syria.
145	Hipparchus, mathematician and astronomer, flourishes.		
		143 Jonathan is slain by Trypho.	
		142. Simon, high priest. Demetrius II. of Syria acknowledges Jewish independence.	140. Demetrius II. is defeated by Mithradates I. of Parthia and retained in captivity for a number of years.
			137. Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), king of Syria.
		135. John Hyrcanus, high priest.	
		133. Jerusalem taken by Antiochus VII.	133. Antiochus takes Jerusalem.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
157	Cato's embassy to Carthage.	155. Athenian embassy of Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. War with the Lusitanians and 153. with the Celtiberians.
152	Masinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus attempts to raise Macedonia against Rome.	151. Defeat of Galba in Spain by the Celtiberians. 150. The Lusitanians crushed. 149. Third Punic War begins. The Lex Calpurnia seeks to restrain the malpractice of provincial governors.
147	Ptolemy VI. joins with Demetrius Nicator against Alexander Balas of Syria and is crowned king at Antioch.	148. He is defeated by Metellus and	
146	Carthage taken and destroyed. Ptolemy VII., Physcon, becomes sole king of Egypt.	146. Macedonia becomes a Roman province. War between the Achæan League and Sparta and Rome; Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.	146. Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth.
		Roman Empire.	
		In the East.	*In Europe.*
			143. Numantine War begins. 140. Romans cause assassination of Viriathus, leader of the Lusitanians in Spain. 139. Servile insurrection in Sicily.
		133. Pergamus bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III.	133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio. Acts and death of Tiberius Gracchus.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
130	Lucius Accius, tragic poet.		
		129. John Hyrcanus begins task of delivering Judea from the Syrian yoke; reduces Samaria and Idumea.	129. Antiochus VII. defeated and killed in a war with Parthia. Demetrius II. regains Syria.
125	Lucilius the first Roman satirist.		126. Demetrius is overthrown and there follow the parallel reigns of Alexander II. (till 122) and Antiochus VIII. Grypus (till 114).
			120. Mithradates V. (VI.) the Great, king of Pontus.
		109. Hyrcanus destroys Samaria.	112. Mithradates begins career of conquest in the kingdom of Bosporus (Crimea), Lesser Armenia, Colchis, and part of Scythia to the Dniester.
		105. Hyrcanus succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king.	
		104. Alexander Jannæus succeeds to the throne; in a war against Ptolemy VIII., Lathyrus, the exiled ruler of Egypt, he is assisted by Cleopatra, the reigning queen, and expels Ptolemy from Palestine.	
100	Lucius Afranius, comic writer.		

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In the East.	*In Europe.*
		131. War with Aristonicus, pretender to the crown of Pergamus.	132. Servile War ended.
130	Ptolemy Physcon driven from his throne for his cruelty.	130. Aristonicus defeated.	
		129. Pergamus organized as the province of Asia.	
127	Physcon restored.		
123	Carthage rebuilt.		123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus; he brings forward the *Leges Sempronia* involving far-reaching reforms.
			121. Caius Gracchus slain.
118	Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and the assassination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha.		
116	Ptolemy VIII., Lathyrus, king of Egypt.		113. War begun against the Cimbri and the Teutones.
112	Jugurthine War begins.	111. Outbreak of war with Jugurtha who had usurped the royal power in Numidia.	
107	Ptolemy VIII. exiled and Alexander I. king of Egypt.		
106	Jugurtha is defeated by Marius.	106. Jugurtha defeated and taken; he perishes in prison at Rome.	
			104. The Teutones defeat the Romans on the banks of the Rhone, inflicting a loss of 80,000 men.
			102. Marius victorious over the Teutones and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextiæ.
			101. Marius and Catulus defeat the Cimbri at Vercellæ.
			100. Marius attains his sixth consulate.
			Banishment of Metellus Numidicus.
			Birth of Julius Cæsar.

B.C	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews	Asia.
			96. Seleucus V. succeeds Antiochus VIII but is assassinated in the following year.
			94. Cappadocia declared free from the rule of Mithradates of Pontus by Rome.
			93. Ariobarzanes elected king. Tigranes, king of Armenia, expels Ariobarzanes, who is restored in the following year.
90	89. The Roman franchise granted to the Italians.		
			88. Pontus at war with Rome; Italians in Asia massacred.
			87. Mithradates sends army into Greece.
86	Libraries of Athens sent to Rome by Sulla. Posidonius, stoic philosopher, at Rome.	86. Alexander Jannæus returning from exile, where he has been driven by the Pharisees, wreaks cruel vengeance on that party.	86. Pontic forces defeated by Sulla at Chæronea.
			84. Peace concluded between Pontus and Rome.
			83. Second Mithradatic war begins.
80	Quintus Hortensius, orator.		81. —war terminated.
		78. Alexandra, widow of Jannæus, governs Judea.	
			74. Beginning of third Mithradatic war.
			71. Mithradates defeated at Cabira.
		69. Hyrcanus II. in conflict with his brother Aristobulus.	69. Tigranes of Armenia defeated by Lucullus at Tigranocerta.
			66. Mithradates defeated by Pompey at Nicopolis.
			65. The race of the Seleucidæ deposed.
			64. Syria becomes a Roman province.

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In Asia and Africa.	*In Europe.*
96	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, Cyrene becomes Roman.	96. Annexation of Cyrene, bequeathed to the Romans by its king, Ptolemy.	99. End of Second Servile War in Sicily, begun in 102.
		92. A Parthian embassy visits Sulla in Asia, the first act of intercourse between the two empires.	91. The tribune M. Livius proposes the bestowal of the Roman franchise on the Italian allies: he is slain.
			90. Social War in Italy.
88	Second reign of Ptolemy Lathyrus. Ptolemy IX.	88. Mithradatic War; Sulla commands the Roman army. The Athenians seek assistance from Mithradates against Rome.	88. Sulla puts an end to the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sulla.
		86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sulla.	
84?	Thebes destroyed by Lathyrus.		
			82. Sulla defeats Marius, and is created perpetual dictator.
81	Alexander II. (Ptolemy X.), king of Egypt. Ptolemy XI. Auletes, king of Egypt.		79. Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
		74. Nicomedes III. of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.	73. War of Spartacus, the gladiator.
			72. Sertorius assassinated.
			71. Spartacus defeated by Crassus.
			70. Pompey and Crassus consuls.
		66. Metellus subdues Crete.	
65	Crassus, as censor, proposes that Egypt be made a Roman province; he is opposed by his colleague Catulus.	64. Syria a Roman province.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		63. Pompey makes an end of Jewish independence, confirming Hyrcanus in possession of the High Priesthood.	63. Pharnaces king of part of Pontus.
60	Cicero, statesman and orator; Sallust, historian; Lucretius and Catullus, poets; Andronicus, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.		60. (*about*). By the absorption of Syria, Rome comes into touch with the Parthian power.
			57. (*about*). India; war of the natives under Vikramaditya against Scythian invaders.
			55. Outbreak of war between Rome and Parthia.
			53. The Romans defeated.—Crassus slain at Carrhæ.
			52. Parthians overrun Syria and threaten Antioch.
		47. Antipater, the Idumean, is made procurator of Judea by Cæsar.	47. Battle of Zela.—Pharnaces II. of Pontus conquered by Cæsar.
46	Cæsar reforms the Calendar. Cornelius Nepos and Diodorus Siculus, historians; Vitruvius, writer on architecture; M. Terentius Varro, writer on agriculture.		

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In Asia and Africa	*In Europe.*
		63. Pompey takes Jerusalem.	63. M. T. Cicero, consul, detects and suppresses Catiline's Conspiracy.
		East.	
			60. First Triumvirate:—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar.
58	Ptolemy XI., Auletes, flees to Rome, Berenice reigns in his absence.		58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.—The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.
			57. Cicero recalled.
55	Ptolemy XI. restored by a Roman army under Gabinius and Marcus Antonius.		55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain.
			54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
		53. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	
			52. Pompey sole consul.
51	Death of Ptolemy XI.; by will he appoints Cleopatra and her brother, Ptolemy XII., to reign jointly.		51. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul.
			50. Sallust expelled from the Senate.
48	Pompey, defeated, arrives in Egypt and is slain.	48. Cæsar defeated by Pompey at Dyrrhachium.—Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey. Battle of Pharsalia:—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender.
47	Ptolemy XII. drowned.	47. Cæsar takes Alexandria and conquers Egypt. Cæsar victorious at Zela in Asia over Pharnaces II. of Pontus.	
46	The African War.—Cæsar gains battle of Thapsus.—Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar contemplates rebuilding of Carthage.	46. The Pompeians in Africa under Sextus Pompeius, Cato of Utica, and Juba are defeated at Thapsus by Cæsar.	46. Cæsar crushes the Pompeians at Thapsus.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		43. Antipater poisoned.	
		40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—and is made king by the Romans.	40. Parthians under Parcorus invade Syria, take Antioch and Sidon, plunder Jerusalem, and advance as far as the Mediterranean.
			39–38. Parthians defeated by Ventidius.
		37. Herod with Roman aid takes Jerusalem which upholds the cause of the Hasmonean family.	36. Marcus Antonius invades Parthia but is compelled to retreat with loss.
			34. Antony subdues Armenia.
30	Direct trade of Rome with India.—Silk and linen manufactories in the empire.	30. Augustus bestows an increase of territory on Herod.	
29	Temple of Janus at Rome closed—there being now a general peace.	29. Herod kills his wife, Mariamne.	
27	The Pantheon built.		
25	Golden age of Roman literature. Horace, Virgil, Tibullus, Propertius, poets; Livy, historian; Mæcenas, minister of Augustus, patron of literature; Strabo, geographer; Æmilius Macer, of Verona, poet; Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, historian; Agrippa, warrior, and patron of the arts.	25. (*about*). Herod begins extensive building operations in Judea, founds Cæsarea, rebuilds Samaria, reconstructs the temple at Jerusalem (20–19)	23. Parthian embassy at Rome.
22	Pantomimic dances introduced on the Roman Stage.		20. Parthians restore the standards captured from Crassus.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
45	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone.	45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—the remnants of the Pompeians crushed at Munda in Spain.
		44. Cæsar assassinated.
		43. Second Triumvirate:—Octavius Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus. —Cicero proscribed and murdered.
41	Marcus Antonius, captivated by Cleopatra, takes up his residence in Alexandria, whence he administers Eastern affairs.	42. The battle of Philippi: —Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.
36	Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cœle-Syria, and Cyprus.	36. Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily.
34	Marcus Antonius divides Asia among his sons by Cleopatra.	33. Antony quarrels with Octavius.
31	Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra defeated by Octavius, at Actium.	31. By the battle of Actium Octavius acquires sole rule in the Roman world.
30	Antonius and Cleopatra destroy themselves. — Egypt becomes a Roman province under the personal rule of Augustus.	
		29. Octavius's 3 days triumph at Rome. Temple of Janus shut.
		27. The titles of Augustus and Emperor conferred on Octavius for 10 years; the end of the Republic.
		23. Augustus receives tribunician power for life.
		22. Conspiracy of Murena.
		21. Augustus visits Greece and Asia.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			19. Armenia; on the death of Artaxias II. the Romans place on the throne Tigranes II.; Armenia becomes a pawn between Rome and Parthia.
			16. Agrippa is in Asia where he regulates the affairs of Palestine.
			14. Polemon of Pontus conquers Bosporus.
8.	The Calendar corrected by Augustus.		
		4[1] (7–6[2]). Jesus Christ born. The birth of Jesus Christ was made a starting point in chronology by the monk Dionysius Exiguus who lived in the sixth century; it was adopted by the Church in Rome soon after, was popularized by Bede in the eighth century, and came into common use in the tenth. Dionysius identified the birth of Christ (incarnation) with the year 754 of the Roman era, but modern research has shown that the great event must be placed from four to seven years before the date assumed by Dionysius. Archelaus succeeds Herod with the title of Ethnarch.	

[1] Cheyne, *Encyclopædia Biblica.* [2] Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible.*

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
			19. The Cantabri in Spain subjugated; conquest of Spain complete. 16. Lollius defeated by the Germans. 15. Rhætians and Vindelicians subdued by Tiberias and Drusus. 12. Augustus assumes the title of Pontifex Maximus. Pannonia conquered by Tiberias. 11. Victories of Drusus in Germany.

A.D.	PROGRESS of SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED.
2	Ovid publishes his *Ars Amatoria.*	
10	Celsus, the physician; Phædrus, the fabulist; Velleius Paterculus, Roman historian.	
		26. Pontius Pilate becomes procurator of Judea.
		28–29[1] (26–27[2]). Baptism of Jesus Christ and beginning of His public work.
		30[1] (29[2]). Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
		35–36[2] (31 or 35[1]). St. Paul converted to Christianity.
40	Philo, Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato; Seneca, moral philosopher; Apion of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	
		47.[2] First missionary journey of Paul.
		49.[2] Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
50	Columella, writer on husbandry.	50.[2] Paul at Corinth.
		52.[2] Third missionary journey of Paul.
		55. Paul at Ephesus.

[1]Cheyne, *Encyclopædia Biblica.*
[2]Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible.*

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
2	Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.	
		4. Death of Caius Cæsar, son of Agrippa; Tiberius renews his campaigns in Germany.
9	The subjugation of the Dalmatians completed.	9. Roman legions under Varus destroyed by the Germans under Arminius in the Teutoburg Forest. Ovid is banished to Tomi on the Black Sea.
		14. Augustus dies and Tiberius becomes emperor. The Pannonian and German legions revolt.
17	Germanicus takes command in the East.	
19	Germanicus poisoned at Antioch.	19. The Jews banished from Italy.
		23. Sejanus poisons Drusus, son of Tiberius.
24	Uprising of Tacfarinas in Numidia suppressed.	
		26. Tiberius retires to Capreæ (Capri).
		31. Sejanus disgraced and put to death
		37. Tiberius dies. Caligula (Caius Cæsar) becomes emperor.
		41. Caligula assassinated. Claudius becomes emperor.
42	Mauretania conquered and divided into two provinces, Mauretania Tingitana and Mauretania Cæsariensis.	
		43. —invades Britain with his general, Plautius.
46	Thrace made a Roman province.	
		51. Caractacus, the chief of the Trinobantes in Britain, defeated and brought to Rome.
		54. Nero becomes emperor.
		55. —poisons Britannicus, son of Claudius.

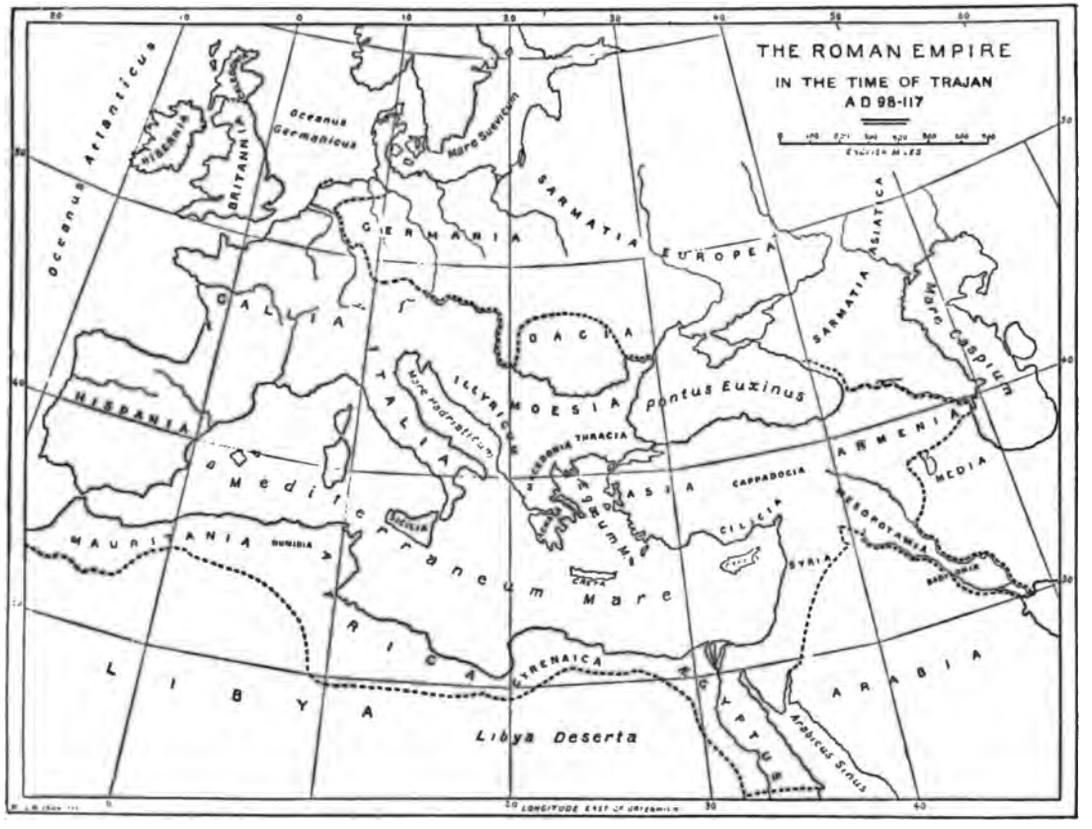
A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Sacred and Ecclesiastical.
		56.[1] Paul arrested in Jerusalem.
		59.[1] Paul arrives in Rome.
60	Persius, satirist.	61.[1] Acts closed.
64	Nero's golden house built. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	64. First traditional persecution of Christians, by Nero. 64–65.[1] Martyrdom of Peter and Paul. 66. Outbreak of Jewish war. 67. Pope Linus.[2] Vespasian despatched against the Jews.
70	Pliny, the elder, author of comprehensive natural history; Josephus, the Jewish historian. The destruction of Jerusalem marks the end of the Jews as a nation; from that time they enter on their historic rôle of wanderers.	70. The destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. 72. Conquest of Judea completed. 79. Pope Anacletus.
80	Colosseum completed. Quintilian, orator; Valerius Flaccus, poet; Martial, epigrammatist; Apollonius of Tyana, Pythagorean philosopher; Epictetus, stoic; Dio Chrysostom, Greek rhetorician and philosopher.	90. Pope Clemens. 95. Second traditional persecution of the Christians, by Domitian.

[1] Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

[2] The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by the Pontiffs till several centuries after.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		59. Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.
60	Corbulo subdues Armenia.	61. Revolt of the Britons under queen Boadicea; they burn London. The queen, defeated by Suetonius, poisons herself.
63	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.	64. Burning of Rome and Christians accused of the crime.
66	Tiridates visits Rome.	65. Seneca and Lucan put to death.
		68. Galba proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in Spain; he reigns 8 months, and is put to death by the Prætorians.
69	Vespasian declared emperor at Alexandria.	69. Otho becomes emperor; acknowledged by the Senate; (3 months) defeated by
		Vitellius, who becomes emperor (8 months); he is overthrown by the army of
		70. Vespasian, commander in the East, who becomes emperor.
70	Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.	
		78. Agricola assumes command in Britain.
		79. Titus becomes emperor. Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
		81. Domitian becomes emperor.
86	War with the Dacians under Decebalus.	86. Romans defeated by the Dacians on the Danube.
90	Roman reverses against the Quadi and the Marcomanni; peace with the Dacians bought.	88. The secular games celebrated.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
96	Tacitus, historian; Juvenal, satirist; Statius, poet; Plutarch, moralist and biographer; the younger Pliny.	
		99. Pope Evaristus.
100	Jurisprudence flourishes; Rome adorned with the Trajan Forum; Pillar of Trajan, and baths; stone bridge built over the Danube.	100. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan. 100 (*about*) Composition of the "Shepherd" of Hermas.
		107. Pope Alexander I. 108. St. Ignatius put to death. 112–113 (100?). Third traditional persecution, by Trajan.
		116. Pope Xystus (Sixtus I).
130	The great buildings of Palmyra.—Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.	125. Pope Telesphorus.
132	Jurisprudence improved by the promulgation of Hadrian's perpetual code. Ptolemy, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer; Arrian and Appian, Greek historians; Pausanius, traveller.	
		136. Pope Hyginus.
		140. Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine. 145 (*about*). Rise of the Marcionites. 154. Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time. 154 (*about*). Justin Martyr publishes his apology for the Christians. 155 (*about*). Martyrdom of Polycarp; appearance of Montanus.
160	Lucian, satirist; Hermogenes, rhetorician.	
		163 (*about*). Martyrdom of Papias. 165. Pope Soter. Death of Justin Martyr.


THE ROMAN EMPIRE
IN THE TIME OF TRAJAN
A.D. 98-117
Oceanus Atlanticus
Hibernia
BRITANNIA
Oceanus Germanicus
Mare Suevicum
GERMANIA
SARMATIA EUROPEA
SARMATIA ASIATICA
Mare Caspium
GALLIA
DACIA
HISPANIA
ILLYRICUM
MOESIA
Pontus Euxinus
Mare Adriaticum
ITALIA
THRACIA
ARMENIA
MEDIA
Mediterraneum Mare
ASIA
CAPPADOCIA
CILICIA
MESOPOTAMIA
SYRIA
MAURITANIA
NUMIDIA
CRETA
AFRICA
CYRENAICA
LIBYA
Libya Deserta
ARABIA
Arabicus Sinus
LONGITUDE EAST OF GREENWICH

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		96. Domitian assassinated. Nerva becomes emperor.
		98. Trajan becomes emperor; a great sovereign and a warrior, under whom the Roman Empire attained its greatest extent.
		101. Trajan begins his Dacian campaigns.
103–104	Pliny, proprætor in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.	
		107. Dacia made a province.
114	Trajan begins war against the Parthians.	
116	Capture of Ctesiphon.	
117	Revolt of the Jews in Cyrene and Egypt. Trajan dies at Selinus in Cilicia.	117. Hadrian becomes emperor; undertakes extensive travels throughout the provinces of the empire.
		121. Erection of Hadrian's wall in Britain.
112–127	Hadrian in the East for five years.	
130	Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina, and erects there a temple to Jupiter.	
131	Revolt of the Jews under Bar Cochba.	
		132. The *Edictum Perpetuum*, comprising the edicts of the Roman prætors, collected and published.
136	Jewish war ended.	138. Antoninus Pius becomes emperor; (eminent for his virtues and love of peace).
		161. Marcus Aurelius (Antoninus) becomes emperor.
162	War with the Parthians, lasts 4 years and ends in the confirmation of Roman authority in Armenia.	
		167–175. War with the Marcomanni and the Quadi.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
170	Galen, Greek physician; Diogenes Laertius, Greek historian.	174. Pope Eleutherus. 177. Fourth traditional persecution, by Marcus Aurelius—Irenæus becomes bishop of Lyons.
180	The *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius embody some of the loftiest thoughts of antiquity.	180. Age of Theophilus and Tatian. Hegesippus writes against the Gnostics. 189. Pope Victor I.
		198. Pope Zephyrinus; strife between Zephyrinus and Hippolytus as to the restoration of those who had fallen away from the Church under persecution. 202. Fifth persecution of the Christians, under Severus.—Tertullian, an able defender of Christianity.—Clement of Alexandria, and Minucius Felix.
206	Baths of Caracalla begun.	
210	Papinian, jurist.	
215	Caracalla grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to additional taxes.	217. Pope Calixtus I.
220	Dio Cassius, historian.	220 (*about*). Death of Clement of Alexandria. 221. Julius Africanus, first of Christian chronologists.
		222. Pope Urban I.
230	Ammonius Saccas, founder of the Neo-Platonic school of philosophy at Alexandria. Herodian, Greek historian. Censorinus, critic and grammarian.	230. Pope Pontianus.—Death of Tertullian.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
		178. Renewal of war with the Marcomanni.
		180. The emperor dies at Sirmium: Commodus becomes emperor, makes peace with the Germans.
		191. Rome nearly destroyed by fire.
		192. Commodus assassinated.
		193. Pertinax proclaimed emperor by the Prætorian guards; murdered after a reign of 3 months. The empire bought by Didius Julianus, who reigns for 2 months and is put to death. Septimius Severus proclaimed emperor by the Pannonian legions.
		194. —defeats his competitor, Pescennius Niger, at Issus; besieges Byzantium.
197	Severus invades the Parthian empire, captures Seleucia and Babylon, and acquires Adiabene (northern Assyria).	197. —defeats rival emperor Albinus in Gaul.
		202. —persecutes the Christians.
		208. —invades Britain and makes war on the Caledonian tribes. The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde built.
		211. Severus dies at York, in Britain. Caracalla and Geta become emperors.
		212. Caracalla slays his brother Geta; general proscription; among others, Papinian put to death.
		214. Wars against the Alemanni.
		217. Caracalla is assassinated. Macrinus becomes emperor.
		218. Macrinus defeated by the Parthians and slain by his soldiers. Heliogabalus becomes emperor.
		222. Heliogabalus slain. Alexander Severus becomes emperor.
226	Fall of the Parthian empire and establishment of the new Persian kingdom under the dynasty of the Sassanids.	
		232. The victory of Severus over the Persians in Mesopotamia.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.
		235. Pope Anterus. Origen. Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximinus. 236. Pope Fabianus.
		240. Gregory Thaumaturgus becomes bishop of Neo-Cæsarea.
		247. Dionysius becomes bishop of Alexandria.
		248. Cyprian becomes bishop of Carthage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about baptism. Novatian, opponent of Roman bishop. 249. Pope Cornelius.
250	Plotinus, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	251. Seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius.
		257. Eighth persecution, under Valerian.
		259. Pope Dionysius.
260	Longinus, philosopher, critic, and statesman.	260. Paul, of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ.
		269. Pope Felix I.
271	Aurelian begins wall around Rome.	270 (*about*). Manes advocates his doctrines in Persia.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		235. Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army. Maximinus becomes emperor; is victorious against the Germans.
		238. Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquileia; Gordian I. and II. proclaimed emperors in Africa and slain; Senate nominates Pupienus and Balbinus emperors; Pupienus and Balbinus slain by the Prætorians. Gordian III. becomes emperor.
242	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor.	
		244. Gordian put to death by Philip (the Arabian), who becomes emperor; makes peace with Sapor.
		248. The secular games celebrated in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the city.
		249. Decius becomes emperor; persecutes the Christians.
		251. —slain by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube. Gallus becomes emperor; purchases a peace with the Goths.
		252. A great pestilence prevails in the empire.
		253. Æmilianus proclaimed by troops in Mœsia; Valerianus proclaimed emperor in Rhætia. Gallus and Æmilianus slain.
		254. Valerian becomes emperor; is successful against the Germans and Goths.
		256. Franks invade Spain.
		256–69. Great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
258	War between Rome and Persia.	
260	Valerian taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia.	260. Gallienus becomes emperor. Period of the 30 tyrants.
261–262	Sapor takes Antioch, Tarsus, and Cæsarea.	264. Alliance with Odenatus.
267	Odenatus, ruler of Palmyra, dies—he is succeeded by his wife, Zenobia, who reigns with the titles of "Augusta" and "Queen of the East."	268. Gallienus killed at Milan. Claudius II. becomes emperor; defeats the Alemanni.
		269. —defeats Goths at Nissa, in Mœsia.
269	Zenobia attempts to conquer Egypt.	270. Aurelian becomes emperor.
		271. —defeats the Marcomanni and Alemanni.
273	Zenobia defeated at Emesa by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	273. —reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen Zenobia prisoner.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		274. Ninth persecution, under Aurelian.
275	Porphyry, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	275. Pope Eutychianus.
		283. Pope Caius.
284	Diocletian's Oriental form of government — the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers. Diocletian's baths, containing 3000 benches of white marble.	
290	The Gregorian code of civil law.	
		296. Pope Marcellinus.
300	Spartianus, Vopiscus, and Trebellius Pollio, historians.	
		303. Tenth persecution of the Christians, by Diocletian. 304. Arnobius of Africa converted. 305. Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantius Chlorus.
		310. Pope Eusebius. 311. Pope Miltiades. Constantine issues Edict of Toleration. 314. Pope Sylvester I.
320	Iamblichus, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	320. Strife of the Donatists in Africa.
		325. The Council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn Arianism. —Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, ecclesiastical historian.—Lactantius, Athanasius, Arius, flourish in the reign of Constantine.
330	Constantinople becomes the capital of the Roman Empire and the seat of art and literature.	
335	Hermogenianus, jurist.	337. Pope Julius I.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		274. Gaul, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience. Dacia given up to the barbarians. 275. Aurelian killed. An interregnum of 6 months. Tacitus (a descendant of the historian) becomes emperor; reigns 6 months and is slain.
276	Florianus, brother of Tacitus, proclaimed emperor; is slain at Tarsus.	276. Probus becomes emperor; obtains several victories over the barbarians and restores borders of the empire. 282. Probus slain by his soldiers. Carus becomes emperor.
283	Carus invades Persia but dies near Ctesiphon.	283. Carus overruns Persia and dies. Carinus and Numerianus become emperors. 284. Numerianus slain; Diocletian proclaimed emperor. Diocletian makes Maximianus his colleague. 285. Diocletian and Carinus at war; Carinus slain. 287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants. Diocletian divides the administration of the Roman Empire among the two Augusti and the two Cæsars. 296. Britain regained by Constantius.
297	Egypt subdued.	
298	Galerius defeats Narses of Persia.	
		305. Diocletian and Maximian resign the empire to Constantius and Galerius. 306. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT becomes emperor; Licinius, Maximian, Maxentius, Galerius, Maximinus, his colleagues. Constantine defeats the Franks. 310. Death of Maximian. 311. Death of Galerius. 312. Maxentius defeated and killed. 313. Defeat and death of Maximinus.
314	Constantine defeats Licinius at Adrianople.	314. Civil war with Licinius.
323	Constantine defeats Licinius a second time at Adrianople and again at Chalcedon.	323. Constantine defeats Licinius, and becomes sole emperor.
325	The first general council at Nice.	
330	Constantinople solemnly dedicated.	
333	Great famine and pestilence in Syria.	
334	Sarmatians receive settlements in the empire.	
337	Death of Constantine, and the accession of his three sons.	

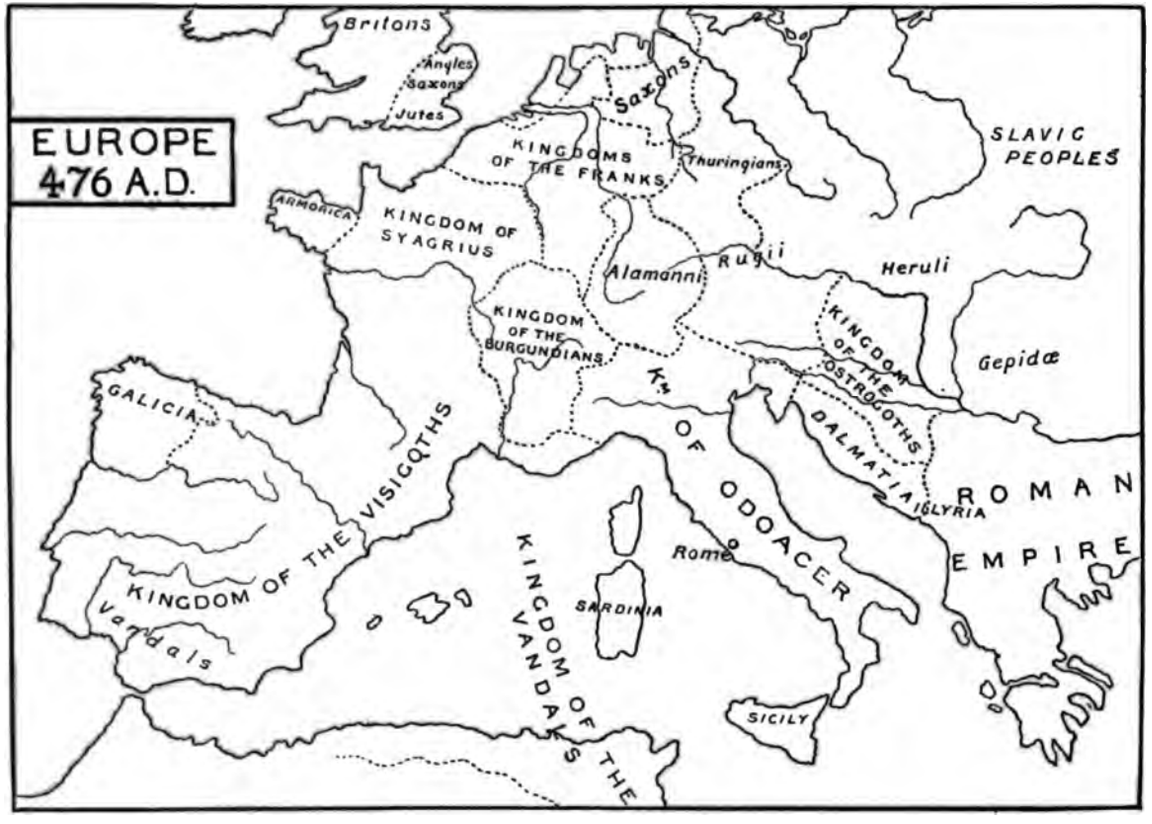
A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		340. Christianity propagated in Ethopia by Frumentius.—Gothic version of Bible by Wuifila (Ulfilas).
		352. Pope Liberius. Hilary of Poitiers.—Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem.
360	Eutropius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Aurelius Victor, historians, Ælius Donatus, grammarian.	
		366. Pope Damasus.
		370. Basil, bishop of Cæsarea; Ephraim Syrus.
		375. Ambrose of Milan; Martin of Tours.
380	Eunapius, historian. Symmachus, orator and pagan advocate.	381. The second general council of Constantinople.—Gregory of Nazianzus made patriarch of Constantinople. 384. Symmachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose. Pope Syricius.
390	Ausonius and Prudentius, Latin poets; Pappus and Theon, of Alexandria, mathematicians.	
395	Claudian, Latin poet.	
		400. Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople; Jerome; St. Augustine.

A D	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
	—— Constantius, Constans, and Constantine become emperors. ——	
340	150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.	340. Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia.
350	Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire in South Russia.	350. Constans killed by emissaries of Magnentius who maintains himself in Gaul till 353.
354	The Cæsar Gallus put to death by Constantius.	356–360. Campaigns of Julian in Gaul and Germany.
361	Constantius dies at Tarsus.	361. Julian, the Apostate, becomes emperor.
363	A disadvantageous peace with the Persians concluded by Jovian.	363. —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.—Is slain in a war with the Persians. Jovian becomes emperor.
		364. Death of Jovian, and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the EMPIRE is DIVIDED.
	EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	WESTERN EMPIRE extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.
364	Valens becomes emperor.	364. Valentinian I. becomes emperor.
		367. The Picts and Scots invade Britain but are defeated by Theodosius. Gratian made Augustus.
374	The Huns advance into central Europe; the Visigoths, expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.	375. Gratian becomes emperor; associates with himself Valentinian II.; gains a victory over the Germans.
378	Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.	
379	Theodosius the Great becomes emperor; named Augustus by Gratian; a zealous supporter of Christianity.	
		383. Maximus is proclaimed emperor in Britain; Gratian is slain; the West shared between Maximus and Valentinian II.
384	Armenia partitioned by Rome and Persia.	
388	Theodosius defeats Maximus, the usurper of the Western Empire.	388. Overthrow of Maximus and sole rule of Valentinian II.
		392. Valentinian II. slain and succeeded by Eugenius.
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper of the West, and Arbogastes, the Gaul. Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius.	
395	Death of Theodosius.	
395	Arcadius becomes emperor.	395. Honorius becomes emperor.
		400. Italy invaded by Alaric.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		402. Pope Innocent I.
410	Macrobius, grammarian.	
		412. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria; Socrates, ecclesiastical historian; Orosius, a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and Pelagius, a British monk, who denied original sin, &c.
415	Death of Hypatia of Alexandria.	
		416. The Pelagian heresy condemned by the African bishops.
		417. Pope Zosimus.
		418. Pope Boniface I.
		422. Pope Celestine I.
425	Zosimus and Olympiodorus, Greek historians.	
		428. Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ.
		431. Third general council at Ephesus condemns Nestor.
		432. Pope Xystus (Sixtus) III. St. Patrick preaches the Gospel in Ireland.
438	The Theodosian code published.	435. Nestor banished.
		440. Pope Leo I. (the Great) greatly extends the power of the bishop of Rome. Sozomen and Theodoret, ecclesiastical historians.
		449. Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, and Eusebius, bishop of Dorylæum, deposed by the "Robber Synod" at Ephesus, which justifies the teachings of Eutyches regarding the existence of one nature in Christ.
450	Proclus, Neoplatonist philosopher. Sidonius Apollinaris, poet, statesman, and ecclesiastic. Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain under Euric.	451. The fourth general council at Chalcedon, at which Eutychianism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Empire.
		402. Alaric defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia. Radagaisus invades Italy and is defeated by Stilicho.
		406. The Vandals invade Gaul.
		407. Britain evacuated by the Romans.
408	Theodosius II., a child, becomes emperor; Anthemius, minister.	409. The Vandals enter Spain.
		410. Rome sacked by the Goths under Alaric.
		412. The Visigoths enter Gaul.
414	The emperor's sister, Pulcheria, proclaimed co-empress.	
		415–418. The Visigoths begin the conquest of Spain.
421	Persian war.	418. The Alani unite with the Vandals.
425	Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Noricum gained from the Western Empire.	425. Valentinian III. becomes emperor.
		428(429). The Vandals enter Africa.
		433. Attila, "The scourge of God," becomes ruler of an immense empire from China to the Atlantic.
		439. The Vandals, under Genseric, take Carthage.
		443. Burgundians establish themselves in Sapaudia (Savoy).
		446. The famous embassy from Britain soliciting aid against the Picts and Scots, "the groans of the Britons."
		449 (450). The arrival of the Jutes in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa.
450	Marcian becomes emperor.	
		451. Attila invades Gaul and is defeated by Ætius and Theodoric at Méry-sur-Seine (near Châlons).
452	Victory over the Arabs near Damascus.	452. The origin of Venice; founded by refugees from the Hunnist invasion.
		455. Valentinian is assassinated by Petronius Maximus who becomes emperor and is also assassinated some months later.— Genseric, the Vandal king, sacks Rome.
		Avitus becomes emperor through influence of the Goths.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		461. Pope Hilarus.
		468. Pope Simplicius. Strife for supremacy among the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, resulting in the steady growth of the power of Rome as the champion of Catholicity.
476	The accession of Odoacer is taken generally as marking the end of ancient history and the beginning of the medieval period, though in reality it brought no sharp change in the condition of Italy and the West.	
	The conquest of Rome by the Germanic tribes and the subsequent interblending of the Latin and Teutonic spirit gives rise to the characteristic European spirit of later days.	477. Hunneric, King of the Vandals, in Africa, persecutes the Catholics.
480	The Salic law developed among the Franks before Clovis.	
		482. The emperor Zeno publishes the *Henoticon*.
		483. Pope Felix III. —excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople.
486	The victory of Clovis marks the triumph of the Germanic over the Roman civilization in Gaul.	
490	(*about*). Burgundian laws collected by Gundoband.	
493	Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, seeks to engraft the Roman civilization on the Goths.	492. Pope Gelasius I.; he advances bold claims to authority.
		496. Christianity introduced among the Franks, whose king, Clovis, accepts baptism.—Pope Anastasius II.
		498. Pope Symmachus, opposed by the Emperor Anastasius, against whom he upholds a lofty conception of the priestly dignity.
511	Clovis's acceptance of Catholic Christianity prepares the way for the historic connection between the Frankish empire and the papacy.	


EUROPE
476 A.D.
Britons
Angles
Saxons
Jutes
Saxons
KINGDOMS OF THE FRANKS
Thuringians
SLAVIC PEOPLES
ARMORICA
KINGDOM OF SYAGRIUS
Alamanni
Rugii
Heruli
KINGDOM OF THE BURGUNDIANS
KINGDOM OF THE OSTROGOTHS
Gepidæ
GALICIA
KINGDOM OF THE VISIGOTHS
KINGDOM OF ODOACER
DALMATIA
ILLYRIA
ROMAN EMPIRE
Rome
KINGDOM OF THE VANDALS
SARDINIA
KINGDOM OF THE Vandals
SICILY

UNIV. OF MICH.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Empire.
456	Successful campaign against Persians	
457	Leo I. (the Thracian), becomes emperor.	457. Majorian becomes emperor.
		458. Franks:—Childeric I., father of Clovis, becomes king of the Franks.
461	Theodoric, the Goth, a hostage at the Byzantine court.	461. Severus becomes emperor.
		465. Death of Severus.
466	Huns defeated at Sardica.	466. Euric becomes king of the Visigoths; he completes the conquest of Spain.
		467. Anthemius becomes emperor.
		472. Olybrius becomes emperor.
		473. Glycerius becomes emperor.
474	Leo II. succeeds Leo I., and dies in the same year.	474. Julius Nepos becomes emperor.
	Zeno becomes emperor.	475. Romulus Augustulus becomes emperor.
	Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths.	476. Romulus Augustulus deposed by Odoacer, leader of the Mercenaries. END of the WESTERN EMPIRE.
477	Zeno overthrows the rival emperor Basiliscus.	477. Foundation of the kingdom of Sussex by Ælla.
		Western Europe.
		481. Clovis I., founder of the Frankish power, succeeds his father Childeric as king.
483	Peace between Theodoric and Zeno.	
		486. Battle of Soissons—the Roman power in Gaul overthrown by Clovis.
488	Zeno induces Theodoric to undertake the conquest of Italy.	
		490. Britain:—Capture of Anderida by Ælla.
491	Anastasius I. becomes emperor.	491. Franks:—Clovis subdues the Ripuarian Franks.
	Appearance of the Green and Blue factions.	
492	Outbreak of rebellion in Isauria.	
		493. Italy:—Conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death.
		496. Conversion of Clovis.—He defeats the Alamanni.
		500. Franks:—Burgundians subjected.
503	War with Kobad of Persia; concluded in 505.	507. —Clovis defeats Alaric near Poitiers, and wrests Aquitaine from the Visigoths.
		510. —Clovis makes Paris his capital.
512	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	511. —Clovis dies.—His kingdom partitioned among his four sons.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		514. Pope Hormisdas. 518. The accession of Justin marks the downfall of the Monophysites; the *Henoticon* withdrawn.
525	Boethius, the Roman statesman and philosopher.	523. Pope John I. 526. Pope Felix IV. 527. Separation of the Armenian from the Greek Church.
529	The schools of Athens closed by Justinian.	529. The Order of Benedictine monks instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples. 530. Pope Boniface II.
533	Completion of Justinian's Code, Pandects, and Institutes.	533. Pope John II. 535. Pope Agapetus. 536. Pope Silverius.
537	The church of St. Sophia dedicated at Constantinople.	537. Pope Vigilius.
		544. In the Edict of the Three Chapters, Justinian largely repudiates the work of the Council of Chalcedon (451).
550	(*about*). The Christian era introduced by Dionysius Exiguus. The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian. Cassiodorus, Italian historian.	550. Vigilius excommunicated by a council at Carthage. 553. The fifth general council at Constantinople. 555. Pope Pelagius I.
560	Procopius, a Byzantine historian; Gildas, British historian.	560. Pope John III. The Tritheists maintain the separate existence of the persons of the Trinity. The pope vindicates his authority against the Frankish clergy by ordering the restoration of bishops deposed by a council at Lyons.
563	(565) Christianity introduced in Scotland by Columba.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards.	
570	Evagrius, church historian.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Europe.
514	Rebellion of Vitalian.	
518	Justin I., of Illyria becomes emperor.	
518–565	Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire.	519. Britain:—The Britons defeated at Charford by Cerdic and Cynric who begin the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.
		520. —West Saxons defeated at Mount Badon.
527	Justinian I. becomes emperor; celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, Belisarius and Narses.	
530	Belisarius defeats the Persians at Daras.	530. —Isle of Wight conquered by Jutes.
		531. Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric as king of the Visigoths.
532	—Suppresses the Nika riot in the Hippodrome of Constantinople.	
533–534	—Overthrows the Vandals in Africa.	
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples and Rome.	536. Witiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the Franks.
537–540	—overruns Italy.	537. Witiges besieges Belisarius in Rome.
540	Witiges surrenders Ravenna to the Byzantines.—Antioch sacked by the Persians.	540. Byzantine power established in Italy.
542	Plague in the empire—during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily at Constantinople.	
543	Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, begins the reconquest of Italy.	
546	Totila takes Rome.	
553	Narses defeats and kills Totila and overthrows Gothic kingdom in Italy.	554. Franks invade Italy but are destroyed by Narses. Italy is utterly desolated.
558	The Cotrigur Huns overrun Thrace and threaten Constantinople but are defeated by Belisarius.	558. The Frankish power reunited under Clotaire I., who becomes king.
		560. Britain:—The kingdom of Deira established.
562	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	561. Franks:—Death of Clotaire and partition of his dominions among his four sons.
563	Belisarius restored:—he quells a conspiracy.	
565	Death of Belisarius and Justinian. Justin II. becomes emperor.	567. Beginning of the strife between Austrasia and Neustria.
568	The exarchate of Ravenna established.	568. Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He later fixes his capital at Pavia.
		571. Britain:—Battle of Bedford.—East Anglia formed into a kingdom.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		575. Pope Benedict I.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	579. Pope Pelagius II.; he denies the right of the patriarch of Constantinople to assume the title of ecumenical bishop.
587	The Roman Catholic faith established in Visgothic Spain and the Germanic influence in that country greatly strengthened thereby.	
590	Gregory of Tours, the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I., called The Great; he adopts the title *Servus Servorum Dei*. He advances greatly the claims of the bishops of Rome and is practically ruler of that city.
600	The Saxons having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans. Ethelbert draws up the first code of laws in England. Rites and superstitions increase in all Europe.—Relics sought for and worshipped.—Litanies addressed to the Virgin.—The burning of candles by day.—Exorcisms, etc.	597. St. Augustine introduces Christianity into Britain. 604. Pope Sabinian. 607. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas. Pope Boniface IV. The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints.
610	Isidorus, of Seville, Spanish historian. Mohammed begins the promulgation of his teachings.	
		615. Pope Deusdedit.
618	Beginning of the Tang dynasty in China, the Golden Age of literature.	618. Pope Boniface V.
622	The year of the Hegira, the starting-point of the Mohammedan calendar.	
		625. Boniface V. makes Canterbury the metropolitan see of Britain. Pope Honorius I. Monasteries increase.
632	Islamism and the power of the caliphs established in the East. In the caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.	633. Rise of the Monothelite heresy. Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Europe.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.	
		576. Spain:—The Visigothic king Leovigild breaks the Roman power in the peninsula and upholds the royal power against the nobles.
578	Tiberius II. becomes emperor. The Slavs appear in Thrace.	
582	Maurice, the Cappadocian, succeeds.	
		583. Italy:—the Lombards, under Authari, successful against the Greeks and Franks.
		584. Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded.
585–600	The Avars and Slavs invade the Eastern empire.	586. Spain:—Recared king of the Visigoths.
		587. Recared embraces Catholicism and enters upon the persecution of Arians and Jews.
		588. Britain:—Bernicia and Deira unite to form the kingdom of Northumbria.
		597. —Christianity introduced by St. Augustine.
602	Phocas, a centurion, made emperor by the army. The empire invaded by the Persians.	604. Ethelbert of Kent begins the conversion of the East Saxons and founds the church of St. Paul in London as a bishop's seat.
610	Heraclius overthrows Phocas, and makes himself emperor.	
613	The Persians overrun Syria and take Damascus.	613. Britain:—Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and conquers Cheshire and Lancashire.
614	Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	614. Clotaire II. reunites the Frankish dominions.
616	The Persians conquer Egypt.	
617	The Persians overrun Asia Minor.	617. Beginning of Northumbrian supremacy in England.
618	Constantinople threatened by the Avars.	
622	The HEGIRA or Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina.	
622–627	Heraclius defeats the Persians repeatedly, and wins the final battle at Nineveh.	
626	Constantinople besieged by the Persians and Avars.	627. Edwin of Northumbria converted to Christianity.
		628. Franks:—Dagobert I. becomes king.
632	Death of Mohammed. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph.	
		633. Northumbria overthrown by Penda of Mercia.
634	Omar, caliph. The battle of Yermu gives Syria to the Arabs.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
636	(*about*). Nestorian Christianity introduced into China.	
	In England, improvement in ecclesiastical architecture; circular arches introduced; churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, etc.	
	In civil architecture, forts and castles —Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire; Castletown in Derbyshire, etc.	640. Pope Severinus. Pope John IV.
	Some of the monasteries of Europe continue to be the repositories of learning and the arts.	642. Pope Theodorus.
	In Japan during the seventh century comes the rise of the feudal nobility and the division of the population into agriculturists and warriors or samurai.	649. Pope Martin I.
		654. Pope Eugenius I.
	The abbey of Whitby and the monastery of Gilling founded.	657. Pope Vitalian.
	The Anglo-Saxons advance in civilization and power, by the introduction of Christianity.	664. Roman Christianity triumphs in England at the Council of Whitby.
	In the Frankish empire the differentiation between the French and German language appears.	672. Pope Adeodatus.
		676. Pope Donus.
		678. Pope Agatho.
680	Aldhelm, the first Anglo-Saxon writer in prose and verse.	680–681. The sixth general council at Constantinople condemns the Monothelites.
	Cædmon, Anglo-Saxon poet.	682. Pope Leo II.
	In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.	684. Pope Benedict II.
		685. Pope John V.
		686. Pope Conon.
		687. Pope Sergius I.
		692. The Quinisext Council at Constantinople convened to supplement the work of the ecumenical councils of 555 and 680; not recognized by Pope Sergius nor by the Roman Church.
695	Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.	
700	The Venerable Bede, ecclesiastical historian.	701. Pope John VI.
	Christianity almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism.	705. Pope John VII.
		708. Pope Sisinnius. Pope Constantine I.
		710. Emperor Justinian II. confirms the Roman see in its privileges; he is the first to kiss the pontiff's foot.
711	The conquest of Spain by the Arabs destined to exercise a powerful effect on the progress of civilization in Europe.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, etc.	Western Europe.
636	The battle of Cadesia gives Persia to the Arabs; their power established after the battle of Nehavend (642).	
637	Jerusalem taken by the Arabs.	
		638. Franks—The death of Dagobert is followed by the disappearance of the royal power, the kings being under the control of the mayors of the palace.
641	Egypt conquered by the Arabs. Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas rule.	
642	Constans II. becomes emperor. Moawiyah, caliph, makes Damascus his capital.	642. Britain:—Oswald of Northumbria defeated by Penda.
		655. Penda, of Mercia, overthrown
		656. Franks:—Clotaire III. rules as sole king.
		662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento, usurps Lombard crown.
668	Constantine IV. becomes emperor.	
		670. France: — Childeric II. becomes king.
673	Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens whose fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire of Callinicus. The caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years, by paying a yearly tribute.	673. The death of Childeric II. leads to civil war and anarchy.
		678. Theuderic III.
679	Yezid I., Caliph.	
680	The kingdom of Bulgaria founded.	680. Wamba, king of the Visigoths, turns monk.
683	Moawiyah II., caliph.	
684	Abdelmelik, caliph.	
685	Justinian II. becomes emperor.	
		687. Pepin the Younger's victory at Testry unites the Frankish realms under himself as mayor of the palace.
		688. Northumbria loses the hegemony to Wessex under King Ine.
		691. Franks:—Clovis III. becomes king.
693	Justinian defeated by the Arabs at Sebastopolis in Cilicia.	
694	Arabs overrun Armenia.	694. Britain:—Ine conquers Kent.
695	Justinian II. deposed by Leontius who is also deposed by	695. Franks: —Childebert II. becomes king.
697	Tiberius.	697. Venice:— Paulucio Anafesto, first Doge.
698	Carthage taken by the Arabs.	
705	Justinian II. restored. Walid I., caliph.	
709	North Africa completely subdued by the Saracens.	710. Britain:—Ine's wars with the Britons of Cornwall. Spain:—Roderic, last of the Visigothic kings.
711	Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.	711. Franks:—Dagobert III. becomes king. The Visigothic kingdom in Spain overthrown at the battle of the Guadalete by the Arabs under Tarik.

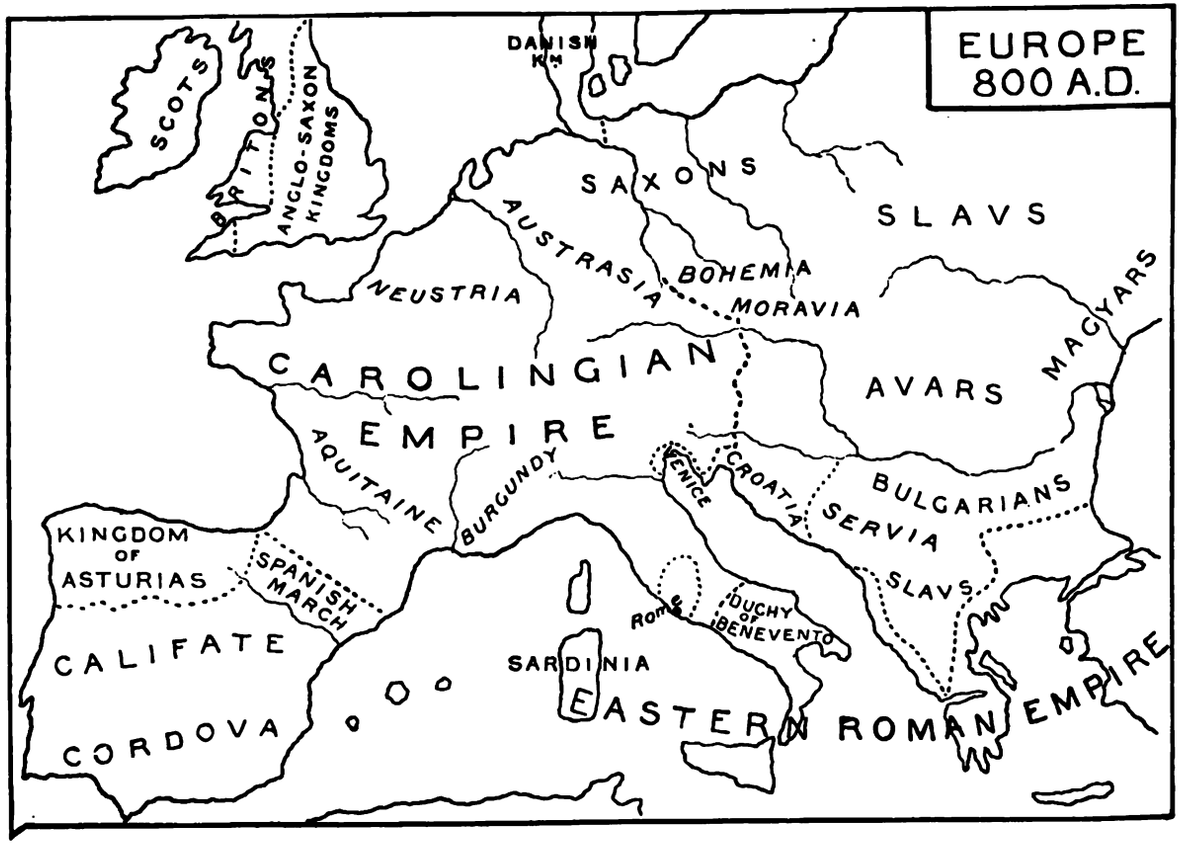
A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
712	(*about*). The art of making paper brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.	712. Constantine opposes the emperor Philippicus Bardanes in the question of the Monothelite heresy.
715	(*about*). Boniface (Winfrith) begins his missionary work among the Germans.	715. Pope Gregory II.; he engages in conflict with the emperor Leo the Isaurian over image-worship.
720	Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ine.	
		722 (723). Boniface consecrated bishop for Germany.
	Increasing power, spiritual and temporal, of the popes. Dark period of European literature.	726. Image-worship, being forbidden by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, causes great disturbance. 726 (*about*). Peter's pence first collected in England. 730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor. 731. Pope Gregory III.
735	The Venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, historian, and theologian.	
		741. Pope Zachary.
745	John of Damascus, (Damascenus) a founder of the scholastic philosophy.	
750	The Abbasside caliphs encourage learning. The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova promoted by them. Ignorance, profligacy, and misery characterize the age preceding Charlemagne. In the Byzantine empire the succession is generally determined by violence, and the character of the rulers most often presents examples of cruelty, treachery, and fanaticism.	751. The pope gives his consent to the dethronement of Childeric, king of the Franks, and the election of Pepin. 753. Pope Stephen II. threatened by the Lombards, seeks aid of Pepin. 754. —journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.—Following the decision of the council of Constantinople, the emperor Constantine Copronymus begins the dissolution of the monasteries. 756. Commencement of the pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna. 757. Pope Paul I. 768. Pope Stephen III. 772. Pope Hadrian I., whom Charlemagne confirms in possession of Pepin's donation. Imposition of Tithes enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, etc.	Western Europe.
713	Anastasius II. becomes emperor.	
715	Theodosius III. becomes emperor.	715. Franks:—Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace.
717	Leo III. (the Isaurian) rises against Theodosius and seizes the throne.	716. Franks:—Chilperic II. becomes king.
717–718	The Arabs invest Constantinople by land and by sea. The city is saved by the Greek fire — the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.	718. Spain:—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias. 720. Franks:—Theuderic IV. becomes king.
		725. Franks:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues the Bavarians; the Arabs ravage southern France. 726. (*about*). Britain:—Ine, king of Wessex, begins the tax called Peter's pence, to support a college at Rome.
		732. Franks:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Poitiers.
740	Constantine V. (Copronymus) succeeds.	737. Franks:—Childeric III. becomes king.
745–751	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.	
750	The Ommiade caliphs overthrown by the Abbassides.	751. Childeric III. deposed and Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel, chosen king.—End of the Merovingian line.
754	Al Mansur, caliph.	
755	War between the empire and the Bulgarians.	754. Pepin aids the pope with a large army against the Lombards.
		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate. Abderrhman, of the house of the Ommiade line, rules.
762	Al Mansur makes Bagdad his capital.	
		768. Franks:—Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771. 774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Desiderius, king of Lombardy, and annexes northern Italy to his empire. End of the Lombard kingdom.
775	Great victory over the Bulgarians at Lithosoria.	775. Charlemagne's first expedition against the Saxons.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		785. Forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
790	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid. Paulus Diaconus, historian of the Lombards.	787. The seventh general council at Nice, in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned.
		795. Pope Leo III. Image-worship condemned by Synod of Frankfort.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, ETC.	WESTERN EUROPE.
775	Leo IV. becomes emperor.	
780	Constantine VI. Irene (queen-mother) restores image-worship.	778. A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles in the Pyrenees by the Basques; the subject of the *Song of Roland*.
783	The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid.	785. The Saxons compelled to adopt Christianity.
791	Constantine imprisons his mother Irene for her cruelty.	787. Britain:—First recorded invasion of the Danes.
792	Irene regains power.	
797	Irene overthrows her son, blinds him, and assumes sole power.—proposes to marry Charlemagne.	795. Charlemagne forms the Spanish March.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	New Western Empire.
800	The coronation of Charlemagne and the revival of the Roman Empire marks the beginning of a political system which was to dominate European thought for centuries. Foundation of monastic and cathedral schools by Charlemagne; Alcuin; agriculture and horticulture encouraged; a canal planned to join the Rhine and the Danube; Haroun-al-Raschid sends an embassy to the court of Charlemagne with gifts. Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne. Eginhard, historian, secretary to Charlemagne.	800. The pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme bishop of the Western. Charlemagne reforms the Church. Many bishoprics founded—Great increase of monastic institutions. 809. Synod at Aix-la-Chapelle under direction of Charlemagne adopts the *Filioque*, but Pope Leo dissents.	800. NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, Emperor of the Romans. 802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun-al-Raschid. 804. Saxon conquest completed. 805. The Avars defeated and converted. 808. First descent of the Northmen on Germany.
813	The reign of al Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustan age of Arabian literature.		
814	The death of Charlemagne is followed by retrogression in the political and social life of the Western Empire.	814. Insurrection at Rome against the pope. 816. Pope Stephen V. 817. Pope Paschal I. 824. Pope Eugenius II. 826. Christianity in Denmark. 827. Pope Valentine. Pope Gregory IV.	814. Charlemagne dies. Louis I., the Pious or the Debonair, succeeds. 817. Louis arranges the succession to the crown. Lothair made co-ruler.
830	Saint Mark's Church at Venice founded	830 (*about*). Ansgarius preaches Christianity in Sweden.	829, 833. Insurrection of the emperor's sons.
		840 (*about*). Paschasius Radbertus, abbot, of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation. Ratramnus and Scotus Erigena, theologians. 842. Image-worship re-established.	840. Lothair becomes emperor. 841. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the battle of Fontanet. The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris. 843. Treaty of Verdun and division of the empire. France:—Charles I. (the Bald). Ger.:—Louis I., surnamed the German. Italy and Lorraine: —Lothair king with imperial dignity.


EUROPE
800 A.D.
SCOTS
BRITONS
ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS
DANISH KM
SAXONS
SLAVS
AUSTRASIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
NEUSTRIA
MAGYARS
CAROLINGIAN
EMPIRE
AVARS
AQUITAINE
BURGUNDY
VENICE
CROATIA
BULGARIANS
SERVIA
KINGDOM OF ASTURIAS
SPANISH MARCH
SLAVS
Rome
DUCHY OF BENEVENTO
CALIFATE
SARDINIA
CORDOVA
EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
802	Irene is dethroned by Nicephorus.	802. Egbert, king of Wessex.	
803	Byzantine empire recognizes independence of Venice.		
807	War with the Franks.		
811	Michael I. (Rhangabe), at war with the Bulgarians.		809. Death of Haroun-al-Raschid; succeeded by Al Amin, caliph at Bagdad.
813	Leo V. (the Armenian) becomes emperor.		813. Al Mamun, caliph at Bagdad.
814	Bulgarians defeated.	815–823. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons of Cornwall.	
820	Michael II. becomes emperor. (Balbus or the Stammerer)		820. First dismemberment of the Abbasside caliphate. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan.
825	The Saracens obtain possession of Crete.	825. Egbert triumphs over the Mercians.	826. Anagarius introduces Christianity into Denmark.
827	Saracens invade Sicily.		
829	Theophilus becomes emperor.	829. The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex.	830 (*about*). Anagarius in Sweden.
832	Persecution of image-worshippers.		833. Al Motassim, caliph. He builds Samarra, which he makes the seat of government.
838	Theophilus defeated by the Saracens at Dasymon.	837. War between Wessex and the Danes begins.	
		839. Ethelwolf becomes king.	
			841. Norway:—Halfdan begins the subjection of the territorial nobles and the founding of a monarchy. Wathek, caliph.
842	Michael III. (the Drunkard) becomes emperor under the regency of Theodora. The triumph of image-worship.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Spain, Germany.
		844. Pope Sergius II. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople.	
			845. Paris sacked by the Northmen.
		847. Pope Leo IV. 848. Gottschalk, a Benedictine monk, advocates predestination.	
850	(*about*). Hincmar, French theologian and bishop. Rabanus Maurus, German theologian and scholar.		
			853–854. War between Charles the Bald and Louis of Germany.
		855. Pope Benedict III. 858. Pope Nicholas I. —asserts the papal power against Lothair II. of Lorraine. 860. The False Decretals.	855. Lothair abdicates; succeeded by Louis II. who has Italy with the imperial dignity.
		866. Schism between Eastern and Western Churches. 867. Pope Hadrian II.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed.	
		869–870. Eighth council at Constantinople.	870. Lorraine partitioned between France and Germany.
		872. Pope John VIII.	
874	Iceland settled.		
877	The beginning of the feudal system. Hereditary nobility, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state.		877. France—Louis II. (the Stammerer) becomes king.
		882. Pope Martin II. (Marinus I.).	879. Louis III. and Carloman reign jointly.
	The nobles independent of the king.	884. Pope Hadrian III.	884. Charles the Fat, king of France and emperor, reunites Frankish dominions.
		885. Pope Stephen V.	885. Paris besieged by the Northmen. Charles makes peace with them.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		844. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats the Picts and becomes sole monarch.	
			845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany.
			846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome.
			847. Al Mottawakkel, caliph.
		849. Alfred the Great born.	849. Saracens defeated by the pope's allies.
		851. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes at Ockley.	
		860. Ethelbert succeeds in Wessex.	860. Gorm the Elder unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark.
			861. Iceland discovered by the Northmen.
866	Basil, the Macedonian, made co-emperor.	866. Etheired becomes king.	862 (*traditional*). Russia:—Rurik, first grand prince.
867	Basil slays Michael III. and commences the Macedonian dynasty. Begins the compilation of the Basilican Code.	867. The Danes begin a series of assaults which result in the conquest of England, northeast of the Thames.	868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
		871. ALFRED THE GREAT succeeds.	872. Norway: — Harold Haarfagr makes himself sole king by his great victory over the jarls at Hafurstford. The conquered nobles leave the country, beginning a career of piracy.
			874. Iceland settled by the Northmen.
878	Syracuse taken by the Arabs.	878. Alfred defeats the Danes at Ethandun; he concludes with them the treaty of Chippenham or Wedmore.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
			887. Germany: — Arnulf dethrones Charles the Fat and becomes king of Germany; the final separation of Germany and France.
			888. France:—Odo, Count of Paris.
890	Alfred the Great establishes a regular militia and navy and extends the power of the king's courts; institutes fairs and markets.	891. Pope Formosus.	
		896. Pope Boniface VI. Pope Stephen VI.	895. Arnulf, German emperor, takes Rome.
		898. Pope John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail.	898. France—Charles III. (the Simple) succeeds. 899. Ger.: — Louis III. (the Child) succeeds. Invasion of the Hungarians.
900	England divided into counties or shires, hundreds, and tithings. The county courts become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. At the beginning of the tenth century, Constantinople still the first city of Europe and a great commercial and manufacturing centre.	900. Pope Benedict IV.	Contests among the nobles and bishops.
		903. Pope Leo V. 904. Pope Sergius III.	904. Italy:—The rise of Theodora followed by Marozia.
		909. Cluny founded.	
			910. The emperor pays tribute to the Hungarians.
		911. The Northmen in France embrace Christianity.	911. France:—The Northmen under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy.
		914. Pope John X.	Ger.:—Conrad I. of Franconia. The empire becomes elective. 915. Berengar of Italy crowned emperor.
		921 (*about*). The Bohemians embrace Christianity.	919. Ger.:—Henry I. (the Fowler), first of the Saxon line. France:—Charles the Simple overthrown by Robert of Paris.
925	The Anglo-Saxon monarchy rises into European importance. Rhazes, Arabian writer on medicine.		923. —Robert I. defeated and killed at Soissons. Rudolph, duke of Burgundy, succeeds as king.
		927. Odo, abbot of Cluny, establishes celebrated code of discipline.	926. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, becomes king of Italy.
		928. Pope Leo VI. 929. Pope Stephen VII.	929. France: — Charles the Simple dies a prisoner at Peronne; sole rule of Rudolph.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
886	Leo VI. (the philosopher) becomes emperor.		
890	Beneventum subject to the Greek empire.		
894	Byzantines driven from Beneventum.	893. Invasion of the Danes under Hastings and renewal of war with Wessex.	895 (*about*). Hungary:—Magyars under Arpad enter the kingdom.
897	War with the Bulgarians, and Saracens.	897. The Danes defeated at London.	
		900. Scotland:—Constantine II.	
		901. Edward (the elder), the first who takes the title of "king of the Anglo-Saxons."	
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.		
			909. The rise of the Fatimite dynasty in Kairwan, North Africa.
		910. War renewed with Danes.	910. (*about*). Spain:—The name of Leon given to the kingdom of Asturias.
912	Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus) becomes emperor.	912. The valley of the Thames annexed to Wessex.	912. Spain: — Abderrahman III. of Cordova, the greatest Arab prince of Spain.
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, becomes co-emperor, with his three sons.	918–922. East Anglia and Mercia incorporated by Wessex.	
	A period of quiet in the empire and comparative prosperity.		
		925. Athelstan becomes king of Wessex.	
		926.—becomes king of Northumbria.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
930	(*about*). Printing by movable blocks among the Chinese.	931. Pope John XI. Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church.	933. Victory of Henry the Fowler over the Hungarians at Merseburg.
	Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce Its celebrated schools, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world.	936. Pope Leo VII.	936. Ger.:—Otho I. (the Great) becomes emperor.
		939. Pope Stephen VIII.	France:—Louis IV. becomes king.
		942. Pope Martin III. (Marinus II.)	
		946. Pope Agapetus II.	945. France:— Louis IV. taken prisoner by Hugh the Great, duke of France.
950	Luitprand, the Lombard historian.		950. Germany:—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho.
			954. France: — Lothair succeeds
	The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane.	955. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture.	955. Germany:— Otho crushes the Hungarians on the Lechfeld, near Augsburg.
		957. (*about*). Baptism of Olga, regent of Russia.	Otho defeats the Slavs.
		959. St. Dunstan becomes archbishop of Canterbury and attempts to reform the church — enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased.	
	Manufactories of linens and woollens in Flanders, which becomes the seat of Western industry.		
960	(*about*). The nun Hroswitha of Gandersheim in Brunswick writes Latin comedies.		
		963. Pope Leo VIII.	962. Otho crowned Roman emperor, marking the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation and the union of Italy with Germany.
	Suidas, grammarian and lexicographer.		
	In England, Edgar organizes an efficient navy which patrols the coast for defence against the Norse pirates.	964. Pope Benedict V.	
		965. John XIII.	
		966. Poland receives Christianity under Miecislas.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			931. Spain:—Ramiro II. king of Leon.
			934. Norway:—Eric Blodöxe, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
			935. Denmark:—Harold Blue-Tooth, first Christian king.
		937. By the victory of Brunanburh, Athelstan establishes his power firmly.	939. Spain:—Ramiro II., king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simancas.
		940. Edmund I., brother of Athelstan, becomes king.	
941	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, led by Igor.	941. The Danes in England make war on Edmund.	
		944. The Dane law reduced.	
945	Romanus overthrown and Constantine VII. reigns alone.	946. Edred succeeds Edmund; governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.	945. Russia:—Igor is succeeded by Sviatoslaf.
		952. Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	950. Spain:—Ordoño III. king of Leon.
		953. Scotland:—Indulf, king.	
		955. Edwy succeeds Edred.	
		956. Dunstan banished.	956. Spain:—Sancho I., king of Leon.
959	Romanus II. becomes emperor.	959. Edgar succeeds Edwy. Dunstan made archbishop of Canterbury.	
		961. Scotland:—Duff, king.	960. China:—Tai Tsoo founder of later Sung dynasty; wages war successfully against the Tatars.
961	Conquest of Crete by the Byzantines.	Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	
963	Basil II. and Constantine VIII. rule under the regency of their mother, Theophano. Nicephorus Phocas co-emperor.	964. Revival of monasticism in England after the Danish wars.	
965	Nicephorus recovers Cyprus,		966. Poland:—Miecislas establishes Christianity. Spain:—Ramiro III. king of Leon.
968	—takes Antioch.		
969	—is murdered by John Zimisces, who rules as co-emperor till 976.		969. The Fatimites become masters of Egypt, with Cairo as the capital.
971	Zimisces defeats the Russians at Presthlava and Dorystolum.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
		973. Pope Benedict VI. 974. Pope Benedict VII.	973. Ger.:—Otho II. emperor.
975	Abbon of Fleury, French monk and ecclesiastical historian. The present arithmetical notation brought into Europe by the Saracens.		
		981. Benedict VII. issues proclamation against simony.	978. Otho at war with Lothair of France.
983	Greenland discovered by the Northmen. Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe. Spain the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning. Firdausi, epic poet of Persia.	983. Pope John XIV. 984. Pope Boniface VII. 985. Pope John XV.	983. Otho III. emperor. 986. France:—Louis V., (the Slothful) king; last of the Carlovingian race. 987. France:—Hugh Capet king; founder of Capetian line of French kings.
		989. (*about*). Byzantine Christianity propagated in Russia by Vladimir the Great.	
		993. First canonization of saints.	
		996. Pope Gregory V. 997. Pope John XVI.	996. France:—Robert II. (the Wise) succeeds his father Hugh.
		999. Pope Sylvester II.	998. —is compelled by the pope to separate from his wife Bertha who was his cousin.
		1000. St. Stephen of Hungary, receives the royal dignity from the pope with the title of Apostolic Majesty.	1000. Millennial expectations.
		1003. Pope John XVII.	
			1002. Ger.: — Henry II. emperor (duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoin, margrave of Ivrea, elected king.
		1003. Pope John XVIII.	1003–1018. War between the empire and Poland. 1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party. — Ardoin loses most of Italy and resigns. Henry crowned king.
1005	Ælfric Grammaticus, Anglo-Saxon writer and theologian. The arts faintly revive in Italy — paintings in fresco and mosaic.	1009. Pope Sergius IV. 1012. Pope Benedict VIII.	1005. Henry proclaims a general peace.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			972. Hungary:—Geiza, the first Christian ruler.
		975. Edward (the Martyr) becomes king.	
976	Personal rule of Basil II. and Constantine VIII.	978. Ethelred II. ("the Unready") becomes king.	976. Spain:—Hisham, caliph of Cordova. Al Mansur, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
981	Beginning of the great Bulgarian war.		
		988. Beginning of Danish invasion. The king purchases their retreat.	988. Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades England.
			989 (*about*). Russia:—Vladimir the Great marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II., and adopts Christianity.
		991. Battle of Maldon.	
		992. Ethelred makes treaties with the Norsemen and with Normandy.	992. Boleslav I. king of Poland.
		994. Olaf Trygrasson of Norway and Sweyn of Denmark invade England.	993. Olaf, first Christian king of Sweden. 995. Norway:—Olaf I., attempts to introduce Christianity.
996	The Bulgarians plunder the Peloponnesus but their army is destroyed.		997. Mahmud sultan of Ghazni.
			1000. Sancho III. (the Great,) king of Navarre. Pope Sylvester II. bestows on Stephen of Hungary the royal title. 1001. Mahmud of Ghazni makes the first of seventeen expeditions into India.
1002	Basil II. defeats the Bulgarians at Vidin.	1002. Massacre of the Danes in England on St. Brice's Day.	1002. Death of Al Mansur and beginning of the fall of the caliphate of Cordova.
		1003. Sweyn lands a large armament in England.	
		1005. Scotland:—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghazni.		
	Musical scale improved by Guido Aretino.		
	Avicenna, a famous Arabian physician and philosopher.		1014. Henry crowned emperor at Rome.
		1021. Emperor Henry II. comes to the aid of the pope against the Byzantines.	
		1022. The pope and the emperor unite to reform the church in the spirit of the Cluniac discipline.	
		1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.	1024. Ger.: — Conrad II. (the Salic) becomes emperor, first of the Franconian line.
			1026–27. Conrad crowned king of Italy and Roman emperor.
			1028. Robert the Devil becomes duke of Normandy.
		1033. Pope Benedict IX. (ten years old).	1031. Favorable treaty with Poland. France:—Henry I. becomes king.
			1033. Kingdom of Burgundy annexed to the empire.
		1038. The pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor Conrad.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III. becomes emperor.
1041	The anarchy of feudalism finds a partial check in the promulgation of the "Truce of God."	1041. "Truce of God" published by the French bishops.	1041. —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians —claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.
	George Cedrenus, Bryzantine chronicler.		
	Franco Magister, writer on music.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1013. The Danes, under Sweyn, become masters of England. Ethelred flees to Normandy.	
1014	Basil II. overwhelms the Bulgarian army at the pass of Demirhissar.	1014. The Northmen in Ireland defeated at Clontarf by Brian Boru.	1015. Norway:—Olaf II. the Saint establishes Christianity.
		1016. Edmund II. (Ironsides,) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom.	1016. Denmark:—Canute II. (the Great).
1018	The Bulgarian kingdom overthrown and reduced to submission.	1017. The death of Edmund leaves Canute sole ruler. He patronizes literature and the Church.	1019. Russia:—Yaroslaff the Great.
			1024. Mahmud of Ghazni storms Somnath, in Gujarat, India.
1025	Sole rule of Constantine VIII.		1025. Poland: Miecislas II.
1028	Romanus III. becomes emperor.		1028. Sancho of Navarre takes Castile.
		1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm.	
			1033. Castile a separate kingdom.
1034	Michael IV. (the Paphlagonian) becomes emperor.	1034. Scotland:—Duncan king.	
		1035. Harold I. (Harefoot) becomes king—ruled by Earl Godwin.	1035. Spain:—Aragon a kingdom under Ramiro I. Denmark: — Hardicanute III. Norway:—Magnus I. (the Good).
1038	The Normans gain a foothold in Apulia.		1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife, succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans.
		1040. Hardicanute. Scotland:—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne.	
1041	Michael V. becomes emperor.	The Saxon line restored under	
1042	Zoe and Theodora rule jointly. Constantine IX. (Monomachus) becomes emperor. Rise of the Seljuk Turks.	1042.—Edward (the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway. The Norman influence predominant at the English court.	1042. Denmark:—Magnus (the Good) of Norway. king.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
		1045. Benedict again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory. Benedict deposed for simony by a council called by Henry III.	
		1046. Pope Clement II.	
		1048. Damasus II.	1047. William of Normandy defeats his rebellious nobles at Val-ès-dunes.
		1049. Leo IX.	
		1053. —is defeated by the Normans at Civitate.	1053. Germany: — Henry III. causes his son Henry to be elected and crowned Roman emperor.
		1054. The papal chair vacant one year. Excommunication of the patriarch of Constantinople, final schism between Eastern and Western Churches.	1054. Henry I. of France invades Normandy and is defeated at Mortemer.
1055	Michael Psellus, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.	1055. Pope Victor II. Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.	1056. Ger.:—Henry IV. (the Great), aged six years, becomes emperor, under the tutelage of his mother Agnes.
	First age of scholastic philosophy.	1057. Pope Stephen IX.	
	Feudal system introduced in England by the Normans.	1058. Nicholas II.	
		1059. The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals.	1059. Robert, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope.
		1061. Pope Alexander II.	1060. France: — Philip I. becomes king.
		1062. Berengar of Tours opposes the doctrine of transubstantiation.	
		1066. Alexander deposes Harold and gives England to William duke of Normandy.	1066. William, duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it.
		The Papacy at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1043	The Russians attack Constantinople and are defeated.		
			1047. Denmark:—Svend Estridsen, king. Norway:—Harold Hardrada, king.
		1051. Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons. Godwin and Harold banished. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	
		1052. Godwin restored to favor.	1052. The Pisans take Sardinia from the Saracens.
		1053. The Danegeld abolished. Earl Godwin dies. The Welsh several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	
1054	Theodora becomes empress, the last of Macedonian dynasty. The Greek Church separates from the Roman.		
1056	Michael VI. (Stratioticus) becomes emperor.		1055. The Seljuk Turks become virtual masters of Bagdad though the caliphs retain the show of authority.
1057	Isaac I., (Comnenus) becomes emperor.	1057. Scotland:—Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan by Tostig, earl of Northumberland, and Malcolm. Malcolm III. (Canmore) becomes king.	
1059	Constantine X. (Ducas) becomes emperor.		
			1065. Spain:—Alfonso VI. king of Leon and of Castile (1072).
		1066. Harold II. elected king; killed at the battle of Hastings. William I. duke of Normandy, styled "the Conqueror." End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland. William I. "the Conqueror," becomes king; first of the Norman line.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1070	Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury.		
	London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.	1071. Philip of France engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.	
	Norman French taught in all the schools in England and made use of in all legal proceedings.		
		1073. Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), who attempts to free the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor.	
		1075. The pope assails simony, clerical marriages, and lay investiture.	
		1076. A council of German bishops at Worms deposes pope; Gregory excommunicates the emperor; Henry's enemies declare him deposed.	
		1077. The emperor humbles himself before Gregory VII. at Canossa and makes his peace; Rudolph of Suabia chosen as rival king.	
1080	Medical school at Salerno of great prominence.	1080. Rudolph dies; Henry IV. deposes Gregory for his intrigues against him, and causes Clement III. to be chosen as antipope. The struggle continues until 1085, when Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, and dies in exile.	
		1084. Rome sacked by the Normans.	1085. Spain: –Toledo taken from the Moors by Alfonso VI. (I.) of Leon and Castile.
1086	William of Spires, mathematician. Doomsday Book compiled by order of William the Conqueror. Literature patronized in the East by the Seljuk Sultan, Malek Shah.	1086. The order of the Carthusians instituted by Bruno.	1086. Spain: — The Almoravides invade Spain and crush the Castilians in the battle of Zallaca.
		1087. Pope Victor III.	1087. France:—War with England; Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
		1088. Pope Urban II.	
1090	Roscellinus, scholastic, founder of Nominalism.		
		1092. Urban II. supports Conrad of Germany against his father.	1092. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels and is crowned king of Italy.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1067	Michael VII., emperor Romanus IV. (Diogenes), co-emperor. He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks — is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, at Manzikert (1071).	1068–1069. National rising in the north and west relentlessly crushed by William. 1070. The feudal system introduced by the king. All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans. The Norman language introduced. Malcolm III. of Scotland ravages Durham. Rising of English at Ely under Hereward the Wake.	1067. Boleslav II., of Poland, takes Kieff.
1071	Bari, the last Byzantine possession in Italy, taken by the Normans.		
1074–75	Syria and Palestine subdued by Malek Shah, the Seljuk leader. Jerusalem taken.	1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots.	
			1076. Denmark:—Harold Whetstone.
1078	Nicephorus III.	1077. Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy.	1077. Hungary:—Ladislas I., the Saint.
1081	Alexius I. (Comnenus) becomes emperor. The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman who defeats Alexius at Durazzo.	1079. Robert is defeated and submits.	1079. Poland:—Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. Boleslav II. excommunicated and dethroned. Vladislav I.
1084	Alexius repels the Normans from Larissa. After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed, and oppressed. This, together with the appeal of the Byzantines for aid, gives rise to the Crusades.—Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.	1086. The Doomsday Book compiled for all England, save the northern counties. 1087. William invades France and dies at Mantes. William II. (Rufus) becomes king. 1088. Revolt of the Norman nobles under Odo of Bayeux.	1084. Italy:—Rome taken and sacked by the Normans. Bohemia erected into a kingdom by the emperor Henry IV.
			1090. Sicily completely conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.
			1092. The Seljuk empire falls apart into a number of smaller states. Iconium or Roum, Damascus, Aleppo, Kerman, and Iran.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1093	Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.		
		The popes continue the struggle against the empire.	
			1094. Valencia taken by the Cid.
1095	Beginning of the Crusades. Peter the Hermit preaches against the Turks in all the countries of Christendom.		
			1095. Portugal made a county by Alfonso VI. of Leon and Castile.
		The Council of Clermont.	
1096.	The First CRUSADE:—Peter the Hermit, and Walter the Pennyless, set out with a vast rabble, most of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start.		
		The chieftains of the First Crusade were:	
			1. Godfrey of Bouillon or Boulogne.
	Nathan Ben Jehiel, Jewish scholar (a. 1035–1106).		2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy. 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Blois, 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond, son of Robert Guiscard. 8. Tancred, nephew of Robert Guiscard.
1099	Knights of St. John of Jerusalem instituted.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	1099. Spain:—Death of the Cid and recovery of Valencia by the Moors.
1100	William of Poitiers, chronicler of William the Conqueror. The dialect of the Ile de France becomes the prevailing idiom in France. —The appearance of Gothic architecture.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonso I., el Batallador, king.
			1105. Henry IV. of Germany compelled to abdicate by his son.
			1106. Ger.: — Henry V. becomes emperor — maintains the right of investiture.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, ETC.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III. invades England and is slain near Alnwick Castle. Anselm made archbishop of Canterbury. 1094. Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. —Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm.	
1095	The Byzantine emperor calls upon western Europe for aid against the Turks.		1095. Hungary:—Coloman, king.
1097	Appearance of the crusaders; great numbers pass through Constantinople. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa. Battle of Dorylæum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1098. Scotland:—Edgar, son of Malcolm, puts out Donald's eyes and dethrones him.	1098. Egypt:—The Fatimites take Jerusalem.
1099	Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey, who becomes ruler. Battle of Ascalon and defeat of the Egyptian Saracens.	1100. William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. Henry I. (Beauclerc) becomes king, marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, a descendant of Edmund Ironsides, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests. 1101. Henry grants the Charter of Liberties. Robert, duke of Normandy, invadesEngland.	1101. China;—Emperor Hwuy-Tsung calls in the aid of the Neu-che Tatars who expel the Khitan Tatars from Liao-Tung and make themselves masters of the region. 1102. Poland:—Boleslav III. 1103. Denmark:—Niels, king.
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.	1106. Henry invades Normandy; takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai. Scotland:—Alexander I. 1107. Henry's quarrel with Anselm concluded.	1105. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the Crusades.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1108. France:—Louis VI., (*Le Gros*) becomes king, Abbé Suger, counsellor.
			1109. Alfonso I. of Aragon rules over Leon and Castile in right of his wife.
		1111. Emperor Henry V. compels Paschal II. to renounce the right of investiture.	1110. Ger.:—Henry V. enters Italy, and compels the pope to crown him,
		1116. Invasion by the emperor causes the pope to flee from Rome.	1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
1118	The Knights Templars founded.	1118. Pope Gelasius II.	1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. of Aragon captures Saragossa.
		1119. Pope Calixtus II.	
1120	Hariri, Arabian poet.		
	Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian.	1123. First Lateran Council	
	Scholastic philosophy attains full development in the writings of Peter Abelard.	1124. Pope Honorius II.	1125. Germany:—Lothair II., emperor.
	Peter, the Lombard (Master of Sentences), scholastic.		—opposed by Frederick and Conrad of Suabia.
	Geoffrey of Monmouth, historian.		1126. Spain:—Alfonso VII., king, Leon and Castile.
	Aristotle's logic comes into repute through the Arabians.	1128. Honorius struggles against Roger, king of Sicily.	
	The revival of the study of the Civil Law under Irnerius at Bologna.	1130. Innocent II. and Anacletus II., rival popes.	1134. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre.
			Ramiro II., king of Aragon.
			1136. Lothair invades Italy and overruns the southern part of the peninsula.
		1137. A pretended Messiah in France.	1137. France:—Louis VII. (*le Jeune*).
		1138. —another in Persia.	1138. Germany:—House of Suabia.
			Conrad III., first of the Hohenstaufen emperors.
			Dissensions of the Guelfs and Ghibelines.
		1139. Second Lateran Council.	1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom after the battle of Ourique, under Alfonso I., of the House of Burgundy.
1140	Hugo of St. Victor, mystic.		
1142	The establishment of the Canon Law by the *Decretum* of Gratian.	1143. Pope Celestine II.	
	William of Malmesbury, English historian.	1144. Pope Lucius II.	
		1145. Pope Eugenius III.	
	Otho, bishop of Freising, chronicler.		
	Benjamin of Tudela, a Jew, travels from Spain to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt.		1146. The Almohades invade Spain.
	Henry of Huntingdon English chronicler.	1147. The Second Crusade preached by St. Bernard and joined by the emperor Conrad and Louis VII. of France.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1109	Tripoli taken by crusaders and erected into a county for Raymond of Toulouse.		
		1114. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., marries the emperor Henry V.	
			1117. Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand.
1118	John II. (Comnenus).		
		1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William.	
			1121. Norway: Sigurd the Jerusalemite, king.
1123	The Patzinaks defeated at Berrhœa in Thrace.		
1124	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1124. Scotland:—David I. promotes civilization.	
1126	John II. wages successful war against the Turks.		
		1127. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	1127. Roger of Sicily brings about the union of Sicily and Naples.
			China: Kaou-Tsung, emperor; during his reign the Neu-che or Kin Tartars conquer the country to the Yang-tse-Kiang.
		1135. Stephen of Blois.	1135. (1130?). Sweden:—Sverker I.
		1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne: David, king of Scotland, assists her.	
1137	John II. defeats the Armenians of Cilicia.		
		1138.—is defeated in the "battle of the Standard" at Northallerton.	
		1139. Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	
		1141. Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.	
1143	Manuel Comnenus becomes emperor.		
1144	Edessa retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the Second Crusade.		
1146	Thebes and Corinth plundered by the Sicilians.		
1147	Failure of the Second		1147 (*about*). Russia:—Moscow rises to rank of a city.
1148	Crusade after enormous losses.		

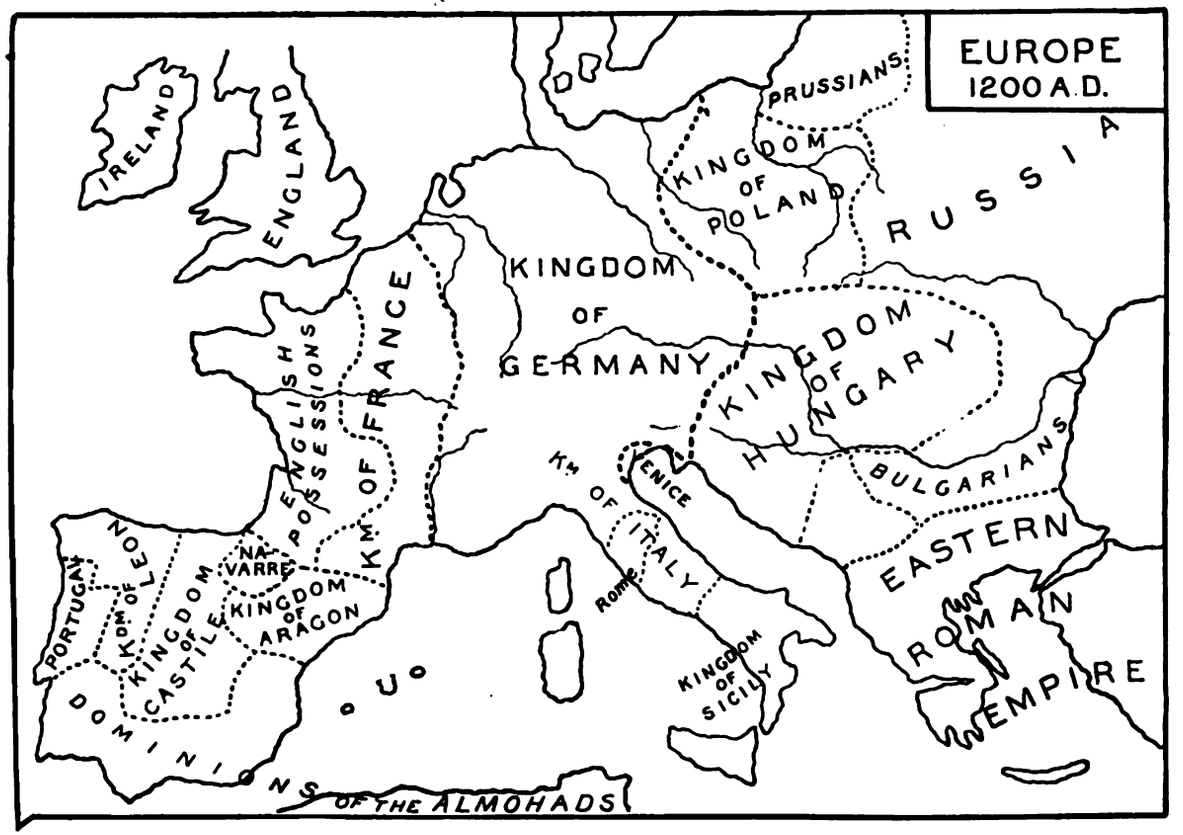
A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1150	(*about*). University of Paris. Aben Ezra, of Toledo, Jewish scholar.	1153. Pope Anastasius IV. 1154. Pope Hadrian IV. (an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare). 1155. Arnold, of Brescia, condemned and burnt. 1156. Order of the Carmelites instituted.	1152. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards king of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France. Germany and Italy:—Frederick I. (Barbarossa), emperor. 1156. The electoral college appears. 1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II. and Sancho III.
1158	Bank of Venice established.	1159. Pope Alexander III. Victor IV., antipope. 1164. Paschal III., antipope.	1158. Germany:—The emperor Frederick crosses into Italy and in the diet of Roncaglia defines the rights of the Lombard cities. 1162. Frederick destroys Milan. Spain:—Alfonso II., king of Aragon, including Barcelona.
1167	(*about*). Oxford schools made a university. Colleges of theology, philosophy, and law at Paris. English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.	1167. Rome taken by Frederick Barbarossa. 1168. Calixtus III., antipope. 1170. The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear.	1170. France:—The rise of the Waldenses. They derived their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons.
1175	Eustathius, bishop of Thessalonica, commentator on Homer. Confirmation of the military order of Santiago.		1174. Frederick Barbarossa's last expedition into Italy.
1176	Circuit judges appointed in England.		1176. Frederick defeated in the battle of Legnano by the Lombard cities. Henry the Lion rebels.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1152. Henry Plantagenet marries Eleanor of Aquitaine (Guienne) and invades England. 1153. Treaty of Wallingford gives succession to Henry. 1154.—Henry II., (Plantagenet).	
		1155. Thomas à Becket becomes chancellor.	1155. Sweden:—Eric IX. the Saint. 1156. Japan:—Beginning of war between the clans of the Taira and the Minamoto; the latter defeated, found an independent power with Kamakura as the capital. 1157. Denmark:—Valdemar I. 1158. Venice a great maritime power. 1160. Sweden:—Karl Sverkersson.
		1162. Becket made archbishop of Canterbury. 1163. —opposes the king. 1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon—flees to France. 1165. Scotland:—William. 1166. Assize of Clarendon regulating the administration of justice.	1163. Sweden:—Archbishopric of Upsala founded.
1167	The Byzantines overwhelm a Hungarian army near Zeugmin.	1170. Becket returns to England, and is murdered.	1167. Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties against the emperor.
1171	Outbreak of war with Venice.	1171–1172. Henry conquers Ireland.	1171. Egypt:— Saladin, sultan. He extends his dominions in Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia.
1173	The Venetian fleet disorganized by pestilence.		1173. Poland:—Miecislas III.
1174	The Venetians confirmed in their commercial rights.	1174. Treaty of Falaise, in which William the Lion agrees to do homage for Scotland. Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.	
1176	The Byzantines overwhelmed by the Seljuks at Myriokephalon in Phrygia.	1176. The Assize of Northampton requires an oath of fealty from all Englishmen.	1177. Poland: — Casimir (the Just).

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1179. Innocent (III.) antipope. The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the sacred Scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted. Third Lateran, or Eleventh General Council.	
1180	Robert Wace, Anglo-Norman poet. Translation of his *Brut* by Layamon, one of the first English compositions.	1181. Pope Lucius III.	1180. France:—Philip II., (Augustus.) Henry the Lion deprived of Bavaria and Saxony.
	John Tzetzes, Greek grammarian.		1183. The Peace of Constance re-establishes the rights of the Lombard cities.
	Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon), Jewish theologian.	1185. Pope Urban III.	
	Roger, of Hoveden, chronicler.		
	Treatise on English law ascribed to Ranulph de Glanville.		
		1187. Pope Gregory VIII. Pope Clement III.	1188. Spain:—Alfonso IX. king of Leon.
1189	Massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.	1189 Third Crusade led by Philip Augustus, of France, Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa.	
1190	Teutonic order instituted.	1191. Pope Celestine III.	1190. Ger.:—Henry VI., emperor.
	Abu Bekr ibn Tophail, philosophical writer.		
	Averroes, Arabic philosopher, introduced Aristotelianism into Europe.		1192. Richard Cœur de Lion in captivity in Germany.
			1194. The two Sicilies united to the empire.
		1198. Pope Innocent III.	1198. Philip, of Suabia, and Otho, of Brunswick, dispute the German crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines and the latter by the Guelfs,

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1180	Alexius II. becomes emperor.	1181. The Assize of Arms regulates the national defence and subjects personal property to taxation.	1182. Denmark:—Canute VI.
1183	Andronicus I. becomes emperor.		1183. Saladin takes Aleppo.
1185	Isaac II. (Angelus) becomes emperor.	1185. John, in Ireland.	1185. Portugal:—Sancho I. Japan: — The Taira clan is defeated in the battle of Dannoura and exterminated. The Minamoto in supreme control under Yoritomo.
1186	Bulgarians revolt and establish new kingdom.		1186. The last of the Ghaznevides, ruling at Lahore, overthrown by Mahmud of Ghor.
		1188. Collection of the Saladin tithe, first tax on movables.	1187. Saladin gains the victory of Tiberias, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to
		1189. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) becomes king, he engages in the Third Crusade.	1189. The Third Crusade.
1190	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded under Guy of Lusignan. Acre taken by the crusaders.
		1192. Richard makes a truce with Saladin; end of the Third Crusade. Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks (1194).	1192. Japan:—Yoritomo rules at Kamakura as first *shogun*.
		1193. John plots to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.	1193. Saladin dies. Poland: — Lesco (the white).
1195	Alexius III. becomes emperor.		
		1199. Richard dies. John (Lackland) becomes king.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
	Under Innocent III. the papal power attains its climax; its supremacy over the secular power fully established.		
1200	The University of Bologna said to be attended by 10,000 students. — The University of Paris rises into prominence.	1200. The pope places France under an interdict.	
	Villehardouin, Saxo Grammaticus, chroniclers.	1202. The Fourth Crusade under Boniface of Montferrat.	
	Amalric of Bena and David of Dinant, mystics.		
			1204. Normandy united to France.
		1208. Crusade against the Albigenses.	1208. Germany: — Philip, rival emperor, dies and Otho is crowned as Otho IV.
1209	The order of Franciscan friars instituted.		
	Cambridge University founded (*about*).		Assault on the count of Toulouse, protector of the Albigenses.
			1210. Germany:—Otho excommunicated by the pope.
	Period of the Troubadours and Trouvères in France; and the Minnesinger in Germany.	1213. Albigenses defeated at Muret.	1212. Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa, decisive in the control of the country.
			1214. Germany:—Otho and the English defeated by the French in the battle of Bouvines.
		1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses and all heretics. The doctrines of transubstantiation and auricular confession established. The inquisition established in southern France.	1215. Frederick II., emperor.
		1216. Pope Honorius III.	
		1217. The Fifth Crusade under Andrew II., king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Saint Ferdinand, king of Castile.


EUROPE
1200 A.D.
IRELAND
ENGLAND
ENGLISH POSSESSIONS
KM. OF FRANCE
KINGDOM OF GERMANY
PRUSSIANS
KINGDOM OF POLAND
RUSSIA
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY
BULGARIANS
EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE
KM. OF VENICE
KM. OF ITALY
ROME
KINGDOM OF SICILY
PORTUGAL
KM. OF LEON
KINGDOM OF CASTILE
NAVARRE
KINGDOM OF ARAGON
DOMINIONS OF THE ALMOHADS

UNIV. OF MICH.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			1200. Japan:—The death of Yoritomo is followed by the fall of Minamoto who are succeeded by the Hojo clan.
1202	The crusaders and the Venetians take and plunder the city of Zara.		1202. Denmark: — Valdemar II. Livonia: — Institution of the order of Knights Swordbearers to conquer the pagan Prussians.
1203	Isaac II. and Alexius IV. rule.		
1204	The crusaders overthrow the Greek empire and choose Baldwin of Flanders emperor of Constantinople after partitioning the lands of the empire among themselves and Venice. Theodore Lascaris establishes the empire of Nicæa in Asia Minor.	1204. England loses Normandy, Maine, and Anjou.	
1205	Henry, second Latin emperor of Constantinople.	1206. Innocent III. orders election of Stephen Langton as archbishop of Canterbury. 1208. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1209. John excommunicated.	1206. Genghis Khan becomes emperor of the Mongols. The death of Mahmud of Ghor is followed by the dismemberment of his empire. The sultanate of Delhi arises.
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper and orders Philip of France to invade England; John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope. 1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede	1215. Genghis Khan takes Pekin and conquers northern China.
1216	Peter of Courtenay becomes emperor.	1216. Henry III. becomes king. Earl of Pembroke, protector. 1217. Defeat of the French under Prince Louis at Lincoln. Magna Charta confirmed.	1217. Norway:—Haco IV.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1219. New crusade against the Albigenses.
1222	University of Padua founded.		1223. France:—Louis VIII becomes king.
		1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1226. France:—Louis IX. king, under the regency of Blanche of Castile.
		1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse.	1228. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.
1230	Alexander of Hales, scholastic.	The Scriptures forbidden to all laymen.	1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz from the Moors.
1240	St. Edmund of Canterbury dies.		1239. Germany: — Frederick II. again excommunicated.
		1241. Pope Celestine IV. The Flagellants.	1241. The Mongols defeat the Teutonic Knights and the Silesians at Wahlstatt.—The beginning of the Hanseatic League.
1243	The University of Salamanca founded.	1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederick.	
		1245. General Council of Lyons proclaims deposition of Frederick II.	1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and 1247. William, of Holland.
1248	(*about*). Foundation of the Alhambra near Granada.		1248. France:—Louis IX. sets out on his first crusade. 1249. He is defeated at Damietta in Egypt and forced to abandon the country.
1250	Rubruquis travels among the Mongols. Matthew Paris, chronicler.		1250. Insurrection of the Pastorels in southern France. Germany:—Conrad IV. and William of Holland reign as rival emperors.
1253	(*about*). Foundation of the Sorbonne.		1252. Spain:—Alfonso X. king of Castile and Leon.
		1254. Pope Alexander IV. The order of Celestines founded.	1254. Louis IX. returns to France from Palestine. 1256. Beginning of the Great Interregnum in Germany.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1221	Robert becomes emperor.		1219. Japan:—The shogunate seized by the Fujiwara. 1221. The Khorasmian empire overthrown by Genghis Khan.
1222	John Ducas, emperor of Nicæa.		1222. Hungary:—Charter of Andrew II., the Golden Bull, foundation of the national liberty.
		1224. Poitou occupied by the king of France.	1224. First Mongolian invasion of Russia.
1228	Baldwin II. and John of Brienne, co-emperors.		
1237	Baldwin II., sole ruler.	1230. First expedition of Henry III into France for the recovery of his estates.	1236. Italy:—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick II. of Germany.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads an unsuccessful crusade.	1240. Second invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan. Russia subdued. 1241. Denmark:—Eric VI.
1242	The Mongols in Asia Minor.	1242. Henry III. makes second expedition into France—unsuccessful.	1242. Alexander Nevski, Prince of Novgorod, defeats the Livonian Knights of the Sword on Lake Peipus.
1244	The Khorasmians take Jerusalem.		
		1249. Scotland:—Alexander III. —Repulses Haco, king of Norway—obtains the Scottish Isles.	1250. Egypt:—The Mamelukes rule—take Damascus and Aleppo.
1255	Victorious campaign of the Byzantines against Bulgaria.	1258. The Provisions of Oxford.	1258. Hulaku Khan enters Persia, takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate. Beginning of the great wars between Venice and Genoa.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. He offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou.	
1265	Parliament in England.	1265. Pope Clement IV.	
	The monastic orders by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence become powerful aids to pontifical ambition.	1266. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of southern Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
	Peter of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.	1268. No pope for about three years.	1269. Pragmatic Sanction —foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church.
1270	Bonaventura, mystic.		1270. France:—Louis IX. sets out on his second crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by —Philip III. (The Bold).
	Thomas Aquinas, greatest of scholastics.		
	Albertus Magnus, philosopher.	1271. Pope Gregory X.	1271. Toulouse falls to th French crown.
	Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonso X., the Learned, of Castile.	1273. Gregory receives the county of Venaissin.	1273. Ger.:—Rudolph, emperor, founds the dynasty of Hapsburg.
		1274. General council at Lyons; temporary re-union of the Eastern and Western Churches.	
	Complete separation of the three great courts of law in England, Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas.	1276. Pope Innocent V. " Hadrian V. " John XXI.	1276. France at war with Castile.
	Marco Polo travels in the East as far as Pekin.	1277. Pope Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the Church—he introduces Nepotism.	1278. Ottokar II. of Bohemia overthrown by Rudolph and the Bohemian empire dissolved.
1280	Roger Bacon, of Oxford, pioneer of science.		
	Robert, of Gloucester, author of a metrical chronicle of England.		

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1259 1261	Michael Palæologus emperor of Nicæa,—recovers Constantinople and overthrows the Latin empire.		1260. Bibars becomes sultan of Egypt. 1262 (*about*). Norway:—Iceland subjected. Greenland tributary to Norway.
		1263 (*about*). Alexander III. of Scotland defeats Norwegians at Largs.	1263. Magnus II. king.
		1264. Simon de Montfort defeats the king's forces at Lewes.	1264. China:— Kublai Khan builds Pekin, and makes it his capital.
		1265. First regular parliament.—Prince Edward gains the battle of Evesham.	1265. Abaka Khan of Persia. 1266. Magnus, of Norway, cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1268	Bibars of Egypt takes Antioch and Jaffa.		1268. Death of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen.
		1270. Prince Edward joins the crusade of Louis IX.	1270. Hungary:—Stephen V. becomes king.
		1272. Edward I., king.	1272. Hungary: Ladislas IV., king.
1274	Temporary union with the Latin Church.	1275. Statute of Westminster is passed, effecting extensive improvements in the laws of the realm 1277. War between England and Wales. 1278. All Jews in England arrested on the charge of clipping the coin. 1279. The Statute of Mortmain passed.	1279. Sweden:—Magnus I. king. Russia: — Hanseatic settlement at Novogorod. China visited by Marco Polo. Poland:—Lesco II, becomes king. Portugal:—Dinis the Great. 1280. Norway:—Eric II. becomes king. Kublai Khan, emperor of all China, founder of the Mongol dynasty.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1281. Pope Martin IV.; he is the instrument of Charles of Anjou in the latter's contest with the Byzantine emperor, Michael Palæologus and Peter III. of Aragon.	1282. Germany:—Rudolph invests his sons with the duchies of Austria, Styria, and Carniola.
		1285. Pope Honorius IV.	1285. France:—Philip IV. (the Fair.) Spain:—Alfonso III., king of Aragon.
		1288. Pope Nicholas IV.	
	Nicholas IV. patronizes civil and religious literature, and improves and embellishes Rome.		
1290	(*about*). University of Coimbra (Lisbon) founded. Raymond Lully, philosopher, scholar, and scientist. Thomas the Rhymer, Scottish poet. Cimabue, the first of modern painters at Florence.		1291. Spain:—James II., king of Aragon.
	Arnolfo di Lapo or de Cambio, the father of modern Italian architecture. The influence of the Crusades was great—expanding the mind of Europe — refining the general manners — exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus undermining instead of strengthening the power of medievalism by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought. Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning. — Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.	1292. The papal chair vacant two years. 1294. Celestine V. Pope Boniface VIII. The papacy renews its pretensions to supremacy. 1296. Struggles with France. The Bull *Clericis Laicos*. 1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	1292. Germany:— Adolph I., of Nassau, emperor. 1294. Gascony occupied by the French. 1295. Spain:—Ferdinand IV., king of Castile and Leon. War declared between England and France. 1297. Adolph confirms the canton of Schwyz in its rights. 1298. Germany:—Adolph killed in battle at Göllheim. Albert I., son of Rudolph, of Hapsburg, emperor.
1300	Ormin, author of the *Ormulum*, a book of homilies in the old English dialect.		
1302	The Mariner's Compass said to have been invented at Naples, by Gioia, native of Amalfi.	1302. The Bull *Unam Sanctam* asserts the supremacy of the Church.	1302. First convocation of the States-General in France having representatives from the towns. The French defeated by the Flemings at Courtrai.
1303	University at Avignon recognized by papal Bull. Dante, the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. dies. Pope Benedict XI. —The papal power declines.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1282	Andronicus II.	1282. Llewellyn of Wales defeated and slain.	1282. Sicilian Vespers: Massacre of the French in Sicily. Peter of Aragon invited to rule Sicily.
		1284. Wales subjugated.	1284. Genoese destroy the Pisan power at Meloria.
		1285. The second Statute of Westminster effects important reforms in legislation and legal procedure.	1285. Separation of Sicily from Naples.
1288	Othman begins to lay the foundations of the Turkish power in Asia Minor.		1286. Denmark:—Eric VI. becomes king.
		1290. Jews expelled from England. The Statute of *Quia Emptores* passed. Scotland:—Death of Margaret, the maid of Norway, and beginning of contest between Baliol and Bruce.	1290. Hungary:—Andrew III., the Venetian.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the European states in Asia Minor.	1291. Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Baliol.	1291. The League of the Forest Cantons in Switzerland organized.
	The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power.	1294. War declared against France.	
		1296. Edward subdues Scotland; Baliol submits to Edward.	1295. Poland:—Vladislav the Dwarf, founder of Polish greatness. Matteo Visconti becomes master of Milan.
		1297. Edward issues the *Confirmatio Cartarum*. Scotland:—Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English, who are defeated at Stirling.	1297. Closing of the great Council in Venice.
		1298. The Scots defeated at Falkirk by King Edward I.	1298. Genoa defeats Venice at Curzola.
1299	Othman assumes the title of Emir.		1299. Venice concludes a treaty with the Turks.
			1301, Hungary:—Death of Andrew the Venetian. Extinction of the house of Arpad. —Wenceslas III. of Bohemia disputes crown with Charles Robert of Anjou.
			1302. End of the war between the Angevin rulers of Naples and the Aragonese of Sicily.
1303	The Catalan Grand Company under Roger de Flor enters the service of the Byzantines.	1303. Edward invades Scotland.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
	Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibellines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1305. Pope Clement V.	1304. France is victorious over Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance—oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
1305	University at Orleans recognized by Papal Bull (founded about 1220).		1306. Persecution of the Jews in France; they are banished from the country. 1307. Persecution of the Knights Templars in France.
1308	University at Perugia recognized by Papal Bull.		1308. Germany:—Henry of Luxemburg, emperor.
		1309. Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon. The Papacy entirely under the control of the French king, in whose interests its powers are utilized.	
1309	University at Coimbra (removed from Lisbon.) Duns Scotus, celebrated scholastic (d. about 1308.)		1309. Spain:—Ferdinand IV. takes Gibraltar.
1310	Knights of St. John establish themselves at Rhodes.		1310. The House of Luxemburg established in Bohemia.
	The barons in England extort from Edward II. a reformation of abuses Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienne. Order of Knights Templars abolished.	1312. Lyons united to France. Spain:—Alfonso XI. of Castile and Leon. 1314. Germany:—Louis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, contend for the crown.
		1314. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years.	1314. France:—Louis X., (Hutin) becomes king. 1315. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
		1316. Pope John XXII.	1316. France:—Philip V. the (Long), King. The Salic law now first established (1317) excluding women from the throne.
1321	Dante dies. Marsilius of Padua upholds individual freedom of faith and the secular authority against the Papacy.		1322. France: — Charles IV. becomes king. Germany:—Frederick of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
	Romance poetry of the Middle Ages flourishes.	1324. Beginning of the contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria.	1324. Germany: — Louis excommunicated by John XXII.—appeals to a general council.
1349	Thomas of Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and celebrated scholastic, d.	1327. Louis proclaimed emperor at Milan.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1305. Wallace betrayed and beheaded. — Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guienne.	
1306	Roger de Flor assassinated.	1306. Scotland:—Uprising under Robert Bruce, who is crowned king.	
1307	Aladdin III., last Seljuk ruler of Iconium dies.—Othman makes himself independent.	1307. Eng.: Edward II. becomes king. Scotland.:—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages.	
1308	The Catalans defeat the imperial forces at Apros and enter Greece.		
			1309. Hungary:—Charles Robert of Anjou, king. Naples:—Robert, the wise. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem established at Rhodes.	1310. Eng.:—The nobles rise against the favorite, Gaveston, and 21 Lords Ordainers are appointed.	1310. Italy:—The Council of Ten established at Venice.
1311	The Catalans conquer Attica after winning the battle of the Cephisus (1310).	1312. Death of Gaveston.	1311. Italy:—Matteo Visconti, lord of Milan, restored by the emperor.
		1314. Edward II. invades Scotland, and is defeated at the battle of Bannockburn.	
		1315. The power is in the hands of the Lords Ordainers under Thomas of Lancaster.	
			1318. Genoa assisted by Robert of Naples against the Ghibellines. Sweden:—Magnus Smek, becomes king. Denmark: — Christopher II. king.
1321	Civil war between Andronicus II. and his grandson, later Andronicus III.	1322. Lancaster defeated and executed.	1320. Italy:—Castruccio, lord of Lucca and Pisa.
		1323. Truce between England and Scotland	
1326	Death of Othman.—Orkhan, son of Othman, makes Prusa his capital.		
1327	Nicomedia taken by Orkhan.	1327. Edward III. becomes king.	1327. Italy:—Invaded by Louis IV., emperor of Germany.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN
		1328. Crusade preached against Louis, who deposes John XXII., and sets up Nicholas V. as antipope.	1328. France:—Philip VI. of Valois becomes king. —he defeats the Flemings at Cassel.
1334	Giotto, Italian architect, sculptor, and painter, pupil of Cimabue, made chief architect of the Florentine Cathedral.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	Greek literature revives.—Barlaam teaches Petrarch. — Leontius lectures on Homer at Florence. Giottino, Florentine painter.	1338. The pope loses the right of confirming the election of a German emperor. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Orsini.	1338. Alliance between Edward III. and the Flemings under Artevelde—the beginning of the Hundred Years' War. Germany: — Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire and that an emperor chosen by the electors needed no papal confirmation. Louis sides with the English against France.
1346	Gunpowder in use at the battle of Crécy, though known to Roger Bacon as early as 1270.	1342. Pope Clement VI.	1346. France:—Normandy overrun by Edward, with his son, the Black Prince.—French defeated at Crécy. Germany:—Charles IV., emperor and king of Bohemia.
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes. William of Occam, greatest of nominalist scholastics Manufactures improve in England.—Commerce increases.		
1350	Bartolus, celebrated jurist, teaches at Pisa and Perugia.	1352. Pope Innocent VI.	1350. France:—John (the Good) becomes king.
		1354. Rienzi killed.—Albornoz, cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	
1356	Sir John Mandeville's *Travels*.		1356. Germany:—Promulgation of the Golden Bull establishing the mode of imperial election and regulating the affairs of the empire. France:—King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers.—Charles the dauphin, regent.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1328	Andronicus III. becomes emperor.	1328. Peace between Scotland and England.—The independence of Scotland acknowledged.	1328. Moscow under the Grand-duke Ivan Kalita becomes paramount in Russia.
1329	Andronicus III. defeated by the Turks in the battle of Pelekanon.	1329. Scotland:—David II.	
1330	Nicæa taken.		
		1332. David II. expelled and Baliol crowned, but soon expelled.	
		1333. Battle of Halidon Hill.—Baliol restored—does homage to Edward.	1333. Poland:— Casimir the Great becomes king.
			China:—Shun-te last of the Mongol emperors succeeds.
			Japan:—Fall of the Hojo family.
			1335(*about*). Birth of Timur.
		1338. Beginning of the Hundred Years War.	1336. Japan:—The war of the Chrysanthemums—strife between rival mikados. Feudalism perfected.
			1339. Italy:—Simon Bocanegra, first doge of Genoa.
		1340. The victory of Helvoet Sluys—gives spirit to the English navy.	1340. Denmark:—Waldemar III.
1341	John V. (Paleologus), emperor.	1341. David II. restored.	
		1346. Battle of Crécy. Scotch defeated at Neville's Cross.	1342. Hungary: — Louis the Great.
		1347. Siege and capture of Calais.	1347. Italy:—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
1346	John VI. (Cantacuzenus), co-emperor; abdicates, 1354.	1348–49. The Black Death in England.	
		1351. Statute of Provisors.	1350. Italy:—Naval war between Venice and Genoa.
1352	Genoese defeat the Venetians, allies of the empire, in the Bosporus.		
1354	Turks seize Gallipoli in Europe.		1354. Italy:—Rienzi killed—papal power restored.—The Venetians crushed by the Genoese at Sapienza.
		1356. Edward, the Black Prince, gains the battle of Poitiers. John of France made prisoner. Two years' truce.	1356. War between Hungary and Venice.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1356. The people of Paris attain power under Etienne Marcel.
	Petrarch and Boccaccio, marking the vanguard of the Renaissance.		1358. The rising of the Jacquerie; death of Marcel.
			1360. France: — John regains his liberty—cedes territory to England by the peace of Bretigny.
		1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome.	
1364	The Jagellonian University at Cracow founded.		1364. France:—Charles V. (the Wise) becomes king.
1365	Foundation of the University of Vienna.		1365. Du Guesclin invades Spain and drives out Peter the Cruel of Castile.
	Geoffrey Chaucer, father of English poetry (a. 1340–1400). John Gower (a. 1325–1408).		1367. The French defeated by the Black Prince at Najera [Navarrete].
1369	(*about*). Foundation of the Bastile at Paris.		1369. Aquitaine rises against the English.
		1370. Pope Gregory XI.	
			1375. English lose their French possessions, retaining only Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne.
		1377. Gregory XI returns from Avignon to Rome —end of the Babylonian captivity.	
		1378. "Schism of the West": Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the Empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1378. Germany:—Wenceslas (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	Mysteries played in France. Wickliffe's translation of the New Testament.		1380. France:—Charles VI. (the Mad).
			1382. Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated by the French —Artevelde killed.
1386	University of Heidelberg founded. Froissart's *Chronicles*. Birth of Jan Van Eyck, who is reputed to have invented oil painting.	1386. Urban VI. bestows Naples upon Louis of Anjou, who is opposed by Ladislas.	1386. France: — Fruitless attempt to invade England. Leopold III. of Austria defeated by the Swiss at Sempach. Jagello (Vladislav II.) founds Jagellonian dynasty in Poland. 1388. Leopold IV. defeated at Naefels.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1359	Amurath I., sultan of the Turks.	1359. Edward again invades France. 1360. Peace of Bretigny.	
1361	The Turks take possession of Adrianople.		
			1363. Timur begins his career of conquest.
		1366. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne. The Statute of Kilkenny relating to Ireland.	
			1368. Copenhagen taken by the Hanseatic fleet. China:—Hung Woo establishes the native Ming dynasty.
1369	John V. seeks a reconciliation with the pope in the hope of securing aid against the Turks.	1369. Renewed war with France; unsuccessful: loss of English territories in France.	1369. Timur becomes king of Transoxiana and makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire. 1370. Poland:—Extinction of the royal race of Piasts with Casimir III.
		1371. Scotland:—Robert II.—the House of Stuart.	
1373	Treaty of peace with the Ottomans; the emperor becomes a vassal of the Turks.	1376. Death of the Black Prince. 1377. Richard II. becomes king. First speaker of the House of Commons.	
1378	John V. dethroned and imprisoned by his son Manuel; he escapes after two years.		1378. Italy:—The rising of the Ciompi in Florence. 1379. Genoese defeat Venetians at Pola and take possession of Chioggia; Genoese captured next year.
1381	The empire pays tribute to the Turks.	1381. Peasants' Revolt (insurrection of Wat Tyler).	1380. Russia:—Dimitri, grand duke of Moscow, victorious over the Tartars at Kulikovo, near the Don. 1382. The Tartars sack Moscow.
		1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England.	
		1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1385. War between Austria and Switzerland. 1386.—Battle of Sempach: the Austrians defeated. 1386–87. Timur conquers Persia. 1387. Denmark and Norway:—Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, becomes queen.
		1388. Battle of Otterbourne (Chevy Chase).	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1389. Pope Boniface IX.	
1392	University of Erfurt founded. Revival of Greek literature in Italy.	1393. The power of the pope over the English Church limited by the Statute of Præmunire. 1394. Pope Benedict XIII.	1392. France:—Charles seized with madness. 1394. Germany:—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger.:—Rupert emperor.
		1404. Pope Innocent VII.	
		1406. Pope Gregory XII.	1406. Spain:—John II., of Castile. 1407 France:—Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans, by a Burgundian partisan. 1408. Yussuf III., king of Granada.
1409	University of Leipsic founded.	1409. The Council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.;—neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once. 1410. Pope John XXIII.	1410. France:—Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy. Germany:—Death of Rupert.
1411	University of St. Andrews founded.		1411. Sigismund, king of Hungary, emperor.
		1412. The pope excommunicates John Huss.	1412. Spain:—Ferdinand I. king of Aragon.
		1414. Council of Constance.	
1415	John Huss and Jerome of Prague, Bohemian reformers. Peter d'Ailly and John Gerson, theologians.	1415. John Huss and Jerome of Prague (1416) burnt by the Council of Constance.	1415. France:—The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt. 1416. Spain:—Alfonso V., king of Aragon.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1389	The Servians defeated in the battle of Kossovo by the Turks.—Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1390. Scotland:— Robert III. Persecution of the Wicklifites.	1389. Turks defeat Servians at Kossovo.
1391	Manuel II. emperor.	1393. The Statute of Præmunire.	1392. Timur subjugates Persia.
1396	Battle of Nicopolis.—Sigismund, of Hungary aided by French crusaders, defeated by Bajazet I.	1398. Henry of Lancaster banished. House of Lancaster:— 1399. Henry IV. becomes king, Richard II. deposed. 1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower.	1397. Union of Calmar forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy. 1398. Invasion of India by Timur; he takes Delhi. Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Timur at the battle of Angora.	1402. Scotch defeated at Homildon Hill.	
1403	Empire of the Turks divided after death of Bajazet, among Solyman I., Musa, and Mohammed I.	1403. Rebellion of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury. 1406. Scotland:—James I.	1405–06. Italy:—Pisa conquered by Florence.—Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
		1408. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland defeated and killed at Bramham Moor.	1408. Ladislas of Naples seizes Rome.
			1410. The Teutonic Knights defeated by the Poles at Tannenberg.
			1412. Denmark, Norway, etc.: Eric VII., of Pomerania, becomes king.
1413	Mohammed I. sole ruler of the Turks.	1413. Henry V. becomes king. 1414. —claims the French crown. 1415. —gains the battle of Agincourt.	1413. Sack of Rome by Ladislas. 1415. Conquest of Ceuta by the Portuguese.

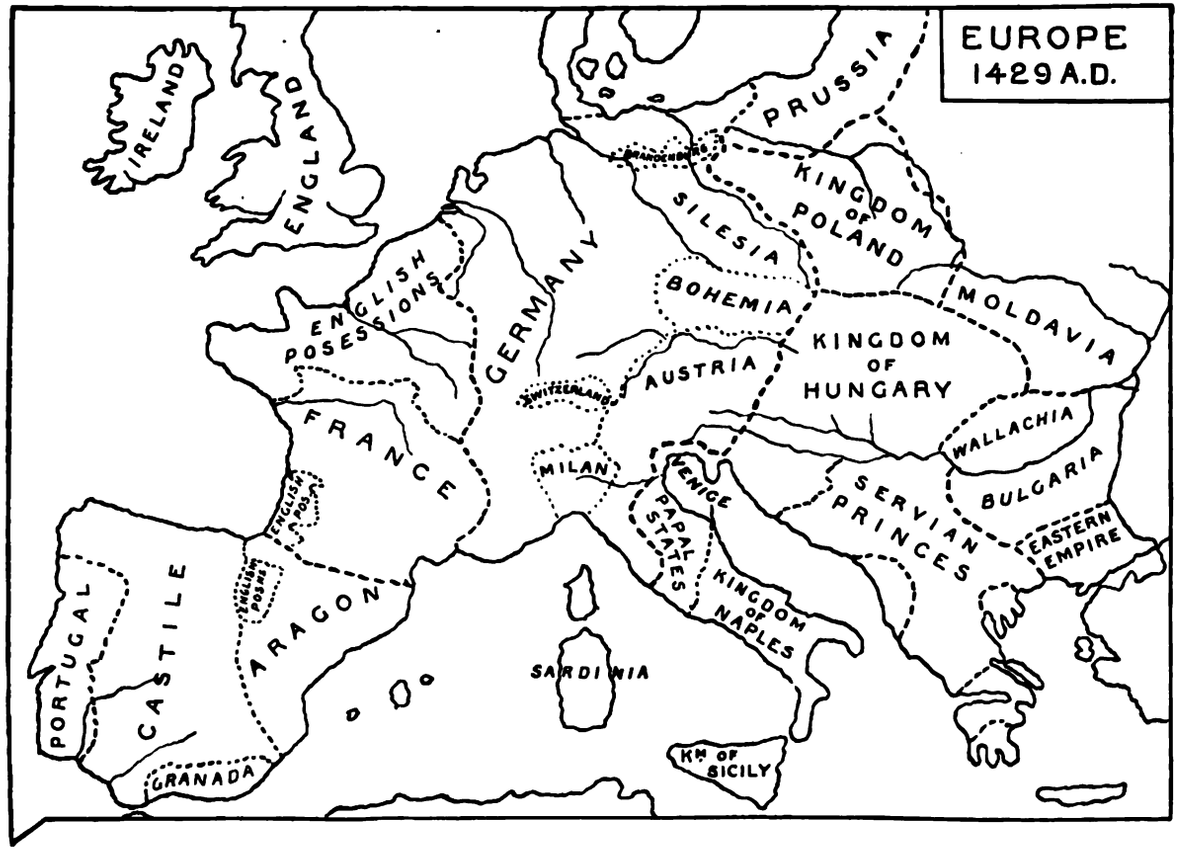
A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1417. Pope Martin V. elected by Council of Constance; unity of the Church restored.	1419. Sigismund claims the Bohemian crown.
1420	Portuguese exploration of Africa promoted by Henry the Navigator.		1420. Treaty of Troyes providing for the succession of the king of England to the French throne.
			1422. France:—Death of Charles VI.—Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England. Charles VII. proclaimed king at Poitiers.
1425	Alain de Chartier, French poet.		1428. Orleans besieged by the English.
1426	University of Louvain founded. The arts promoted in Italy by Cosmo de' Medici.		1429. —saved by Joan of Arc. Charles crowned at Rheims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean. Fra Filippo Lippi, painter. George of Peurbach, astronomer at Vienna. Thomas à Kempis, mystic. Order of the Golden Fleece founded.		1430. Joan of Arc taken prisoner, by the English and burnt as a witch in the following year.
1431	(?)The Azores discovered.	1431. Pope Eugenius IV. Council of Basle.	1431. Germany :— Sigismund visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV.
		1434. The pope expelled by the Romans and in exile till 1443.	1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
			1436. France:—Recovery of Paris by Charles VII.
1437	Ulugh Beg, ruler of Samarcand and astronomer, compiles his Star Tables.		
1438	(*about*). Printing from movable type, Gutenberg, Coster, Fust, Schöffer, etc.	1438. Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges establishes the liberties of the French Church.	1438. Germany:—House of Austria (Hapsburg). Albert II. (king of Bohemia and Hungary), emperor.
		1439. Eugenius IV deposed by the Council of Basle, which elects Felix V., who receives, however, little recognition.	1440. Germany: — Frederick III. emperor. France:—The dauphin (Louis XI.), rebels, but is pardoned. — the so-called Praguerie.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			1419. Bohemia:—Hussite war breaks out. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
1421	Amurath II., sultan.	1420. Treaty of Troyes.—Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., and is declared heir to the French crown.	
1422	Amurath II. makes an unsuccessful assault on Constantinople.	1422. Death of Henry V. Henry VI. becomes king.	
1425	John VII. emperor.	1424. The duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil.	1424. Bohemia:—Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader.
		1428. —besieges Orleans.	1426. Italy:—War of the duke of Milan against Florence and Venice.
		1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans.	1429. Florence:— Cosmo de' Medici becomes gonfalonier.
1430	The Turks take Thessalonica.	1430. —she is taken prisoner and burnt (1431).	
		1431. Henry VI. crowned at Paris.	1432. Venice:—Execution of Carmagnola, the condottiere.
		1435. Death of the duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais (Bordeaux, the last, taken in 1453).	1434. Poland:—Vladislav III.
		1437. Scotland:—James II.	1437. Hungary:—End of the House of Luxemburg with the death of Sigismund.
1438–39	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits to the pope.	1438. Truce with Scotland.	1438. Portugal:—Alfonso V. king.
			1440. Hungary:—Vladislav III., of Poland, chosen king.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1444. France:—establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1446	Birth of Perugino, founder of the Roman school of painting, teacher of Raphael.		
1447	Library of the Vatican founded. Regiomontanus, German astronomer.	1447. Felix V. resigns in favor of pope Nicholas V.	
		1448. Concordat of Sienna or Aschaffenburg, by which the relations of the German church to the papacy are established.	1448. Maine and Anjou regained by the French. 1449. The greater part of Normandy overrun by the French.
1450	Flourishing period of Flemish trade.—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.—Book trade at Mayence. Pletho and Bessarion, Italians, further the revival of Platonism.		1451. Germany:—Expedition of Frederick III. to Rome.
1453	The fall of Constantinople brings Greek scholarship to Italy and accelerates the progress of the Renaissance.		1453. Austria made an archduchy by Frederick. End of the French and English wars.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1442	John Hunyady defeats the Turks at Hermannstadt		1442. Alfonso V., of Aragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies.
1443	and at Nissa. Insurrection of Scanderbeg—victory over the Turks near Nissa.		
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislav, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks; Servia and Bosnia reduced to submission.	1444. Truce with France. 1445. Marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou.	
		1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.	1447. Poland:—Casimir IV. king. The Visconti become extinct in Milan.
1448	Constantine XIII. (Palæologus) the last of the Greek emperors. Hunyady defeated at Kossovo.		1448. Denmark:—Christian I., of Oldenburg, becomes king.. Sweden:—Charles VIII.
		1450. Insurrection of Jack Cade—calling himself Mortimer.	1450. Italy:— Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan.
1451	Mohammed II., sultan of the Turks.		
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks. END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1454. Richard, duke of York, becomes protector.		1454. Spain: Henry IV. of Castile,
		1455. Outbreak of the Wars of the Roses first battle at St. Albans. Scotland:—Struggles between the king and aristocracy for power.	1456. The Dauphin Louis seeks refuge at the court of Burgundy.	
1400	(*about*). Laurentius Valla, humanist philosopher.			
1460	Wood engraving invented	1460. Battle of Northampton. Battle of Wakefield. James III. of Scotland.		
	Nicholas of Cusa, philosophical writer, marks the transition from medieval to Renaissance thought.			
	Philip de Comines, French historian.	1461. Second battle of St. Albans. Edward Earl of March proclaimed king as Edward IV. Gains the battle of Towton.	1461. Louis XI. becomes king.	
		1464. Battles of Hedgley Moor and Hexham.	1465. The League of the Public Weal opposes Louis; the peace of Conflans.	
		1469. Warwick banished.		1469. Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile.
		1470. Edward IV. flees to Flanders.		
		1471. Battle of Barnet:—Warwick slain. Battle of Tewkesbury Henry VI. dies in the Tower.	1471. War with Charles of Burgundy.	
1473	Hungary:—Matthias patronizes literature and the arts.		1474. War between the Swiss and Charles of Burgundy.	


EUROPE
1429 A.D.
IRELAND
ENGLAND
ENGLISH POSESSIONS
GERMANY
PRUSSIA
KINGDOM OF POLAND
SILESIA
BOHEMIA
MOLDAVIA
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
FRANCE
ENGLISH POS.
MILAN
VENICE
PAPAL STATES
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
SERVIAN PRINCES
WALLACHIA
BULGARIA
EASTERN EMPIRE
PORTUGAL
CASTILE
ARAGON
GRANADA
SARDINIA
KM OF SICILY

UNIV. OF MICH.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1454. Peace of Lodi between Milan and Venice.		1454. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberties in the statute of Nieszawa.
				1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order.
1456	Hunyady defends Belgrade against the Turks.	1455. Complete ascendency of Cosmo de' Medici in Florence.	1456. Turks repulsed at Belgrade which is defended by Hunyady and Capistrano.	
1458	Matthias Corvinus chosen king of Hungary, and George Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Silvius.)		1458. Hungary:—Matthias Corvinus—makes his country formidable to her neighbors.
1462	Insurrection in Vienna. The emperor besieged in his court—delivered by Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1463. War of Venice with the Turks.	1463. War with Venice.	1462. Russia:—Ivan III, the Great succeeds.
		1464. Piero de' Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II.		
		1466. Galeazzo Maria Sforza, duke of Milan.		1466. Peace of Thorn.—East Prussia a fief of Poland.—West Prussia ceded to Poland.
1468	War between Bohemia and Hungary.	1469. Lorenzo de' Medici succeeds Piero.		1468. Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
				1470.—forms an alliance with the Venetians
1471	Vladislav, son of Casimir IV. of Poland, becomes king of Bohemia.	1471. Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases.	and the duke of Burgundy against the Turks—conquers Bagdad.	
1472	University of Ingoldstadt founded.	Learning flourishes.		1472. Russia:— Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor,
			1475. The Crimea subjugated by the Turks.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
			1476. —who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and	1476. Spain: Institution of the Santa Hermandad or Sacred Brotherhood for the preservation of internal order.
1477	Caxton establishes his printing press at Westminster.		1477. —slain at Nancy. Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1479. Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
		1480. War with Scotland.		
				1481. The Inquisition in Seville.
		1483. Edward V., king. Richard, Protector.—The king and his brother murdered in the Tower. Richard III., king.	1483. Charles VIII. becomes king.	Portugal: John II. becomes king.
		1485. Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven. Battle of Bosworth Field;—Richard defeated and slain. House of Tudor. Henry VII., king.		
1486	Lady Juliana Berners, one of the earliest woman writers of England, publishes treatise on sports, "Boke of St. Albans."	1486–87. Lambert Simnel, pretender. The Star Chamber established.		
	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, sculptor, architect, and scientist.	1487. James IV. in Scotland.		1487–1494. The grand-mastership of the great chivalric orders of Spain is assumed by the crown.
	Marsilio Ficino and John Pico Mirandola, Italian Platonists.			
1488	Bartholomew Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope.			
1490	Martin Behaim (Nuremberg) constructs his terrestrial globe.			

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy. War between the emperor and Hungary.			1477. Hungary:—War with Frederick III.
		1478. Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence. Giulio, brother of Lorenzo de' Medici, slain.		1478. Russia:—Ivan III. captures Novgorod.
1479	Maximilian defeats the French at Guinegate.		1479. Peace with Venice; Turks obtain Lemnos and Albania.	
			1480. — capture and destroy Otranto.	1480. The Mongol yoke thrown off.
			1481. Bajazet II. the first unwarlike sultan.	1481. Denmark:—John partially acknowledged in Sweden.
		1484. Innocent VIII. pope.		
1485	Vienna taken by the Hungarians.		1485. War with Egypt.	1485. Hungary:—Matthias Corvinus takes Vienna.
1490	Vladislav of Bohemia chosen king of Hungary on the death of Matthias Corvinus.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1492	DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.		1491. Brittany united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	1492. Conquest of Granada by Gonsalvo de Cordova.
1493	The second voyage of Columbus.—A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.	1493. Perkin Warbeck pretends to be Richard, duke of York.		Disappearance of Moorish power.
		1494. Poynings' Law makes Irish parliament dependent on English government.	1494. Invasion of Italy.	Discovery of America by Columbus.— The Jews expelled from Spain.
1497–98	The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in America. Warbeck captured.	1495. Battle of Fornovo, French victory.	1497–98. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope and reaches India.
1498	Vasco da Gama reaches India. Third voyage of Columbus. He discovers Trinidad and sights the American Continent. Lisbon the great seat of trade—Venice declines. Maritime enterprises greatly extended. Niccolo Machiavelli, statesman and historian.		1498. Louis XII. becomes king.	
1499	Amerigo Vespucius's voyage.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantagenets, executed.	1499. —invades Italy —conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
			1500. Treaty with Ferdinand, of Aragon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	
1502	Fourth voyage of Columbus. Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Correggio, painters.	1503. James IV. of Scotland marries Margaret of England.		1502. Moors in Spain offered alternative of baptism or exile.
				1505. Almeida, Portuguese governor in the Indies.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1492. Piero II. succeeds his father Lorenzo in Florence.	1492. War with Hungary.	1492. Poland: — John Albert.
				America discovered by Columbus.
1493	Maximilian I.	Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia).		1493. Spanish colony at Hispaniola.— Alexander VI. publishes the Bull of Demarcation.
		1494. Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy.		
1495	Public peace established, private wars forbidden, the imperial chamber instituted as a supreme court.			
			1499. Naval victory over the Venetians at Sapienza.	1497–1503. Voyages of Amerigo Vespucius.— South American coast explored.
1501	Creation of the Aulic Council.	1501. Partition of Naples between France and Spain.		1500. Cabral reaches coast of Brazil.
				1501. Poland: — Alexander succeeds.
1502	University of Wittenberg founded.			1502. Ismail Shah Sufi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia.— Destruction of the Golden Horde and end of Mongol power in Russia.
		1503. Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II. The French defeated at Cerignola and Garigliano.	1503. Peace with Hungary.	
		1504. Naples annexed to Aragon.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1506	St. Peter's begun.			1506. Columbus dies at Valladolid.
			1507. Genoa united to France.	1507. Ximenes made cardinal.
		1509. Henry VIII.	1510. The Council of Tours, to support the king against the pope.	1509–10. Oran, Algiers, and Tripoli subdued by Spain.
		1511. —joins the Holy League against France.	1511. Holy League formed against France by Pope Julius II., Spain, the empire, and England.	
		1513. Invasion of the Scots.—Battle of Flodden—the Scottish king killed. James V.	1512. French victory at Ravenna.	
		1515. Wolsey, chancellor, and cardinal.	1515. Francis I. invades Italy—victory of Marignano. Genoa and Milan submit.	
1516	Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* published.		1516. Concordat with the pope, instead of Pragmatic Sanction.	1516. Charles I. king of all Spain, and the Netherlands.
1517	Luther, Erasmus, Melanchthon, and other reformers.			
	Hans Sachs, German *meistersinger*.			

A.D.[1]	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1506. Poland:—Sigismund I. (the Great).
1508	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope. —joins the League of Cambray.	1508. League of Cambray against Venice formed by France, Spain, the emperor, and the pope.		
		1509. Venetians defeated at Agnadello.		1510. America:—Settlement at Darien. Goa in India taken by the Portuguese.
		1511. Holy League to expel the French. Council of Pisa.		1511. America:— Cuba conquered.
1512	—divides the empire into ten circles.—Joins the Holy League.	1513. Pope Leo X. (Giovanni de'Medici), patron of literature and arts.	1512. Selim I. dethrones and puts to death his father.	1513. America:— Florida discovered. South Sea first reached by Balboa.
			1514. The Persians defeated at Chaldiran —Georgia and Kurdistan added to the empire.	1515. De Soto reaches the La Plata River.
1516	Louis II., of Bohemia and Hungary.		1516. Syria conquered.	
1517	Commencement of the Reformation.		1517. Egypt conquered.	
1518	Luther summoned to Rome; he appeals to a general council.			1518. Khair-ed-din succeeds his brother Arouj (Barbaroesa) in Algiers.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1519–22	First circumnavigation of the globe, by Magellan.			1519–21. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
		1520. The Emperor Charles V. visits England.—Meeting of Henry and Francis I. of France at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."		1520–1521. Rising of the Communeros in Spain.
		1521. The doctrines of Luther opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments—he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."	1521. First war with Charles V.	
			1523. The constable of Bourbon joins the emperor against Francis I. The imperial and English troops invade France.	
			1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia.	
1526	Tyndale's translation of the New Testament brought into England. Ariosto, Italian poet. Hans Holbein, German painter.			
		1527. The question of Henry VIII.'s divorce submitted to the pope.	1527. Third war with Charles V.	
1528	Death of Albrecht Dürer.	1528. Patrick Hamilton burned, first Protestant martyr.		

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1519	Charles V., emperor, (Charles I. of Spain).			1519–1521. Mexico conquered by the Spaniards under Cortes.
			1520. Soliman, (the Magnificent) becomes emperor.	1520. Christian II. of Denmark invades Sweden, overthrows Sten Sture and perpetrates a massacre at Stockholm.
1521	The archduke Ferdinand marries Anne, sister of Louis of Bohemia and Hungary, whence the accession of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. Diet of Worms.	1522. Pope Adrian VI.	1521. Belgrade taken by storm. 1522. Rhodes capitulates.	
1524	The Peasant Revolt and the Anabaptist movement.	1523. Clement VII., pope.		1523 Sweden:—Revolt under Gustavus Vasa.—The Danes expelled.—Union of Calmar dissolved. Denmark and Norway:—Frederick I.
1525	The peasants under Thomas Münzer defeated.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendency by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, grand-master of Teutonic Order makes East Prussia a secular possession and holds it of the king of Poland.
1526	Charles marries Isabella of Portugal. Death of Frederick of Saxony.		1526. Invasion of Hungary and victory at Mohács where Louis II., of Hungary perishes.	1526. Baber founds the Mogul dynasty at Delhi.
		1527. The Medici expelled from Florence. Rome stormed by the imperialists under the constable of Bourbon.		
		1528. French expelled from Genoa by Doria.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1529. Fall of Wolsey.—Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. — Rise of Thomas Cromwell.	1529. Treaty of Cambray. — France abandons all claims in Ita y.	
1530	Spinning wheel invented in Germany. Rabelais, French satirist.			
		1533. The king marries Anne Boleyn. Cranmer made archbishop of Canterbury.	1532. Calvin preaches.	
1534	Ignatius Loyola founds the Order of the Jesuits. John Knox, Scottish reformer.	1534. England breaks away from the Roman church.		
1542	Xavier plants Christianity in India.	1535. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. Henry makes himself head of the church.		1535. Acquisition of Milan by Spain.—Tunis taken by Charles V.
		1536.—marries Jane Seymour.—Suppression of the smaller monasteries.	1536. Fourth war with Charles V.	
		1539. Henry marries Anne of Cleves.	1538. Truce of Nice—for ten years.	
		1540. Fall of Cromwell.	Attempt to recover power in Italy: hence the	1540. Portugal: — Lisbon, the market of the world.
		1542. Mary, queen of Scots—Earl of Arran, regent.	1542. Fifth French war.	1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
1543	Copernicus publishes his *De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium*. Vesalius's work on Anatomy. Roger Ascham, tutor of Queen Elizabeth.	1543. Henry marries Catherine Parr.		
		1544. Henry invades France —takes Boulougne.	1544. Peace of Crespy.	
			1545. The Vaudois in France massacred.	

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1529	The Turks besiege Vienna.—Diet of Spires.—Lutherans first called Protestants.		1529. Invasion of Germany.—Siege of Vienna.	1529. Lutheranism established in Sweden by action of national council.
1530	The Diet of Augsburg witnesses the appearance of the Protestant confession.	1530. Medici restored.—Charles V. crowned at Bologna.	The Ottoman navy formidable under Khair-ed-din Barbarossa.	1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes by Charles V. Russia:—Ivan IV. (the Terrible.)
1531	The Smalkaldic League organized.			
				1533. Norway and Denmark:—Christian III.
				1533–1534. Conquest of Peru by Pizarro completed.
1534	Anabaptists under John of Leyden establish themselves in Münster.	1534. Paul III pope.		1534–1535. Cortes in lower California.
			1535.—who seizes Tunis.—The emperor, Charles V., restores the Moorish king.—Turks take Bagdad.	1535. Cartier in the St. Lawrence River.
				1536. Portugese establish themselves in Macao, China.
		1537. Cosmo de' Medici, duke of Florence.		
1538	Congress of Nice between the emperor, the pope, and the king of France.			1539. De Soto's expedition sets out.
		1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on his son, Philip.		1540–1542. Coronado's expedition in the southwestern United States.
1541	The Turks overrun Hungary.		1541. Destruction of an armament led by Charles V. against Algiers.—Soliman, the Magnificent, master of Hungary.	1541. Orellana's voyage down the Amazon. De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
1543	War against France.			
1544	Diet of Spires.	1545. Council of Trent opened.		1545. South America:—Mines of Potosi discovered.
1546	The Smalkaldic war.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1547	The Earl of Surrey, poet, introduces the sonnet into English poetry. Palestrina, founder of Italian church music. Titian, painter. Scaliger, J. C., philologist. Montaigne, French essayist.	1547. Edward VI. Somerset invades Scotland—defeats the Scots at Pinkie. 1549. The first Prayer Book issued and prescribed by act of Parliament.	1547. Henry II. The famous Catherine de' Medici, queen. 1552. Sixth war with Charles V.	
1553	(*about*). *Ralph Roister Doister*, the first English comedy. Cardan, Italian philosopher.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law. Death of Edward VI.: Mary becomes queen. Catholicism restored 1554. The queen marries Philip, of Spain.—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed. 1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants.	1553. France obtains possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.	1555. Philip of Spain receives the Netherlands. 1556. Charles abdicates. —Philip II., king of Spain, Netherlands, Milan, the Sicilies, and American possessions
		1557. War with France to support Spain.	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin	1557. Portugal: — Sebastian.
		1558. Calais lost. Elizabeth becomes queen. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, secretary of state.	1558. — at Gravelines.	

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1547	The Smalkaldic forces defeated at Mühlberg. Maurice becomes elector of Saxony.		1548. The Turks invade Persia.	1548. Poland:—Sigismund II. (Augustus).
		1550. Julius III., pope.		1549. The Jesuits enter Brazil.
		1551. Second session of Council of Trent.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knight	
1552	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Metz by Charles V.		1552. Invasion of Hungary.	1550. Antonio de Mendoza viceroy of Peru. Russia:—Ivan, the Terrible, overthrows the Khanate of Kazan.
1553	Death of Maurice, of Saxony, at Sievershausen.		1553. War with Persia concluded.	
1555	The Peace of Augsburg—reaffirms toleration of Protestants and concedes them representation in the Imperial Chamber.	1555. Marcellus II., pope. Paul IV. (Caraffa), pope.		
1556	Charles V. abdicates. Ferdinand I., emperor and king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			1556. India:—Jelal-ed-din Akbar becomes Mogul emperor, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
		1557. The grand duchy of Tuscany established under Cosmo de' Medici.		

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1559	Foundation of Geneva Academy (now the University). Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.	1559. Protestantism established by Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy. The Puritans begin to appear.	1559. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis and end of struggle between France and the empire Francis II., Duke of Guise in power.	1559. Margaret of Parma becomes regent of the Netherlands with Granvella as her counsellor.
1560	Ronsard and the other poets of the *Pléiade* in France. Paolo Veronese, painter. Guarini, Italian poet.	1560. Scotland:—Catholicism abolished by parliament. 1562. O'Neill's rebellion in Ireland.	1560. Charles IX., 1562. Religious liberty granted to the Huguenots. First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux.	
1564	Death of Michael Angelo and of Calvin, birth of Shakespeare. Camoens, Portuguese poet. Justus Lipsius, scholar. Thomas Tallis, English musician.	1565. Scotland: — Mary marries Lord Darnley. Revolt of Protestants.	1563. Peace of Amboise ends war.	1565. Occupation of the Philippines by the Spanish.
		1567. Shane O'Neill defeated and killed. Scotland:—Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven. James VI., king of Scotland.	1567. The second war—Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.	1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands; he establishes the Bloody Tribunal.

A. D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1559. Pius IV (Medici) pope. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis terminates the French wars in Italy.		1559. Denmark and Norway:—Frederick II. Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.
			1560. Fleet of the Italian states defeated at the island of Djerbe.	1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV. becomes king.
.562	Maximilian elected king of the Romans.	1562. Council of Trent reassembled.		1562. Ribault's colony at Port Royal.
.564	Maximilian II., emperor.			1564. Coligny sends a second colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards. (1565).—St. Augustine founded, 1565.
			1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta which is defended by the knights under La Valette.	
566	Szigeth in Hungary taken by the Turks.	1566. Pius V., pope.	1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Szigeth. Selim II., sultan.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1568. Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England and is imprisoned.	1568. Treaty of Longjumeau ends war.	
			1569. Third civil war. Huguenots routed at Jarnac.—Condé defeated at Montcontour.	
		1570. Elizabeth excommunicated by the pope. Scotland:—Lennox regent.		1570. War with the Turks. 1571. Naval victory at Lepanto won by John of Austria.
1572	Camoens publishes his *Lusiads*.		1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Fourth civil war. 1573. Peace of Rochelle.	
			1574. Henry III. becomes king. Fifth war with the Huguenots	
1575	University of Leyden founded.	1575. The sovereignty of Holland offered to Elizabeth and declined.		
			1576. The Catholic League.	1576 Antwerp sacked by the Spanish soldiers. The Pacification of Ghent concluded by John of Austria.
1577	Sir Francis Drake begins his voyage round the world. Tasso, Italian poet.		1577. Sixth religious war.	1577. The Perpetual Edict published.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1568	The duchy of Prussia made hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern.			1568. Sweden:—John III. becomes king.
		1569. Florence becomes the grand duchy of Tuscany. Cosmo de' Medici declared grand duke of Tuscany by Pius V.		1569. Poland and Lithuania united by the Diet of Lublin.
		1570. War of Venice with the Porte.		1570. Peace of Stettin, between Denmark and Sweden.
		1571. Cyprus reduced by the Turks. Battle of Lepanto.		1571. Russia raided by the khan of Crimea. Moscow burnt.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope.		1572. Extinction of the Jagellonian dynasty in Poland with Sigismund Augustus. The crown becomes elective.
		1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte by Venice.	1573. Peace with Venice.	1573. Japan:—Fall of the Ashikaga shoguns; Nobunaga supreme.
		1574. Florence: Francesco Maria succeeds Cosmo.	1574. Amurath III.	1574. Poland:—Henry of Valois chosen king; he escapes to France.
1575	Maximilian II. seeks the Polish throne.			1575. Poland:—Stephen Bathori chosen king; he strengthens the Jesuits.
1576	Rudolph II., emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. The Catholic reaction makes rapid progress in the Austrian dominions.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
				1578. Sebastian invades Morocco and perishes in the battle of Alcazarquivir. Port.:—Henry I.
		1579. Marriage negotiations between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou.		1579. Union of Utrecht, beginning of Dutch independence.
1582	Gregorian reformation of the calendar. Tycho Brahe, astronomer.	1581. Levant Company chartered.	1580. The seventh war.	1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion.
			1584. The Catholic League reorganized.	
		1585. Raleigh's colony in Virginia. War with Spain.	1585. Eighth war, the war of the three Henries.	
1586	Tobacco brought to England.	1586. Earl of Leicester lands in Holland with an English army. Sir Philip Sidney killed at Zutphen.		
		1587. Execution of Mary Stuart.		
		1588. The Spanish Armada destroyed.	1588. Revolt of Paris against Henry III. and for the Guises.	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada.
			1589. Assassination of Henry III; House of Bourbon. Henry IV. He wins the battle of Arques.	1589. English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1590	Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*. Spenser. The Carracci, celebrated painters of Bologna. *Kepler*, astronomer.		1590. Battle of Ivry.	

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1579	Duke William, of Bavaria, friend of the Jesuits. The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among themselves.		1579. English commercial representatives in Constantinople.	1579. Commencement of the Dutch Republic by the Union of Utrecht: William, prince of Orange, stadtholder.
		1580. Charles Emmanuel duke of Savoy.	1581. First trade with England.	
			1583. English ambassador sent to Constantinople.	1584. William of Orange assassinated.
		1585. Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church erects building for Vatican library.		1585. North America:—First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great.
1586	Struggle in Saxony between Lutherans and Calvinists.			1586. Battle of Zutphen: death of Sir Philip Sidney.
				1587. Poland:—Sigismund III., king.
				1588. Denmark:—Christian IV.
		1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1591. Troops sent to France to aid Henry IV.		
		1593. Act for religious conformity.	1593. Henry abjures Protestantism.	
			1594. Paris submits to Henry. Jesuits banished.	
			1595. War with Spain.	
		1596. Cadiz attacked and the Spanish fleet burnt by the earl of Essex.		
		1598. Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.	1598. Peace of Vervins. Edict of Nantes—granting toleration to Protestants. Ministry of Sully.	1598. Philip III., king of Spain.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1591. Innocent IX., pope.		
1593	War with Turkey.	1592. Clement VIII., pope.	1593. War with the empire in Hungary.	1592. Japanese under Hideyoshi invade Corea. Sweden: — Sigismund III., of Poland, succeeds to the Swedish crown.
			1594. The grand vizier takes Raab.	
			1595. Mohammed III. Turkish power in Hungary declines; defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia.	1595. The regent Charles assumes independent authority.
1596	Imperialists defeated by the Turks in the battle of Keresztes.		1596. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Keresztes.	1598. Russia:—The house of Rurik becomes extinct in the person of Feodor I. Boris Godunov succeeds. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated and returns to Poland.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1600	Shakespeare, Fletcher, Ben Jonson.—Napier inventor of logarithms. Lord Bacon, celebrated philosopher. Lope de Vega, Spanish dramatist. English East India Company chartered. William Gilbert publishes his work on magnetism.		1600. The Gowrie conspiracy in Scotland. 1601. Earl of Essex beheaded. 1603. James I.—Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	1600. Henry IV. marries Marie de' Medici. 1603. The Jesuits re-enter France.
1604	Conference at Hampton Court. New translation of the Bible begun (published 1611).	1604. Port Royal, Acadia, colonized by the French (De Monts and Poutrincourt).		
1605	Cervantes's *Don Quixote* (first part) appears.	1607. English settlement at Jamestown (first permanent one in North America). 1608. Quebec founded.	1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
1610	(1608?) Telescope invented in Holland.	1609. Hudson in New York Bay.	1609. The charter of the East India Company renewed. 1611. Colonization of Ulster in Ireland by English and Scotch.	1610. Henry IV., with England and Holland, plans the downfall of the Hapsburg power. Assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaillac. Louis XIII., king, Marie de' Medici, regent.

AD.	ITALY, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1601. Shah Abbas of Persia begins the reconquest of lost provinces.	1603. Japan:—Tokugawa Iyeyasu makes himself shogun; his descendants retain power till 1868.
				1604. Sweden: Charles IX.
1605	Leo XI., pope. Paul V., pope.	1606. Peace between the empire and the Turks.	1605. Shah Abbas wins the battle of Bassorah.	1605. India: — Jehangir, Mogul emperor. Russia: Death of Boris Godunoff; appearance of the false Demetrius; anarchy.
		1608. Protestant Union, under Frederick, the elector palatine.		
1609	Tuscany:—Cosmo II. Expulsion of the Moors. Leghorn, the emporium of the Levant trade.	1609. The Catholic League, under the Duke of Bavaria. Bohemia receives a royal charter.		1609. India:—Arrival of Hawkins, first English envoy from the East India Company. 1611. Sweden:—Gustavus Adolphus, king.—War with Denmark.—Axel Oxenstiern, minister.
		1612. Matthias emperor.		1612. Russia:—A national uprising under Minin and Pozharski leads to the expulsion of the Poles.
			1613. Sinope on the Black Sea plundered by the Cossacks.	1613. Russia:—Michael Romanoff, czar, founder of the present ruling line.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
		1614. Manhattan Island settled by the Dutch.	1614. King resorts to Benevolences.	1614. Last assembly of the States-General before the Revolution.
1616	Death of Shakespeare and Cervantes.			1615. The king marries Anne, of Austria. Civil War: Condé heads the Huguenots.
			1618. Francis Bacon, lord chancellor. Sir Walter Raleigh executed.	1617. Ascendency of Luynes begins.
1619	Negro slavery introduced into Virginia.	1619. Negro slaves first imported to Virginia.		
		1620. Emigration of Pilgrims to New England and founding of Plymouth.		1620. Rising of the Huguenots.
1620	Bacon's *Novum Organum*. Thermometers invented by Drebbel. Inigo Jones, celebrated architect. Martin Opitz, German poet.	1621. John Carver, 1st Governor of Plymouth.	1621. Bacon impeached.	
1622	First newspaper (weekly) in England. Peter Paul Rubens, painter. Massinger, the dramatist.	1623. New Hampshire settled.		1624. Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.
		1625. Maine settled.	1625. Charles I.	
1627	The Parian marbles brought to England by the earl of Arundel. Harvey publishes his work on the circulation of the blood. Edward Coke, the great jurist.		1627. War with France in support of the Huguenots.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
				1616. India:—Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I., of England. Manchus invade China.
			1617. Mustapha I.	1617. Sweden predominates in the north.
1618	Conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to reduce Venice under subjection to Spain.	1618. The Thirty Years' War begins.	1618. Othman II.	1618. Netherlands:—The Synod of Dort. Arminianism condemned.
		1619. Ferdinand II., emperor. Ferdinand deposed by the Bohemians, who chose as king the elector palatine.		
		1620. Victory of the White Mountain near Prague gained by the imperial forces over the palatine king of Bohemia.	1620. War with Poland, and victory at Jassy.	
1621	Spain supports the emperor in Germany. Philip IV. Italy:—Gregory XV. pope. Tuscany:—Ferdinand II.			1621. Dutch West India Company incorporated.
1623	Italy:—The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg sent to Rome. Urban VIII., pope.		1623. Amurath (Murad) IV.: restores tranquillity.	1622. Persia:—Ormus gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English.
1625	Spain:—Naval war with England.	1626. Victory of Wallenstein over Mansfeld at Dessau, and victory of Tilly over Christian IV., of Denmark, at Lutter.		1625. Netherlands:—Breda taken by Spinola.

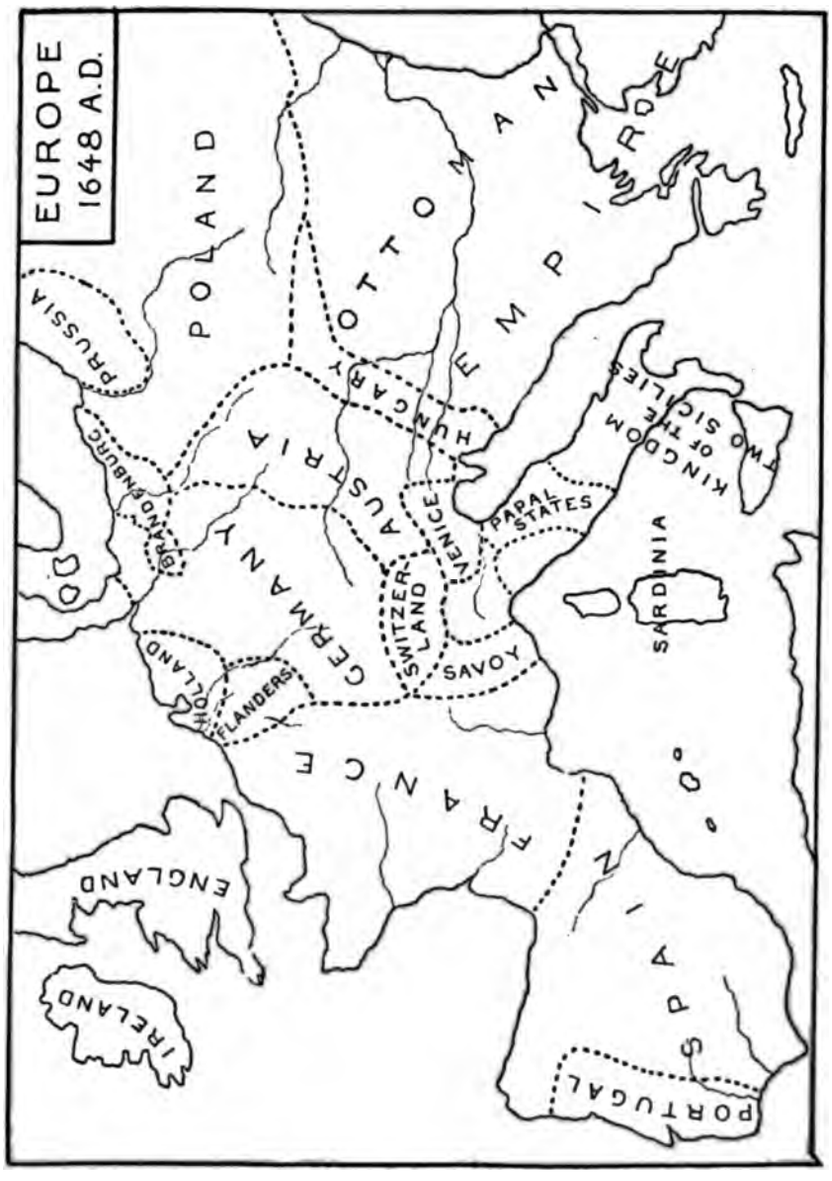
A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
		1628. John Endicott at Salem.		1628. La Rochelle reduced by the royal troops; end of Huguenot ambitions.
		1629. Quebec taken by English under Kirke.	1629. Parliament dissolved and no Parliament for eleven years.	
		1630. Boston founded by Winthrop.	Peace with France 1630. and with Spain.	
				1631. Treaty with Sweden against the emperor.
1633	Galileo before the Inquisition.		1633. Wentworth made lord-deputy of Ireland and Laud, archbishop of Canterbury. The king visits Scotland.—Is crowned at Edinburgh.	
		1634. Maryland settled by a colony sent out by Lord Baltimore.	1634. Writs for ship-money issued.	1634. Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in the French service.
1635	French Academy founded. Death of Lope de Vega, Spanish dramatist. Pedro Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatist.	1635. Connecticut settled from Massachusetts; Guadaloupe and Martinique, by the French.		1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Spanish Netherlands. Alliance with Sweden against Austria.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1628	Italy: — General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.	1628. Wallenstein recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except Stralsund.		1628. Persia:—Death of Shah Abbas and succession of Shah Soofi I.
		1629. The Edict of Restitution published.		1629. Peace of Lübeck between the empire and Christian IV., of Denmark.
1630	Spain:—Peace with England.	1630. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.—Diet of Ratisbon. — Wallenstein dismissed. succeeded by Tilly.		
1631	Italy: — Peace of Cherasco.—The influence of France increases.	1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly.— Gustavus Adolphus wins the battle of Breitenfeld (Leipzig).		
		1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at the Lech.—Gustavus takes Munich.—Wallenstein again in command.—Battle of Lützen. — Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.	1632. Revolt of Spahis and Janissaries suppressed.	1632. Sweden:—Christina queen.—Oxenstiern, regent. Poland:—Vladislav IV., king. Russia:—War with Poland; siege of Smolensk.
				1633. Union of Heilbronn, between Sweden and the German Protestants.
		1634. Wallenstein assassinated.—Bernhard of Weimar defeated at Nördlingen.		1634. Peace of Wiasma, disadvantageous to Russia.
		1635. Peace of Prague between the emperor and Saxony.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1636	Corneille's *Cid*, the beginning of the French classical drama. Van Dyke, Rembrandt, painters.	1636. Rhode Island settled.		1635. Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the imperialists, who threaten Paris.
		1636. Harvard College founded. 1638. Delaware settled.	1637. Hampden opposes ship-money. Troubles in Scotland caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church and to enforce episcopacy.	1637. The French occupy Artois.
1639	First printing-press in the United States at Cambridge. The Connecticut Constitution.	1639. First printing once in America, at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye. Saybrook, Conn., founded.	1639. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland. First Bishops' war.	
1640	The Jansenists, followers of Jansenius, bishop of Ypres. Claude Lorraine, French painter. Death of Rubens. Thomas Hobbes, philosophical writer.		1640. Parliament assembled — dissolved without effecting anything. The Scotch invade England, take possession of Newcastle. The Long Parliament, Nov. 3. Impeachment of Strafford and Laud.	1640. Turin taken by the French; Alsace occupied.
		1641. Montreal founded.	1641. Strafford beheaded.—Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished. The Grand Remonstrance.	1641–42. Alliance with Portugal against Spain.—Catalonia and Roussillon revolt and submit to France.
			1642. Civil War and Revolution.—Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1642. Cinq Mars and de Thou beheaded. Death of Richelieu.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock over the Saxons.	1635. Amurath takes Erivan.	
		1637. Ferdinand III., emperor. Gallas successful against the Swedes.		
		1638. Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, defeats the imperialists at Rheinfeld — takes Breisach.	1638. Bagdad taken by the Turks.	
		1639. Battle of Chemnitz gained by the Swedish general, Banér.		1639. Holland:—Great naval victory by Van Tromp, over the Spanish fleet in the Downs. India:--Madras founded by the English.
1640	Portugal regains her independence under John IV., of Braganza.	1640. Brandenburg: — Frederick William, the Great Elector.	1640. Ibrahim, sultan.	
		1642. The Swedes under Torstenson defeat the Austrians at Leipzig.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, etc.	FRANCE.
1643	Torricelli invents the barometer.	1643 Confederation of the colonies of New England, for mutual defence.	1643. Royalists victorious at Chalgrove and other places; battle of Newbury. Solemn League and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	1643. Louis XIV. (the Great), Anne, of Austria, regent. Victory of Rocroi over the Spaniards, by the duke of Enghien. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarin.
1644	Milton's *Areopagitica*.	1644. Union of Providence and Rhode Island.	1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated.	
1645	Death of Grotius.		1645. Battle of Naseby.	1645. The French win the battle of Nördlingen.
		1646. The Jesuit missionary Jogues killed by the Mohawks. John Eliot begins his work among the Indians.	1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp.	
1647	George Fox begins public work.	1647. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam.	1647.—is delivered up to parliament.	
1648	Pascal's experiments in air pressure.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted in Massachusetts.	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch. — The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "the Rump."	1648. Faction of the Fronde; dissensions fomented by Cardinal de Retz. — The Peace of Westphalia gives to France, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Alsace, and Breisach.
		1649. Act of Toleration passed in Maryland.	1649. Trial and execution of the king. The Commonwealth. Cromwell subdues Ireland. Sack of Drogheda.	1649. Court removes to St. Germain.


EUROPE
1648 A.D.
PRUSSIA
POLAND
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
BRANDENBURG
GERMANY
VENICE
SWITZERLAND
PAPAL STATES
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
SARDINIA
SAVOY
HOLLAND
FLANDERS
FRANCE
ENGLAND
IRELAND
SPAIN
PORTUGAL

UNIV. OF MICH.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1643. Negotiations begun at Münster leading to the Peace of Westphalia.		
1644	Innocent X., pope.	1644–45. Uprising in Hungary under Rakoczy—the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the Protestants.		1644. China:—Establishment of the Manchu dynasty. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet.
			1645. War with Venice. Crete the theatre of war.	1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark. Russia:—Alexis, czar.
1647	Revolt of Naples, under Masaniello.			1647. Netherlands:—William II.
		1648. Peace of Westphalia signed at Münster and at Osnabrück.—The principle of a balance of power in Europe first recognized.—Switzerland and the Dutch Netherlands declared independent. Prague taken by the Swedes.	1648. Mohammed IV. The khan of Crimea raids Russia and Poland carrying off 40,000 prisoners. The Turks begin a twenty years' siege of Candia.	1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt under Bogdan Chmielnicki and defeat the Poles. John Casimir, king.
			1649. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1650	Milton's controversy with Salmasius.—Death of Descartes.		1650. Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar. The Scots proclaim Charles II. He enters England—	1650. Peace concluded between the Court and Parliament.— Condé, Conti, and Longueville imprisoned.— Turenne flees to the Spaniards.
1651	Hobbes's *Leviathan*. Jeremy Taylor, Algernon Sidney, English writers.	1651. Navigation Act passed.	1651. is defeated at Worcester, and escapes to France. The Navigation Act passed.	
	Lebrun, French painter.	1652. Maine towns as far east as Casco joined to Massachusetts.	1652. Naval war with Holland.—Blake defeated by Tromp.	1652. Mazarin retires to Sedan. Condé flies to Spain. War between Turenne and Condé; the latter defeated at Bléneau and at Paris.
1653	Walton's *Compleat Angler* appears.	1663. Settlement of North Carolina under royal patent.	1653. Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell.—"Barebone's Parliament" summoned. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector. Milton private secretary to Cromwell.	1653. Mazarin enters Paris in triumph.
1654	Air pump invented by von Guericke.		1654. Peace of Westminster. — Alliance with Holland.	1654. By the treaty of Basle, France secures Alsace.
		1655. Stuyvesant conquers New Sweden (Delaware).	1655. War with Spain. —Jamaica conquered by Penn.	
				1656. Strife between Jansenists and Jesuits.
			1657. Cromwell refuses the crown.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1651. Formation of Catholic and Protestant Leagues.		
				1653. Holland:—John de Witt, grand pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
1654	Brazil recovered by Portugal from the Dutch.			1653. Defeat and death of Tromp off Portland in the English Channel. Sweden:—Christina resigns. Charles X. first of the House of Zweibrücken. Poland:—War with Russia; Smolensk taken by the Russians. The Cossacks place themselves under Russian suzerainty.
1655	Italy:—Alexander VII., pope.			
1655–56	War between England and Spain.			
		1656. The elector of Brandenburg allies himself with Sweden against Poland.	1656. Mohammed Kioprili, grand vizier.	1655. Charles X. of Sweden invades Poland.
		1657. By the treaty of Wehlau, Poland cedes Prussia to the elector.	1657. Lemnos and Tenedos taken from the Venetians.	1658. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
			1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector.	
		1659. Laval-Montmorency made bishop of New France.	1659. Richard Cromwell resigns.—Rump parliament called but soon expelled. General Monk supports parliament against the army.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.
1660	About this time flourish Corneille, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, Madame de Sevigné, Molière, Racine, Boileau, and Pascal in France. Royal Society at London founded. Velasquez and Murillo, Spanish painters. Bernini, Italian sculptor.		1660. Charles II. Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor. Military tenures abolished. 1661. New parliament. Episcopacy re-established in Scotland.	1660. Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain. 1661. Death of Mazarin. Colbert, intendant of finance. Lyonne, Le Tellier.
1662	Canal of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, begun. Gobelin tapestry manufactory in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. Salvator Rosa, landscape painter. Huygens, Dutch astronomer.	1662. Charter obtained from Charles II. for Connecticut and New Haven. 1663. Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon and others. Mason and Dixon's line begun. Eliot's Indian Bible printed.	1662. Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Portugal. Act of Uniformity. Dunkirk sold to France.	1662. Disputes with the pope. —6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.
		1664. New Amsterdam occupied by the English.	1664. War with Holland.	1664. French East India and West India Companies
1665	Persecution of Jansenists in France.	1665. Union of Connecticut and New Haven.	1665. Naval victory by the duke of York at Solebay. Great Plague in London	1665. Colbert becomes controller-general of finance.
1666	Foundation of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris.		1666. Great Fire in London.	
1667	*Paradise Lost* published. Cassini, Italian astronomer and mathematician. D'Herbelot, Bourdaloue, LaBruyère, Malebranche, French writers.	1667. Acadia ceded to France by the peace of Breda.	1667. Peace of Breda. New Netherlands ceded to England. Fall and banishment of the earl of Clarendon.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Flanders for his wife—invades the Spanish Netherlands.
1668	Reflecting telescope made by Sir Isaac Newton.		1668. Triple alliance—England, Sweden, and Holland, against France.	1668. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with Spain.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1658. Leopold I.		1658. Denmark: — Naval victory over the Swedes. Peace of Roskilde. India:—Aurungzeb makes himself emperor.
		1660. In the peace of Oliva, Poland recognizes the independence of East Prussia under the elector of Brandenburg.		1660. Denmark:— Peace of Copenhagen. Revolution in Denmark; absolute monarchy established. Sweden:—Charles XI. Peace of Oliva gives Livonia and Esthonia to Sweden. Prussia acknowledged independent.
1663	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremoz.	1663. The diet permanent at Ratisbon.	1663. Invasion of Hungary under Achmet Kioprili; Germany threatened; Turks defeated at St. Gotthard (1664) sign treaty of Vasvar giving the sultan suzerainty over Transylvania. Crete taken from Venice by Kioprili.	
		1664. Montecuculi victorious over the Turks at St. Gotthard		1664. Rise of the Mahratta power in India: Sivaji takes and sacks Surat.
1665	Spain:—Charles II. The victory of Villa Viciosa establishes Portuguese independence.			
1667	Clement IX., pope. Portugal:—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed. Pedro II.			1667. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands. Peace of Andrussovo between Poland and Russia.
1668	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland etc.	France.
1669	Phosphorus discovered.			
		1670. Conclusion of the "American treaty" (Madrid) between England and Spain. Charleston founded.	1670. The Cabal ministry.—Secret treaty with France against Holland.—Charles the pensionary of Louis XIV.	
			1672. War with Holland in conjunction with France.	1672. War with Holland.
			1673. Test Act passed. Ministry of Danby.	1673. French ambassador at Ispahan.
			1674. Peace with Holland.	1674. The Imperialists defeated at the battle of Sinsheim.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.—Battle of Seneffe between Condé and William of Orange.
1675	Christopher Wren, architect, commences St. Paul's. Ruysdael, celebrated Dutch painter. William Temple, historian. Butler, Waller, and Dryden, English poets; Henry More, Leighton, Baxter, Boyle. Mansart, architect.	1675-76. King Philip's War in New England. Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. 1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.		1675. Death of Turenne at Salzbach. 1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel.
1678	John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress.*		1678. The "Popish Plot" excitement. Rise of the names of Whigs and Tories.	1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquillity to Europe.—France wins Franche-Comté. France the most formidable power in Europe.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1669	Nithard, the Jesuit, driven from Spain.			
1670	Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany. Clement X., pope.			1670. Denmark:—Christian V.
1671	Spain Alliance with Holland.	1672. The emperor and elector of Brandenburg ally themselves with Holland against France.	1672. The sultan invades Poland.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated. Holland: William III., stadtholder.
		1673. War of the empire and France.	1673. —defeated by Sobieski at Choczim.	
1674	Revolt of Messina in favor of France.	1673. Treaty of The Hague against France		1674. Poland:—John Sobieski.
1676	Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Death of De Ruyter. Innocent XI., pope.	1675. Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine. The elector of Brandenburg defeats the Swedes at Fehrbellin and gains Pomerania.	1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland.	1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg and are defeated at Fehrbellin.
				1677. Battle of the Lund, between the Swedes and Danes; the latter defeated.
		1678. Hungarian revolt under Tökölyi.	1678. First war with Russia begins.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1680	(*about*) Tramways with wooden rails near Newcastle. Penny post established in London. Lully, from Florence, founder of French opera.			
1681	John Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. Increase Mather, American theologian. Molinos, founder of Quietism.	1682. Founding of Philadelphia by William Penn.	1683. "Ryehouse Plot." Execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney. Mutiny at Bombay.	1681. The French seize Strasburg. 1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands.
1684	(*about*) Telegraphs invented.	1684. Massachusetts deprived of its charter.		1684. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain.
			1685. James II. Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland; both defeated and executed. Judge Jeffreys.	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
		1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England.	1686. The king favors the Catholics; reestablishes the Court of High Commission.	
1687	Newton's *Principia* published.		1687. Declaration of Indulgence published.	
		1688. General suppression of charter governments.	1688. "Revolution of 1688."—The Whigs apply to the prince of Orange, who lands in England with an army—the king flees to France.	1688. War of Spain, the League of Augsburg, the empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France.
		1689. Beginning of King William's War. Leisler in New York.	1689. William III. and Mary II. The Bill of Rights, Toleration Act, and Mutiny Bill passed. War with France. James II. lands in Ireland—besieges Londonderry.	1689. Grand alliance against France headed by William III.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1680	Duke of Medina-Cœli first minister in Spain.	1680. Great part of Alsace seized by France.		1680. Sweden:—Diet of Stockholm. The king becomes absolute.
			1682. War with the empire.	1682. Russia:—Ivan and Peter rule, their sister Sophia, regent.
		1683. Turkish war; siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles under Charles of Lorraine and John Sobieski.	1683. Total rout before Vienna. The vizier Kara Mustapha put to death.	1683. Denmark:—The Code of King Christian published.
1684	Genoa bombarded by the French.		1684. Alliance of Venice with Poland and the empire against the Porte.	
1686	The duke of Savoy persecutes the Vaudois.	1686. League of Augsburg organized against France. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years.	1686. Russia declares war. Venice conquers the Morea; Buda taken by the Imperialists.	1686. India:—The Dekkan conquered by Aurungzeb.
		1687. Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.	1687. Revolution in Constantinople; Mohammed dethroned Solyman II. 1687. Athens bombarded by the Venetians.	1688. Prussia:—Frederick III.
1689	Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France. Alexander VIII., pope.	1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.		1689. Russia:—Peter the Great begins personal rule after overthrowing his sister Sophia and repressing the Streltsi. First trade with China. India:—Height of the Mogul power under Aurungzeb. China:—Great influence of Jesuits.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1690	Leibnitz, German philosopher. Bossuet, French pulpit orator; La Bruyère, critic. Purcell, English musician.	1690. The English settlements of Schenectady, Casco, Me., and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by the French. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps. Expedition against Quebec unsuccessful.	1690. William in Ireland.—Battle of the Boyne. James defeated, returns to France.	1690. Naval victory over the Dutch and English at Beachy Head. Victory of Luxembourg, at Fleurus.
		1691. Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie. Leisler executed.	1691. Limerick taken, and William acknowledged.	
		1692. Maryland a royal province.	1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English.— The Glencoe massacre.	1692. The French fleet defeated at La Hogue. Marshal Luxembourg defeats William at Steenkirk, and
1692	Witchcraft superstition in New England. John Locke and Sir Isaac Newton in England. Boileau, Fénelon, and Bayle, in France.			
1693	National debt of England begins.	1693. N. York:—Episcopacy introduced. William and Mary's College founded.		1693. — at Neerwinden.
1694	Bank of England founded. Publication of the dictionary of the French Academy.		1694. Bank of England incorporated. Death of Queen Mary.	
		1697. Acadia restored to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick.	1697. General peace of Ryswick—between France and the allies.	
			1698. First partition treaty, between Louis XIV. and William III., to dispose of the crown and possessions of Spain.	
		1699. French colony in Louisiana at Biloxi.	1698. Visit of Peter the Great.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1690. Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.—Victories of the Turks at Nissa, Belgrade Widdin, and other places.	1690. Mustapha Kioprili drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.	
1691	Incursion of the French into Aragon. Innocent XII., pope.		1691. Ahmed II.—Defeat and death of Kioprili at Szelankemen.	
1693	Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.		1694. Chios taken by the Venetians. 1695. Mustapha II. 1696. —leads his own army.	1693. Sweden:—The king formally declared absolute. 1695. Holland:—Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi. 1696. Poland:—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by
1697	Peace of Ryswick Spain:—Intrigues for the succession.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustapha at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.	1697. Defeated at Zenta.	1697. Frederick Augustus I. Sweden:—Charles XII. (15 years old) becomes king. Russia:—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc.
			1699. Peace of Carlowitz. The Ottoman power broken.	1699. Denmark:—Frederick IV. becomes king. Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1700	Academy of Sciences at Berlin founded. Massillon, pulpit orator, in France. Godfrey Kneller, English painter. Cotton Mather's *Magnalia:* Clarendon's *History of the Grand Rebellion.*	1701. Yale College founded.	1700. A British fleet sent to assist Charles XII., of Sweden. 1701. War of the Spanish succession.	
1702	Incorporation of the United British East India Company.	1702. Beginning of Queen Anne's War.	1702. The French invade Holland under Boufflers — repulsed by Marlborough. Anne becomes queen.	
1703	St. Petersburg founded. Swift's *Tale of a Tub* published. Flourishing period of French literature.—Great splendor in the French court.	1703. Appalachian Indians subdued in the Carolinas. Maine ravaged by French and Indians.	1703. Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal.	1703. Revolt of the Camisards suppressed by Marshal Villars.
		1704. Deerfield attacked by the French. *Boston News-Letter*, first American periodical.	1704. Marlborough enters Germany, gains the battle of Blenheim. Gibraltar taken by Rooke.	
1705	Death of Spener, founder of Pietism.	1706. Carolina threatened by the French and Spanish.	1706. Battle of Ramillies, Villeroi defeated by Marlborough.	
1707	Isaac Watt's *Hymns.*	1707. Unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal.	1707. Treaty of union with Scotland. Victory of Almanza over the English and Portuguese by the French under Berwick. The first united parliament of Great Britain meets.	
		1708. The Saybrook platform formed.	1708. Battle of Oudenarde,—French defeated. Sardinia and Minorca captured by the English. Unsuccessful attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1700	Clement XI., pope. Death of Charles II., of Spain, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.			1700. Russia:—Peter the Great invades Ingria—defeated by Charles XII., at Narva. War of the Northern Powers.
1701	Spain:—Philip V.	1701. Prussia is erected into a kingdom under Frederick I.		1701. Charles XII. invades Poland—is victorious at Riga.
1702	Victory of Luzzara gained by the French over the imperialists.	Grand alliance of The Hague, between England, Holland, and the empire, to prevent the union of France and Spain.		1702. —enters Warsaw—takes Cracow. Victory of Pultusk.
		1703. The Hungarians rise under Ragotsky and threaten Vienna.	1703. Ahmed III.	1703. Charles wins the battle of Clissow.
1704	The archduke Charles enters Spain and is proclaimed king.			1704. Poland:—The throne declared vacant and Stanislas Leszczynski elected king.
1705	Barcelona taken by the allies.	1705. Joseph I.		
1706	French driven from Italy by Prince Eugene after the battle of Turin. Portugal:—John V. English and Portuguese enter Madrid.			1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at Frauenstaat.
1707	All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies. Spain:—Battle of Almanza is followed by the downfall of the archduke.			1707. Charles XII. concludes peace of Altranstädt in which Augustus abandons his claims to the Polish crown. 1708. Russia —Revolt of the Cossack Mazeppa.
		1708. Hungarians under Ragotsky defeated by the imperial forces.		1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the Dnieper, and is

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
		1709. First paper money in New York.	1709. The French under Villars defeated at Malplaquet.	
1710	Berkely's *Principles of Human Knowledge.*	1710. First post-office at New York. Fruitless expedition against Canada.	1710. Victory of Vendôme at Villaviciosa. Dr. Sacheverell's trial.—Collision of Whig and Tory principles.	
1713	The famous bull *Unigenitus* against the French Jansenists.	1713. Queen Anne's War closed by the treaty of Utrecht which gives Acadia to the English.	1713. Peace of Utrecht. Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain. England acquires Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay, also Minorca and Gibraltar. Spanish Netherlands ceded to Austria; Dutch to hold Barrier forts against France; England obtains assiento from Spain; beginning of English naval and colonial supremacy.	
			1714. Factions at court—disgrace of Harley, chancellor of the exchequer. Death of the queen. House of Hanover:—George I. Townshend, premier.	1714. Peace of Rastadt: the emperor acknowledges Philip V.—king of Spain on the cession of Lombardy, Naples, and Sardinia.
1717	The monastery of Mafra, "the wonder of Portugal," built. Prior, Steele, De Foe, Addison, Pope, flourish in England. Le Sage publishes his *Gil Blas.*	1715. Indian war in South Carolina.	1715. Insurrection of Jacobites.— Battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston. War against Sweden.	1715. Louis XV. Duke of Orleans regent.—Dubois, minister.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
			1709. Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender — hence war with Russia.	1709. defeated at Pultowa. Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederick Augustus reascends the throne.
		1710. Treaty of The Hague between England, Holland, and the empire.		
1711	Charles leaves Spain on becoming emperor.	1711. Charles VI. Ministry of Count Zinzendorf.		
		1713. Pragmatic Sanction, vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles.		1713. Prussia:—Frederick William I.
1714	Barcelona taken by Berwick. Alberoni prime minister of Spain.	1714. Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France.	1714. War of Venice with the Porte.	1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes. Aland and Finland conquered.
			1715. Corinth taken by the Turks —the emperor joins Venice—siege of Corfu raised on the news of their	1715. Netherlands:—Barrier treaty with Austria. Sweden:—Return of Charles—Prussia and England join the alliance against him.
			1716. defeat at the battle of Peterwardein.	
			1717. Prince Eugene takes Belgrade.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1718	The "Appellants" in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull *Unigenitus* to a general council; but without effect.	1718. New Orleans settled by the French.	1718. Quadruple alliance: the emperor, England, Holland, and France against the designs of Spain.	
1719	*Robinson Crusoe.*	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme."	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World elsewhere.
		1718. Quadruple alliance against Spain.	1718. Peace of Passarowitz, between the Porte, Venice, and the empire. Hungary lost to the Turks.	1718. Charles XII. invades Norway; is killed at the siege of Fredericshall.
	1719. Italy:—Sicily invaded by the Spanish. Spain:—Alberoni falls from power.			1719. Sweden:—Ulrica Eleonora becomes queen.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England.
			1720. Bursting of the "South Sea bubble."
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.		1721. Sir Robert Walpole's ministry begins.
1722	The Moravian establishment at Herrnhut under the protection of Count Zinzendorf.		
		1723. Increase Mather died.	
		1724. War against the Abenaki Indians in Maine; Father Râle killed. Fort Dummer in Vermont built.	1724. Swift's *Drapier's Letters.*
1725	Giovanni Battista Vico's *Sciensa Nuova.*	1725. First New York newspaper.	1725. League of Hanover or Herrenhausen by England, France, and Prussia against Spain and Austria.
		1727. Great earthquake in New England.	1727. George I. dies at Osnaburg. George II. king.
1728	Behring's Strait discovered.	1728. Cotton Mather died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.	1728. Peace of Pardo with Spain.
	In England: Pope, Swift, Young, Thompson, Watts, Lord Bolingbroke, Doddridge, Chesterfield. In France: J. B. Rousseau, Le Sage, Rollin, Montesquieu.	1729. The Carolinas separated.	1729. Treaty of Seville, between France, Spain, England, and Holland.
	Halley, astronomer.		
1731	First lodge of Freemasons in America, at Philadelphia.		1731. Treaty of Vienna with Spain and the empire.
1732	Birth of Washington.	1732. Birth of Washington.	
		1733. Savannah founded.	
1735	Linnæus publishes his *Systema Naturæ.*	1734. Beginning of the Great Awakening in New England.—Arrest of the printer Zenger in New York.	
1739	Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature.*		

A.D.	France.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1720	John Law, controller-general of the finances.		1720. Austria obtains Sicily in exchange for Sardinia which is ceded to Savoy.	1720. Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband, Frederick I. 1721. Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope. Peace of Nystadt between Sweden and Russia. Russia:—Peter assumes the title "Emperor of all the Russias The Danes re-enter Greenland.
			1722. Charles VI. establishes the Ostend Company.	
1723	Louis XV. assumes the government and the Regency comes to an end. Duke de Bourbon, minister.			1723. Italy:—John Gaston (de' Medici), grand duke of Tuscany. Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia.
1724–25	Congress of Cambray to consider claims of Spain and Austria.	1724. Spain:—Philip V. abdicates but resumes power after some months.		1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope.
			1725. Treaty of Vienna, alliance between Spain and Austria.	1725. Russia:—Catherine I., widow of Peter. Turkey:—Invasion of Persia.
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.			1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria. Peter II. 1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad with Persia.
1728–29	Congress of Soissons, including all the great powers excepting Russia, meets, and is dissolved, without effecting anything.			
				1730. Denmark:—Christian VI. Italy:—Clement XII. pope. Russia:—Anne.
			1731. Charles VI. abandons the Ostend Company.	
1733	War of the Polish succession: France Spain, and Sardinia against Austria.		1733. War of the Polish succession.	1733. Poland:—Frederick Augustus II. The diet elects Stanislaus, but is compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederick.
1734	Conquest of Lorraine.	1734. Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.		1734. Stanislaus besieged in Dantzic, escapes to Königsberg. Turkey:—Turks driven from Persia by Nadir Shah.
1735	Preliminaries of peace at Vienna not concluded till 1738.		1735. Preliminaries of Vienna, final peace not concluded till 1738.	1736. —war with Russia and Austria. 1737. Italy:—Francis of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.
			1739. War with Spain (War of Jenkin's Ear). Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.
	L. Holberg, Danish dramatist.		1740. Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manila galleon.
	Frederick the Great makes great improvements in military tactics.		
	Durante, Handel, and Seb. Bach, musical composers.		
1747	Indigo first produced in Carolina.	1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	
	Swedenborg, philosopher and theologian.		
	Mosheim, ecclesiastical historian.		
			1744. Englisn fleet defeated near Toulon.
		1745. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English.	1745. Scotch rebellion—Charles Edward lands in Scotland.
		1746. College of New Jersey at Princeton founded.	1746. He is defeated at Culloden.
			1747. Victories over the French off Belle-Isle and Cape Finisterre.
		1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle restores Louisburg to France; Ohio Company founded.	1748. Peace of Aix-la- restitution of conquests.
		1749. English settlement in Nova Scotia Halifax founded.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1739. War with England, for infractions of the assiento treaty.		1739. India:—Invaded by Nadir Shah who takes and plunders Delhi. Turkey:—Turks victorious at Krotzka and conclude advantageous peace of Belgrade.
1740	War of the Austrian succession.		1740. War of the Austrian succession.--Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States. Frederick II. invades Silesia.	1740. Italy:—Benedict XIV., pope. Russia:—Ivan VI. under regency of Biron.
			1741. The French and Bavarians overrun Austria, take Prague, and	1741. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland. Russia:—Elizabeth.
			1742. crown Charles VII emperor Treaty of Berlin between Prussia and Austria gives greater part of Silesia to former. The French driven across the Rhine.	
1743	French defeated by the allies at Dettingen.			1743. —Peace of Abo with Sweden gives to Russia southern Finland. Turkey:—War with Persia. Defeat near Erivan.
				1744. India:—Hostilities between French and English.
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			Italy:—Northern Italy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745. Charles VII. dies. House of Lorraine: Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa, becomes emperor; Prussian victories at Hohenfriedberg, Hennersdorf, and Kesselsdorf. End of second Silesian war.	1745.—Parma, Milan, and Piacenza. Genoa bombarded by the English.
1746	The French under Marshal Saxe overrun the Austrian Netherlands; Madras taken from the English.	1746. Ferdinand VI., in Spain.		1746. —French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy. Denmark: —Frederick V.
1747	Marshal Saxe defeats the duke of Cumberland at Lawfeld. French fleet defeated by Hawke off Belle-Isle.			1747. Netherlands:—William IV., stadtholder. Persia:—Nadir Shah assassinated.
	Chapelle.—mutual	1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; Spain and Prussia the only gainers by the war.		
				1751. Netherlands:—William V., stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bernstorff. Sweden:—House of Holstein-Gottorp: Adolphus Frederick.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.
1752	Franklin's discoveries in electricity. England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.	1752. Hostilities between England and France over	1752. The new style introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	British Museum founded.	1753. Washington's mission to the French at Fort Le Bœuf.	
	British: Alan Ramsay, Shenstone, Gray, Collins, Akenside, Churchill. French: Helvetius, J. J. Rousseau. Germany: Gellert, Winckelmann. Hogarth, Wilson, and Joshua Reynolds, painters.	1754. Washington builds Fort Necessity.—King's College (Columbia) founded. 1755. Defeat of Braddock.	
		1756. Oswego taken by the French.	1756. "Seven Years' Subsidiary alliance with Prussia. Ministry of William Pitt, the elder.
		1757. Fort Wm. Henry captured by the French.	1757. Victory of Plassey, in India, won by Clive.
		1758. Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. Fort Du Quesne taken by the English. Louisburg captured by Gen. Amherst.	
		1759. Invasion of Canada—death of Wolfe—Quebec taken. Capture of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.	1759. Naval victories over Lagos, and in Quiberon Surat, in India, taken. 1760. George III.
1761	Niebuhr's travels in Arabia. Wesley and Whitefield preachers.		1761. Earl of Bute, premier. 1762. War with Spain. Conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manila.
		1763. End of the Old French War.	1763. Peace of Paris. between England; Canada Britain.
1765	Philadephia Medical School, first in America. Appearance of Blackstone's *Commentaries*.	1765. Stamp Act resisted in Massachusetts and Virginia. Stamp Act Congress at New York.	1765. Bengal ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Allahabad.

A.D.	France	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
	the Ohio country.			
1754	The loss of Dupleix's conquests in India.			1754. Turkey:—Othman III.
		1755. Earthquake at Lisbon.		1755. Italy: — The Corsicans under Paoli, revolt against Genoa.
	War."		1756. Seven Years' War between Austria and Prussia. Invasion and conquest of Saxony, by Frederick II. Battle of Lobositz won. Alliance with France.	1756. India: — Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowlah of Bengal; the Black Hole.
1757	Invasion of Hanover by the French; victorious at Hastenbeck, defeated at Rossbach.		1757. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, and Leuthen; defeated at Kollin and Grossjagerndorf.	1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III.
1758	Defeat at Crefeldt, on the Rhine.		1758. French defeated at Crefeldt.	1758. Italy:—Clement XIII., pope.
	the French off Cape Bay.	1759. Charles III. in Spain.	1759. and at Minden. Russians and Austrians defeat Frederick at Kunersdorf. Dresden retaken.	
1760	Loss of all Canada.		1760. Frederick defeated at Landshut, victorious at Liegnitz and Torgau.	
1761	The Bourbon Family Compact. Capture of Belle-Isle by the English.		1762. Prussians victorious at Burkersdorf.	1761. India:—Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. 1762. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali. Russia:—Peter III. Catherine II.
	tween France, Spain, ceded to Great		1763. Peace of Hubertsburg.	
1764	Expulsion of the Jesuits.		1765. Joseph II emperor.	1764. Poland:—Stanislaus Poniatowski elected king. 1765. India:—Treaty of Allahabad. Establishment of a British Empire. Italy: — Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.
1766	Wallis and Carteret's voyage of discovery in the South Seas.	1766. Stamp Act repealed. The Declaratory Act.	1766. Stamp Act repealed. New ministry under the earl of Chatham.
1767	Spinning-jenny invented by Hargreaves in England.		1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore begins.
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery. Bruce begins exploration of the Nile. Royal Academy of Arts in England; Joshua Reynolds first president.	1768. British troops in Boston.	1768. The Wilkes agitation.
1769	Letters of Junius. — Arkwright's spinning frame; Watt's steam engine.	1769. Daniel Boone explores Kentucky.	1769. Hyder Ali plunders the Carnatic.
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.	1770. Boston Massacre.	1770. Lord North, prime minister.
1771	First edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.		
		1772. Hancock, S. Adams, and Patrick Henry promote the Revolution.	1772. Warren Hastings head of government in Bengal. The Boston Port Bill passed.
		1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.	Warren Hastings governor-general of India.
1774	Priestley discovers oxygen.	1774. Boston Port Bill. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	
		1775. American Revolutionary War. April 19, skirmish at Lexington. Second Continental Congress. June 17, battle of Bunker Hill. Washington, commander-in-chief. Montgomery takes St. John's and Montreal, and falls at Quebec.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1766	Lorraine annexed to France on the death of Stanislaus Leszczynski.		1766. Denmark:—Christian VII.
			1767. Spain:—Jesuits expelled. India:—Hyder Ali resists the English.
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		1768. War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. Ali Bey, ruler of Egypt, rebels against Turkey.
1769	Paoli defeated and Corsica subdued.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia.
1770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette. Fall of Choiseul; attack on the parlement; Madame DuBarry rules the king.		1771. Sweden:—Gustavus III. succeeds. The Russians overrun the Crimea.
		1772. Joseph II. takes part in the first partition of Poland, the territory acquired being made into the kingdom of Galicia.	1772. First partition of Poland, among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
1773	Avignon ceded to the pope after the suppression of the Jesuits.		1773. Ottoman Empire:—The Russians are repulsed at Varna and Silistria. Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatcheff, calling himself Czar Peter. Ottoman Empire:—Abdul Hamid succeeds.
1774	Louis XVI. becomes king; Marie Antoinette, queen. — Maurepas, prime minister; Turgot, minister of finance.	1774. Austrians occupy Bukovina.	1774. India:— Warren Hastings, first British governor-general. Peace of Kutchuk-Kainarji between Russia and Turkey.
1775	Malesherbes, minister of the interior.		1775. Pope Pius VI. Bassora taken by the Persians.
			1776. India:—Lord Pigot, governor of Madras imprisoned by his own council.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1776	Appearance of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* and the first volume of Gibbon's *Rome*. In England: Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kames, Reid. France: Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussieu, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthélemy, Buffon. Germany: Mosheim, Zimmermann, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Sw: Linnæus, It: Metastasio. Russia: Kheraskov, Derzhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitzer.	1776. The British troops evacuate Boston. Moultrie defeats the English at Sullivan's Island. Declaration of Independence, July 4. Americans under Putnam and Sullivan defeated on Long Island, Aug. 27. Battle of White Plains Oct. 28. Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26. 1777. Arrival of Lafayette. Capture of Ticonderoga by the British. Battles of Princeton, January 3; Bennington, Aug. 16; Brandywine, September 11, and Stillwater, September 19. Philadelphia taken by the English.—Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Gates receives Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17. Articles of confederation, adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.	1776. The city of London remonstrates against the American war. The British army takes possession of New York. Hessians hired for service in America.
1778	Death of Voltaire and Rousseau. — Discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook.	1778. Alliance with France. Battle of Monmouth, June 28. Arrival of the French fleet under D'Estaing. Massacre of Wyoming. Savannah taken by the English. 1779. Wayne recovers Stony Point. Paul Jones's victory off Flamborough Head, England.	1778. Capture of Pondicherry in India.
1780	Sunday Schools established in England, by Robert Raikes.	1780. British take Charleston; battle of Camden; De Kalb killed. Treason of Arnold. Battle of King's Mountain.	1780. War with Hyder Ali, who conquers the Carnatic. War with Holland. Gordon "No-Popery" riots in London.
1781	Herschel's discovery of Uranus. Appearance of Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*.	1781. Battle of Cowpens gained by Morgan; battles of Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19. Articles of Confederation become effective.	1781. Naval victory off the Doggerbank. 1782. Rodney destroys De Grasse's fleet at Dominica.
1783	Air balloon of Montgolfier.	1783. Peace of Versailles: Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain.	1783. Pitt, the younger, premier.
1784	First American daily newspaper in Philadelphia.	1784. First ordinance for government of Northwest Territory.	1784. Peace with Tippoo Sahib.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1776	Necker, director of finance. Silas Deane in Paris obtains help for the American cause.		
1777	Franklin in France. Lafayette sails for America.		1777. Portugal : — Maria, queen. Spain:—Florida Blanca, foreign minister.
1778	Alliance with America.	1778. "Wars of the Bavavarian succession" resulting from Joseph II.'s attempt to acquire territory in Bavaria.	1778. India:—War between the English and the Mahrattas.
1779	St. Vincent and Grenada taken by D'Estaing.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen settles the differences arising from the Bavarian question.	1779. Spain : — Alliance with the American colonists.
1780	Rochambeau sent to America.	1781. Joseph II. proclaims freedom of religion in his territories.	1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality by Russia, Denmark, and Sweden to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain. Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic.
1781	Necker resigns.		
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782. Reforms of Joseph II. Punishment of death abolished. Monasteries suppressed. The pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from hostilities against the church.	1782. Gibraltar held against Spanish and French. India :—Rise of chief of Mahrattas. Tippoo sultan of Mysore.
1783	Peace of Versailles.	1784. Joseph II. attempts to open the Scheldt to navigation.	1783. —alliance with the French. Crimea united to Russia. 1784. Pitt's India Bill: Indian affair placed under the Board of Control.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1785	La Pérouse begins voyage of exploration in the South Pacific.	1785. John Adams, first minister from the United States of America to Great Britain; Jefferson minister to France.	
1786	Burns's *Poems* published.	1786. Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts.	1786. Warren Hastings succeeded by Cornwallis.
		1787. General Convention at Philadelphia. Federal Constitution of the United States, adopted.	1787. Warren Hastings impeached. First convicts transported to Australia (Botany Bay).
1788	Appearance of the London *Times*.	1788. Marietta in Ohio settled.	1788. The king insane. Death of Charles Edward the last pretender. Trial of Warren Hastings.
1789	Herschel's telescope. Talma, the celebrated tragedian. Tom Paine, Fisher Ames. Hannah More, Gainsborough, Morland. Boguslawski, Krasicki, Polish authors. Alfieri, Italian poet. Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven.	1789. George Washington president: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, and Randolph form the cabinet.	
		1791. First United States Bank. Vermont admitted to the Union.	1791. Death of John Wesley.
		1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States Mint established.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1785	The affair of the Diamond Necklace increases the unpopularity of Marie Antoinette.	1785. Joseph's plan to acquire Bavaria frustrated by Frederick II., who forms the "Fürstenbund." 1786. Prussia:—Death of Frederick the Great.—Frederick William II.	
1787	Financial difficulties.—New taxation; Calonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.		1787. Russia:—War with the Porte.
1788	Second meeting of the Notables.	1788. War against Turkey. The Austrian Netherlands revolt.	1788. Spain:—Charles IV. War between Sweden and Russia.
1789	French Revolution. July 14, the Bastile stormed; August 4, the Constituent Assembly resolves on the abolition of feudal privileges; Oct. 5–6, the Paris mob marches on Versailles and brings the king to the Tuileries; Nov. 2, the property of the church confiscated.		1789. Ottoman Empire:—Selim III.
1790	July 14, the Feast of Federation, the king accepts the newly drafted constitution; Aug. 31, military uprising at Nancy suppressed by Bouillé.	1790. Leopold II., emperor.	1790. Tuscany;—Ferdinand III.
1791	April 2, death of Mirabeau, the radical element gain control of the revolution; June 20, the royal family flee to Varennes; they are brought back; Sept. 14, the king swears to the perfected constitution; Oct. 1, the Legislative Assembly convenes.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz between Leopold II. and Frederick William II. of Prussia who issue a warning to the revolutionary party in France.	
1792	April 20, war declared against Prussia and Austria; June 20, the mob invades the Tuileries; Aug. 10, the Tuileries stormed and the royal family lodged in the Temple; Sept 2, the Paris mob massacres the royalists in the prisons; Sept. 20, the cannonade of Valmy, a Republican success; Sept. 21, France declared a Republic by the Convention; Nov. 6, Dumouriez defeats the Austrians at Jemappes.	1792. Francis II., emperor. French take Spires, Mainz, and Longwy.—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmütz.	1792. Sweden:—Gustavus IV.

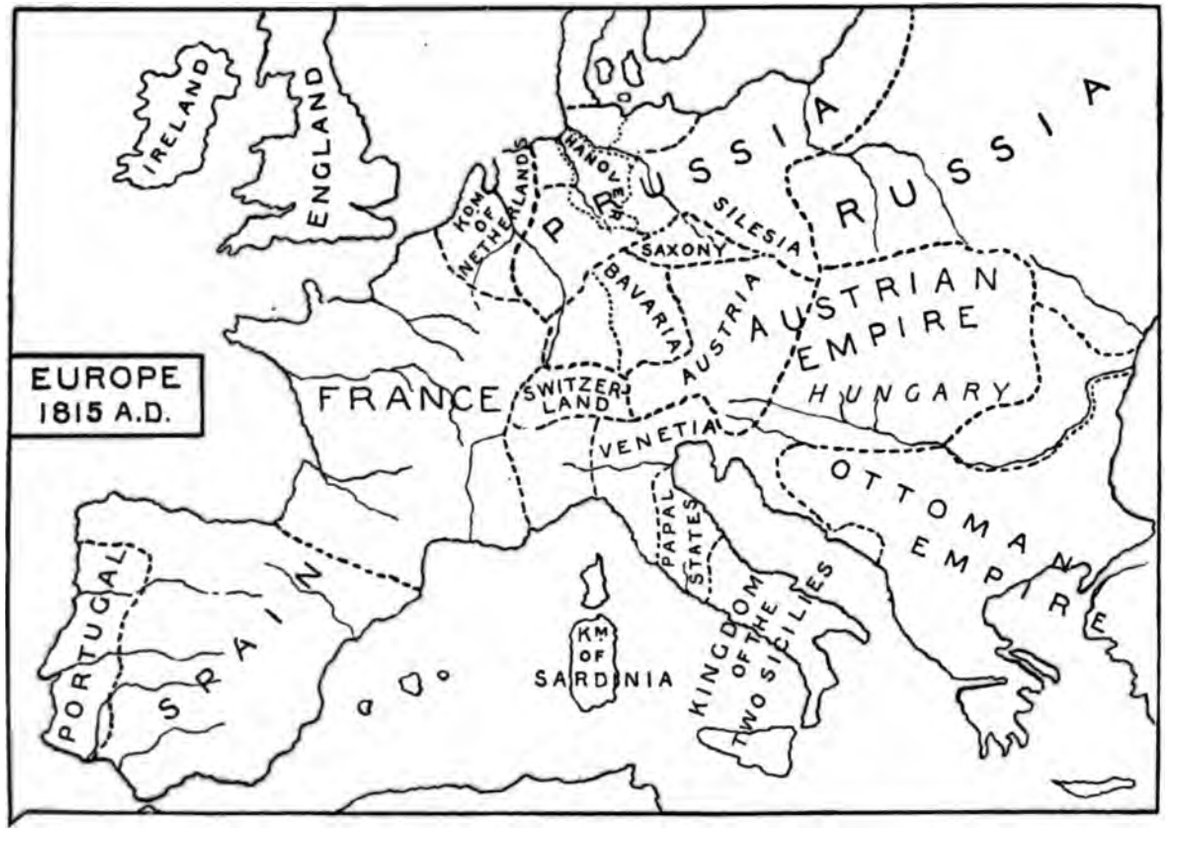
A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1793	Whitney's cotton gin.	1793. Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793. First coalition against France, directed by England—Austria, the empire, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, and Holland.
1794	École Polytechnique at Paris founded.	1794. Jay's treaty with England. Commencement of the navy—6 frigates built.—Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.	French driven from Corsica.
1795	Pestalozzi, educator. Mungo Park, African traveller. Institute of France founded.	1795. Wayne's treaty with the Western Indies.	1795. War with Holland. Cape of Good Hope taken. Warren Hastings acquitted.
1796	Jenner begins vaccination.	1796. Washington declines a re-election. Tennessee admitted to the Union. 1797. John Adams, second president. The X Y Z papers.	1796. Outbreak of Irish rebellion.
		1798. War with France. Washington commander in-chief. The Alien and Sedition Laws; the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.	1798. Irish rebellion.—Nelson's victory at the battle of the Nile.
1799	Voltaic pile invented.	1799. Death of Washington.	1799. Second coalition against France.—Seringapatam taken by the English and Tippoo Sahib killed.
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland effected.—Malta taken.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1793	Jan. 21, execution of Louis XVI.; March 18, Dumouriez defeated at Neerwinden; April, Committee of Public Safety under Danton wields supreme power; July 13, assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday; Oct., execution of Marie Antoinette; Oct. 16, Jourdan victorious at Wattignies; Nov. 10, the worship of Reason at Notre-Dame.	1793. First coalition against France.	1793. Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. In Hayti freedom for negroes proclaimed by French Convention.
1794	March 24, execution of Hébert and his followers; April 5, execution of the Dantonists; June 8, Festival of the Supreme Being; June 26, Jourdan victorious at Fleurus, Belgium conquered; July 27–28, fall and death of Robespierre, end of the Reign of Terror.		1794. Poland:—Revolt under Kosciuszko who is defeated at Maciejowice.—Praga (Warsaw) stormed by Suvoroff.
1795	Oct. 5, popular insurrection suppressed by Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte; Oct. 26, Convention succeeded by Directory.	1795. Prussia concludes Peace of Basel with France, recognizing French conquests on the left bank of the Rhine	1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Holland conquered and the Batavian Republic proclaimed.
1796	War in Italy. Battles of Lodi, Castiglione, and Arcole.		1796. Russia:—Paul I.
1797	Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine. Revolution of 18th Fructidor.		1797. Venetian Republic extinguished by the peace of Campo Formio.
	Peace of Campo Formio in which Austria cedes Belgium and Lombardy receiving Venetia.		
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt. French fleet defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug. 1–2.	1799. Second coalition against France.	1798. Switzerland:—General revolution—The French erect the Helvetian Republic. Prussia:—Frederick William III. India: — Marquis Wellesley, governor-general.
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Masséna and Jourdan. Return of Bonaparte. Revolution of the 18th Brumaire. Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suvoroff, win the battles of Cassano and Novi, but (under Korsakoff) are defeated at Zürich by Masséna.
1800	Battle of Marengo, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians under Melas.—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden over the Austrians under the Archduke John.		1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1801	Piazzi discovers the asteroid *Ceres*.	1801. Thomas Jefferson, third president.	1801 Battle of Alexandria. French defeated by Abercromby. Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington.
		1802. Ohio enters the Union.	1802. Peace of Amiens.
		1803. Purchase of Louisiana. U. States frigate *Philadelphia* taken by the Tripolitans.	1803. Emmett's insurrection in Ireland.
1804	First locomotive steam engine used on the Merthyr Tydvil road in Wales. The *Code Napoléon* promulgated in France.	1804. Decatur destroys the *Philadelphia*. Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton. The Lewis and Clark expedition sets out.	1804. Pitt again premier.
1804–06	Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.	1805. Jefferson re-elected president.	1805. Third coalition. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.
1806–11	General University (University of France) established by Napoleon, to superintend national education.	1806. British Orders in Council and Napoleon's decrees seriously impair American commerce.	1806. Fourth coalition against France.
1807	Fulton's first successful trial of steamboats.	1807. Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason. The attack on the *Chesapeake* by the *Leopard*.	1807. Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
		1808. Importation of slaves abolished.	1808. The English, under Wellesley, enter Portugal as allies and win the battle of Vimeiro.
1809	University of Berlin founded.	1809. James Madison, fourth president. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1809. Fifth coalition. Walcheren expedition. Battles of Corunna and Talavera in the Peninsula.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1801	Peace of Lunéville; Germany west of the Rhine in the possession of France.		1801. Russia:—Alexander I. The kingdom of Etruria erected. Danish fleet at Copenhagen defeated by Nelson.
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian Republic. Peace of Amiens. Legion of Honor instituted.		1802. Italian Republic:—Bonaparte president.
1803	Bank of France. War with England.		1803. India:—Great Mahratta war. French driven from Hayti.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as Napoleon I., emperor of the French.	1804. The German emperor assumes the title of emperor of Austria. End of the Holy Roman Empire.	1804. Russia:—War with Persia breaks out. India:—War between the English and Holkar.
1805	Austrian campaign, battle of Austerlitz. Peace of Presburg.		
1806	Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Victories of Auerstadt and Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree against British commerce.		1806. Holland:—Louis Bonaparte, king.
1807	Victories of Eylau over the Prussians and Russians and of Friedland over the latter are followed by the peace of Tilsit in which Prussia loses her Polish territories and her possessions west of the Elbe.—The duchy of Warsaw created for the king of Saxony and the kingdom of Westphalia for Jerome Bonaparte. Invasion of Portugal.		1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mustapha IV.
1808	Conference at Erfurt between Napoleon, Alexander I., and the German princes.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. and Charles IV. compelled to renounce their claims; Joseph Bonaparte made king. Naples:—Murat king. Denmark:—Frederick VI. Ottoman Empire:—Mahmud II.
1809	Battles of Eckmühl, Aspern, and Wagram—Peace of Vienna.—Austria cedes territory to Russia, Bavaria, and France; the Adriatic territories erected into the Illyrian Provinces.		1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII.; Bernadotte becomes prince royal.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
			1810. George III. insane; battles of Ciudad Rodrigo and Busaco.
1811	Appearance of Niebuhr's *History of Rome.*	1811. Engagement between the *President* and the *Little Belt.* Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison at Tippecanoe.	1811. George, prince of Wales, prince Regent, (the king being insane). Battles of Fuentes de Onoro and Albuera in the peninsula.
1812	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, founded.	1812. War with Great Britain Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull. Gen. Hull surrenders Detroit to the British. The *Constitution* captures the *Guerriere.*	1812. Lord Liverpool premier.
		Wool victorious at Queenstown. Oct. 13. Captain Jones, in the *Wasp* captures the *Frolic,* Oct. 18. The *United States,* Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate *Macedonian.* The *Constitution,* Captain Bainbridge, captures the British frigate *Java.*	
		Louisiana admitted into the Union.	Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz stormed by Wellington. Battle of Salamanca.
1813	Shelley's *Queen Mab.*	1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh killed.	1813. Battle of Vittoria and English invasion of France. Sixth coalition against France—Prussia Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria.
1814	The Jesuits re-established by Pius VII. Wordsworth's *Excursion*; Scott's *Waverley.*	1814. American victories at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane; McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain; British repulsed from Baltimore; Hartford Convention. City of Washington burnt by the British.	1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain.
		Peace of Ghent signed, Dec. 3.	
1815	The *North American Review* established. Safety lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy. In England: Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir Walter Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hogg. In France: Mad. de Staël, Mad. de Genlis, Chateaubriand, Cuvier. Melendez Valdez, Spanish poet. Bilderdyk, Dutch. In Germany: W. Schlegel, F. Schlegel, Richter, Kotzebue; *Weber* and Spohr.	1815. Battle of New Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan 8. War against Algiers. Fight between the *Penguin* and the *Hornet.*	1815. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18. Oppressive Corn Law enacted.


EUROPE
1815 A.D.
IRELAND
ENGLAND
KDM. OF NETHERLANDS
HANOVER
PRUSSIA
RUSSIA
SILESIA
SAXONY
BAVARIA
AUSTRIA
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
HUNGARY
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
VENETIA
PAPAL STATES
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
KM. OF SARDINIA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN

UNIV. OF MICH.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Louisa.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—Revolt of the Spanish colonies; uprisings in Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Soult victorious in Spain—takes Badajoz: is defeated by the English at Albuera.		1811. Revolution in Peru.
1812	Russian campaign. Battles of Smolensk and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army — and burned by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon.—Burning of Moscow. Kutusoff pursues the retreating French. Peace of Bucharest closes six years' war with Turkey and results in acquisition of part of Bessarabia and Moldavia by Russia.
1813	Victories of Lützen, Bautzen, and Dresden, over the allies. Battle of Leipsic—Bonaparte driven to the Rhine.	1813. War of German independence. Austria joins the coalition.	1813. South America:—Bolivar drives the Spaniards from Caracas.—Mexico declares its independence.
1814	The allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba. House of Bourbon restored: Louis XVIII.		1814. Union of Holland and Belgium.—Peace of Kiel, between Denmark, Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch.
1815	Bonaparte returns from Elba. The Hundred Days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. Battle of Waterloo. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banished to St. Helena.	1815. Congress of Vienna effects the political reconstruction of Europe. Germanic Confederation organized.	1815. Netherlands: —William I. The "Holy Alliance"—Russia, Prussia, and Austria, later joined by France.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
	1815. Abolition of the slave trade by the Congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital $35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816. Bombardment of Algiers.—Rise of popular agitation.—The Spa-Fields riots.
1817	Invention of the kaleidoscope.	1817. James Monroe, 5th president. Mississippi admitted. First Seminole War begins.	1817. Continued rioting and suspension of Habeas Corpus Act.
1818	Invention of the stethoscope.—Appearance of Hallam's *Europe During the Middle Ages*.—University of Bonn founded.	1818. Illinois admitted. Jackson seizes Pensacola.	
1819	First passage of the Atlantic by steam, by the *Savannah*—New York to Liverpool. Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Oersted discovers electro-magnetism.	1819. Cession of Florida by Spain. Alabama admitted.	1819. The Peterloo massacre and the Six Acts.
		1820. Missouri Compromise. Maine admitted.	1820. George IV. Trial of Queen Caroline.
		1821. Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted.	
1822	Hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion.		1822. Canning, foreign minister.
1823	Huskisson's free trade system in England.	1823. The enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine.	1823. Canning opposes the Holy Alliance and furthers the independence of the South American colonies of Spain.
		1824–25. Lafayette's visit.	1824. Burmese war.
1825	Inland navigation of the United States: the Erie Canal opened. Publication of *Pepys's Diary*.	1825. Erie Canal opened. J. Q. Adams, 6th president.	1825. Commercial treaty with Colombia and Mexico.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1815. The Servians rise against Turkey under Milosh Obrenovitch.
1816	The Chambre Introuvable enters on a course of royalist reaction.	1816. The diet of the German Confederation assembles at Frankfort.	1816. Portugal:—John VI. in Brazil. Union of Naples and Sicily under Ferdinand I. (IV.).
		1817. Rise of the Burschenschaft in Germany and liberal celebration at the Wartburg in connection with the tercentennary of Luther's birth.	1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands.
1818	Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle decides on the evacuation of France by the foreign troops.—France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1818. Sweden :— Charles XIV. (Bernadotte). India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown. South America: — Chilean independence established by battle of Maypu.
		1819. Assassination of Kotsebue leads to the repressive Karlsbad Decrees against the liberal movement.	1819. Republic of Colombia, Bolivar, president.
		1820. Congress of Troppau decides to intervene in Naples.	
1821	Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Greek insurrection in Moldavia under the leadership of Alexander Ypsilanti who is speedily overthrown.	1821. Greek revolt in the Morea. South America:—Peru and Guatemala independent.
1822	Laws against the freedom of the press.	1822. Congress of Verona declares itself against the Greek and Spanish uprisings.	1822. Brazil declared an independent empire. Mexico:—Iturbide, emperor. Greek declaration of independence. Massacre of Scio and capture of Acropolis of Athens by patriots.
1823	A French army enters Spain and restores Ferdinand VII.		1823. Italy:—Leo XII. pope.
1824	Charles X.		1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. The Spaniards overwhelmed by General Sucre at Ayacucho in Peru.
1825	An indemnity of 1,000,000,000 francs granted to the émigrés.		1825. Russia:—Nicholas I.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1826	Foundation of London University. Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the Voltaic battery. In England: Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Chalmers, W. Kirby, Hallam, Lingard, Wordsworth, Southey, Campbell, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Hemans, Bulwer, "Barry Cornwall." France: Talma, tragedian, Ségur, La Place, Béranger, Lamartine. Germany: Meyerbeer, Gall, Spursheim. Sweden: Tegner, Dahlgren. Russia: Karamsin, Pushkin, Lermontoff, Krilov. Italy: Rossini, Paganini. U. S. A.: N. Webster, Irving, Cooper, Garrison, Wirt, Marshall, Wheaton, Kent, Story, Gallatin, Livingston, Channing.	1826. Death of Jefferson and John Adams, July 4 The Panama Congress.	1826. England annexes Assam at the conclusion of the Burmese war.
		1827. Completion of first railway in America at Quincy, Mass.	1827. Canning as prime minister furthers the cause of Greece. Treaty of London, between England, Russia, and France, prepares way for Greek independence.
		1828. Enactment of a high protective tariff — the Tariff of Abominations.	1828. Wellington ministry. Disturbances in Ireland.
		1829. General Jackson, 7th president of the United States. Beginning of the Spoils System.	1829. Catholic emancipation. England, Russia, and Spain decide upon Greek independence.
1830	Liverpool and Manchester Railroad opened. The two Landers succeed in tracing the Niger from Lake Tchad to the ocean.	1830. The Webster-Hayne debate in Congress concerning States Rights.	1830. William IV.—Earl Grey, minister.

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1826. Russia:—War with Persia. Portugal:—Maria da Gloria, queen. Greece:—Missolonghi and Athens (1827) taken by the Turks.
1827	Disbanding of the National Guard—creation of a new chamber of Peers.	1827. Treaty of London concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in relation to Greece. Greece:—Battle of Navarino. The Russians take Erivan and Tabriz. The Turkish fleet is destroyed at Navarino by the allies; Greek independence practically accomplished.
1828	Villèle ministry succeeded by one under Martignac.	1828. Portugal:—Dom Miguel usurps the throne. Russia:—War declared against Turkey. By the peace of Turkmantchai Persian Armenia is acquired.
1829	Polignac ministry.	1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. The Russians cross the Balkans and enter Adrianople. Turkey recognizes independence of Greece and protectorate of Russia over Moldavia and Wallachia. Venezuela separates from Colombia under the leadership of General Paez.
1830	The French enter Algeria; Algiers taken. Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X. abdicates. Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans).	1830. Greek independence declared by the Great Powers. Belgium revolts from Holland, and is declared independent by the Great Powers. Polish struggle for nationality begins, November.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1831	The Factory Bill in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.	1831. The king of the Netherlands makes his award on the northeastern boundary between the United States and the British provinces. The publication of the *Liberator* begun by Garrison.	1831. Lord John Russell's Reform Bill introduced. Cholera first appears in England. London Conference settles affairs of Belgium and Holland.
1832	Reform Bill in England—Extension of suffrage. Trade unions in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc.	1832. Nullification in South Carolina.—General Jackson's celebrated proclamation. — Organization of the New England Anti-Slavery Society — 1833. Clay's Compromise Tariff.	1832. Reform Bill passed.
1833	Slavery abolished in the British colonies. Girard College, at Philadelphia, commenced.	Removal of the deposits of the United States from the U. S. Bank. General Jackson enters second term in the Presidency.	1833. Captain Ross returns from his voyage of discovery in search of a Northwest Passage.
1834	Inquisition abolished in Spain.	1834. The president censured by the Senate for removing the deposits.	1834. Sir Robert Peel, premier.
1835	De Tocqueville's *History of Democracy in America.* James Smithson's bequest of £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," becomes operative.	1835. Great Fire in New York. Beginning of the second Seminole war.	
1836	The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.	1836. The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States. Massacre of the Alamo and the defeat of the Mexicans by the Texans at San Jacinto. The independence of Texas acknowledged. Arkansas admitted.	1836. England takes part in the suppression of the Carlists in Spain.
1837	S. F. B. Morse takes out a patent for his electromagnetic telegraph (invented 1832). Appearance of Carlyle's *French Revolution* and Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*	1837. Martin Van Buren, 8th president. Financial crisis. Insurrection in Canada headed by Papineau. Michigan admitted. 1838. Congress refuses to receive anti-slavery petitions.	1837. Victoria queen.

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1831. Brazil:—Revolution; Dom Pedro II., emperor. Belgium:—Leopold I., king. The Poles defeated at Ostrolenka; Warsaw capitulates. Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope.
1832	Republican uprising in Paris during funeral of General Lamarque. Ministry of Marshal Soult. French enter Belgium to enforce decision of London Conference; they take Antwerp.	1832. The kingdom of Greece founded; Otho I., Poland:—The insurrection crushed and Poland incorporated with Russia; thousands of families sent to Siberia.
1833	Guizot organizes common school education.	1833. Spain:—Isabella II., queen; Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—Dom Pedro overthrown and a constitutional monarchy restored. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali receives Syria from the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, president.
1834	Death of Lafayette.	1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Dom Miguel and Don Carlos.
		1835. Austria:—Ferdinand I., emperor.
1836	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasburg.	1836. Spain:—The queen regent adopts the constitution of 1812.
1837	Constantine in Algeria taken.	
1838	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. Mexico:—The castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1839	The daguerreotype invented in Paris.	1839. Disturbances in the "disputed territory," between Maine and New Brunswick.—The Liberty Party formed. Begininning of Anti-Rentism in New York.	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzni and Cabul in Afghanistan.—Outbreak of opium war with China. The rise of the Chartist agitation.
1840	Penny postage system in England. Wheatstone's improvement of the electric telegraph in England.	1840. Establishment of Independent Treasury.	1840. The uniform penny postage system established. Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. War in Syria: Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey against Mehemet Ali of Egypt. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France, Chartist riots.
1841	Appearance of Emerson's *Essays*.	1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th president. He dies April 4. John Tyler succeeds him, as 10th president. Failure of the attempt to restore the United States Bank owing to the opposition of the president.	
1842	The old Croton Aqueduct in New York completed. Bain's electro-magnetic telegraph patented in London. Gutta percha in use. First use of ether as anæsthetic by Dr. Long of Danielsville, Ga.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island. Webster-Ashburton Treaty between the U. S. and England, settling the northeastern boundary. End of the Seminole war.	1842. The war with China ended: Hong-Kong ceded to Great Britain; Chinese ports opened to trade. British disasters in Afghanistan. 1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The giant meeting on Tara Hill and the arrest of O'Connell. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1844	A great defection from the Roman Catholic Church under Ronge, in Germany, who founds the German Catholic Church.	1845. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New York.	1844. Daniel O Connell's trial and imprisonment—the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	Lord Rosse's telescope.	James K. Polk, 11th president. Florida admitted.	1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the Northwest Passage. The outbreak of the Sikh war.
1846	Discovery of the planet Neptune, predicted by Leverrier and Adams.	1846. War with Mexico. Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8. Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.	1846. Famine in Ireland; the repeal of the Corn Laws.

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1839. Peace between France and Mexico. China:—The opium trade forbidden. Turkey at war with Egypt. The Turks crushed by Ibrahim Pasha at Nisib. Mahmud II. succeeded by Abdul Medjid who formulates reforms in the Hatji-sherif of Gulhane. India:—Ghuzni taken by the British. Denmark:—Christian VIII. succeeds.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham. Thiers retires: Guizot minister for foreign affairs. The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honours at the Invalides, in Paris.	1840. China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade. Holland:—William I. abdicates. William II. succeeds. Syria:—Acre taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks. Spain:—Carlist insurrection suppressed.
		1841. China:—Canton taken by the British. Mexico:—Santa Anna enters the capital and places himself at the head of the government. Spain:—Espartero made regent. Turkey:—Mehemet Ali recognized as hereditary ruler of Egypt.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.	1842. India:—British withdraw from Afghanistan. Natal taken by the British. China:—Peace with Great Britain; Hong-Kong ceded.
		1843. Spain:—The Regent Espartero overthrown by Narvaez. Personal rule of Isabella II. Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept constitution, Sept. 15. India:—Scinde annexed to the British Empire.
1844	Successful war with Morocco.	
1846	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.	1846. Poland:—An unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow. The city deprived of its independence and annexed to Austria. Rome:—Pius IX., pope; he inaugurates a liberal era.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1846	The planet Neptune discovered.—Grote's *History of Greece* begun.	1846. The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the Northwestern Boundary, signed at London, June 18. Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6. New tariff bill passed establishing *ad valorem* duties. Capture of Monterey, September 24. Tampico occupied November 14. Iowa admitted.	
		1847. Battle of Buena Vista, February 23. Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29. Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. Battle of Contreras, August 20. Battle of Molinos del Rey, September 8. Battle of Chapultepec, September 13. Mexico surrenders, September 14. Mormons establish Salt Lake City.	1847. Severe famine continues in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States; extensive emigration. Death of O'Connell.
1848	Appearance of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, Lowell's *Biglow Papers*, and Mill's *Political Economy*. Gold discovered in California.	1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico signed at Guadaloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2.	1848. Disorders in Ireland. Chartist meeting in London, April 10. John Mitchell tried and condemned to transportation, May.
		Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain. Formation of the Free Soil Party.	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July. Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5.
	Extensive emigration from Europe to America during this year, particularly from Ireland.	Wisconsin admitted.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1846. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	
1847	Reform banquets in Strasburg, Chartres, etc. Michelet's lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec. Abd-el-Kader surrenders, Dec. 22.	1847. Prussia:—Frederick William assembles the United Diet.	1847. Hayti:—Soulouque, president, March 2. Sardinia:—Charles Albert initiates reforms. Algiers:—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8. Proposed banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21. Revolution commenced, Feb. 22. Barricades erected, Feb. 23. Guizot dismissed. Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24. Provisional government established. Lamartine, provisional president, Feb. 24. French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 27. Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4. Socialist insurrection, May 15. Bloody insurrection in Paris, June 23–26. Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24. Paris in a state of siege. New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected president, Dec. 10.	1848. Revolution in Vienna and fall of Metternich, March 13; revolution in Buda-Pesth, Mar. 15–17; insurrection in Berlin, Mar. 18–19; German *Vorparlament* meets at Frankfort Mar. 31. Prussia at war with Denmark, April; Emperor flees from Vienna, May 17; insurrection at Prague; meeting of Hungarian National assembly, July 5; Hungarians prepare for war against Austria, Sept.; They defeat the Croatian Ban Jellachich, Sept. 29. Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6. The emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11. Windischgrätz appointed commander of the imperial army.	1848. Italy:—Sicily in revolution—Constitutions granted in Sardinia, Tuscany, and Rome; Northern Italy rises against Austria—Charles Albert of Sardinia declares war against Austria in March; the Sardinians defeated at Custozza in July and Austrians occupy Milan. Insurrection in Rome against the pope, and assassination of his chief minister, Rossi, Nov. Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montez—the king abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II, March 20. Denmark:—Frederick VII., king; revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March. Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April. Sicily declares itself independent, April. Holland receives a constitution, April. Sicily:—The duke of Genoa elected king, July 10. Armistice signed between Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden, Aug. 26. Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, by the royal forces Sept. 7.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1849	Emigration from Europe to America during this year at the rate of 1000 a day.	1849. Zachary Taylor, 12th president.	1849. Moultan, in India, taken Jan. 2; battle of Gujerat ends Sikh war; the Punjab is annexed.
1850	Great agitation on the Slavery Question in the United States Congress. A University founded at Sydney, New South Wales. Deaths in 1850: U. S. A.: A. Judson, S. M. Fuller, John C. Calhoun, Zachary Taylor. EUROPE: Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Neander, Louis Philippe, Balzac, Rob't Peel, Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.	1850. Death of President Taylor. Millard Fillmore, 13th president. California admitted. Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas. New Mexico and Utah organized as Territories Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress. Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.	1850. A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects. Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1848. The emperor issues a proclamation against Vienna. Hungarians driven from Vienna, October 30. The Imperialists under Windischgrätz storm Vienna, Oct. 31. Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2. Francis Joseph becomes emperor. The Prussian king promulgates a constitution.	
		1849. The Frankfort Parliament offers the imperial crown of Germany to the Prussian king who declines. Insurrections in Dresden and Baden suppressed; National Assembly ends June 18; armistice between Denmark and Prussia, July 10. Russia brings aid to Austria against the Hungarians, Feb.; Hungarians defeated at Kapolna, Feb. 26–27; Hungary declares its independence, April 14; Haynau crushes the Hungarians at Temesvár; Görgey capitulates to the Russians at Világos, Aug. 13; the Hungarian revolution is crushed.	1849. Italy:—Republic proclaimed at Rome under Mazzini and others, Feb. 8. The grand duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional government proclaimed, Feb. 9. Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novara, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel I. Insurrection in Genoa, April 1. Rome:—The French army, despatched to the aid of the pope, arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29. Rome surrenders to the French, July 2. Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3. The government placed in the hands of the pope's commissioners, Aug. 3. Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22. Austrian power in Northern Italy re-established.
1850	Louis Philippe dies in England. French ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16. New electoral law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31. Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21. Dotation Bill, giving the president 2,160,000 francs ($405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.	1850. Prussia:—The king takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22. Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.	1850. Rome:—The pope returns, April, and revokes liberal constitution. Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit. China:—Outbreak of the Taiping rebellion.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1850	Northwest Passage discovered by Capt. McClure in the *Investigator* Oct. 26. Imprisoned in the ice and does not reach England till 1854. The British consul at Charleston calls the attention of the governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec. Appearance of Tennyson's *In Memoriam;* Dickens's *David Copperfield*; Wagner's *Lohengrin.*	1850. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England in regard to an interoceanic canal. Disunion Meetings held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19. The *Advance* and *Rescue*, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23′, Oct. 1. Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6). Narciso Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17. Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.	1850. Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the *North Star* returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The *Prince Albert* arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1. Appointment by the pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord Russell, the premier, Nov.
1851	Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Ungouratona, six days distant from Kuka, the capital of Bornou, March 4. According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total non-conformist churches, 14,340. Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1, at the Crystal Palace.	1851. Lopez lands in Cuba at the head of a filibustering expedition; is captured and executed. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of governor, Feb. 3. Initial point of the boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32° 22′ north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the centre of the bed of the river, April 24.	1851. A strong force of Kaffirs attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope, and are repulsed. The Kaffir chief, Hermanus, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3000 Kaffirs attack the colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1850. Würtemberg denounces the ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15. The Union Parliament meets at Erfurt in March and April.	1850. Turkey:—Insurrection in Bosnia.
		Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.	
		Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.	Denmark:—Bloody battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, July 25.
		Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.-Nov.	
		Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian king's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.	
		Prussian prestige overthrown by Austria at the conference of Olmütz, Nov. 29.	
1851	Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.		1851. Denmark:—Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10.
		1851. The Austrian government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Batthyàny, Feb. 17.	
	The Sub-Committee of the Assembly, appointed by the Committee of Revision of the Constitution to authenticate petitions, reports that up to July 1 the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,103—July 5.	Charles L. Brace, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary on a charge of fomenting revolution, May 23.	Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb.
		Unveiling of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, May 31.	East Indies:— Fort of the celebrated pirate sultan of Sulu destroyed by the Spanish government of Manilla, Feb. 28.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain
1851	Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior. The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common councilmen, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine.—Aug. 1. The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1. The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26–27. Deaths in 1851. U. S.: J. J. Audubon, S. Olin, J. F. Cooper, T. H. Gallaudet, S. G. Morton. Europe: Lord Bexley, Joanna Baillie, Codrington, Sheil, Lingard, Daguerre, Soult, Oersted, Jacobi, Turner. Ruskin begins publication of *Stones of Venice*; Helmholtz invents the ophthalmoscope.	1851. President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, April 25. Convention of delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without co-operation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8. Erie Railroad opened from New York City to Dunkirk, 469 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15. Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of $12,000,000. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco, enforces order by summary execution. Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12. Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition. Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21. Riot, with loss of life at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11. U. S. brig *Dolphin* sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct. U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi* sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France.	1851. The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Hostilities with the Burmese. 1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defence association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19. The American yacht "*America*," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22. Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovations are offered him in various parts of the country. He leaves for the United States, Nov. The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed Oct. 17. Opened for public use, Nov. 13.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	Revolution: Louis Napoleon by a *coup d'état* seizes the reins of government; dissolves the National Assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the leaders of the opposition; constitutes an entire new ministry. The president orders the restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a president to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The vote of the army shows a large majority for Napoleon. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army and a "state of siege" in 33 departments crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of Napoleon as president for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions.—Dec. 2-21.	1851. The Germanic Diet in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question."—July 17. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monza, declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19. The emperor of Austria urges the minister president to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849."—Aug. 20. Louis Kossuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death *in contumaciam*, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22.	1851. Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, March 25. New Granada:—Congress abolishes slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. —May 29. Italy:—An earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Vulture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3000 persons supposed to have perished.—July 14. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. —June. Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and makes Albaunaz president. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro, president Aug. 4. West Indies:— Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		1851. Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovations are o..ered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the president and addresses Congress. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24. Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.	
1852	Immigration into California, from Asia is so large as to require special legislation.—April. Telegraphs across the English Channel. First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia; organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24. At Stafford House in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov 26. Punishment of death restored in Tuscany.	1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Fillmore—Jan. 23. The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Gold medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York, Feb. 10. Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2000 slaves." Feb. 10. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.	1852. Lord Granville, in relation to the firing on the American steamer *Prometheus* by the British man-of-war *Express*, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act. Jan. 10. Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the Mackenzie River, and from its mouth eastward 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb. British troops occupy Rangoon in Burmah, April 14.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1851. Cuba: — Expedition against Cuba under General Narcisso Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans, Aug. 3, and Key West, 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly garrotted, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. $70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9. Mexico: — General Mariana Arista inaugurated president, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others issue pronunciamentos against the general government. Some fighting follows with varied success, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1852	President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22. President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Château D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16. A decree of the president convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.	1852. The emperor of Russia visits the emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.	1852. Argentine Confederation:—General Urquiza completes the passage of the Parana and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (Monte Caseros.) between Urquiza and Rosas, results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England, Feb. 3. During the night the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18. —Urquiza, director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 11.—Buenos Ayres leaves the Argentine Confederation. —The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1852	Deaths in 1852. **U. S.** H. Clay, D. Webster, S. Nott, M. Stuart, D. Drake, J. H. Paine, H. Greenough, Amos Lawrence, P. Milledoler, J. Vanderlyn, J. L. Kingsley, J. P. Norton, Hosea Ballou. **Europe.** Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee, Gioberti. Appearance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*	1852. Kossuth continues to be fêted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16. Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York, July 20. Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston, Nov. 15. The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1. Immigration, 375,000.	1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin. June 1. Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15. Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His obsequies take place in London, Nov. 18. Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 17. By a decree of the governor general of British India, the province of Pegu (Burma.) is annexed to the British dominions. Dec.

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria., Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,-129 in favor of re-establishing the empire against 253,149 negative and 63,126 void ballots. At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.	1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by England, France, Prussia, Bavaria, and Greece in reference to the affairs of Greece. Nov. 18. Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loa; lasts several weeks. Feb. India:—The British take Prome in Burmah, October 9. Italy:—The punishment of death is re-established in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10. —The pope addresses a letter to the king of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20. —At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U.S., formerly an Episcopaliar, is received into the Catholic Church by the pope, Dec. 26. Liberia:—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan. 15. Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21. A French filibustering expedition under Raousset de Boulbon in Sonora is defeated at Hermosillo, Nov. 1. Spain:—Murderous assault on the queen by a priest, Feb. 2. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1853	Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June. The first Norwegian railway opened, July 4. The American expedition under Com. Matthew Galbraith Perry arrives in Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the imperial commissioners the letter from the American president. The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. Cholera prevails in Europe. Several new asteroids discovered. Deaths in 1853: U. S.: C.B.Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf. Europe: Tieck, Arago, Von Buch, Mrs. Opie, Ralph Wardlaw.	1853. Adverse decision of Napoleon III., arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the *General Armstrong*, read at Washington, Jan. 17. Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected president and vice-president for four years from 4th, March next, Feb. 9. Departure of Kane's Expedition in search of Franklin, May 31. Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters adopted, June 7. The Koszta affair, involving the United States and Austria, July–Sept. Crystal Palace at New York opened in the presence of the president of the United States July 14. Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9. *Great Republic*, clipper of 4,000 tons, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4. Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26. Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. Bedini, the papal nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country. The Gadsden Purchase concluded with Mexico, Dec. 30. Immigration, 368,000.	1853. Kaffir chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war in South Africa, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9. Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28. Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14. Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7. Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12. The English and French fleet co-operate in the East. The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities. Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. Captain Inglefield, of the *Phœnix*, arrives from the Arctic regions with the news of the discovery of the Northwest Passage, by Captain McClure of the *Investigator*, Oct., 1850. The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown, Dec. 12. The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germains, Dec. 15.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1853	Russia, Austria, and Prussia at last acknowledge Napoleon III. emperor of the French, Jan. Marriage of the emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, Jan. 29. General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. Subsequently granted. Funeral of Mme. Raspail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March. Preparations to oppose Russia in her pretensions in the East. Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March. A peace address, signed by 4000 English merchants, bankers, and traders, is presented to Napoleon III., at the Tuileries. March. A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the emperor, or to subvert the imperial government, is passed, May. Plot to assassinate the emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7. The duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans family, effects a reconciliation with the count de Chambord, Nov. A plebiscite declares in favor of the empire by a large majority, Nov. Unveiling of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.	1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1. Attempt on the life of emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18. Baden:—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason in publishing his *Introduction to the History of 19th Century*. Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed March 5. Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, Mar. 29.	1853 Belgium:—Marriage of the duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Archduchess Maria, Aug. 22. Canada:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6–9. —The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, Sept. 14. China:—Nankin taken by the Taipings, March 21. Amoy captured, May. Denmark:—Parliament prorogued and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July. Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah: Sir J. Cheape conquers Pegu, March. Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16. —The pope prohibits the circulation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in his dominions, May 10. Guerazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11. —New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15. Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. —Santa Anna, having been elected president, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	Deputation of "Friends" presents to the emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March. Commercial treaty concluded between the U. S. and Japan, March; this is the opening of the modern era in Japan. The first railway is opened in Brazil, the emperor and empress being present at the inauguration, April.	1854. The steamer *San Francisco* founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the *Three Bells*, *Kilby*, and *Antarctic*, Jan. 5. Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York City, Jan. 9. Massachusetts Emigrant Society organized and incorporated by Eli Thayer, April 20. Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30. Leavenworth, Kansas, founded, June 13.	1854. Parliament opened by queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31. The queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11. Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12. War declared against Russia, March 28. A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26. Launch of the *Royal Albert*, the queen christening the vessel, May 13. Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the queen, June 10.

A.D.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1853. Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Switzerland:—Insurrection in Fribourg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April. Persia:—Earthquakes at Shiraz (12,000 lives lost), May 9; and Teheran, July 11. Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 15. Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17. China:—Shanghai taken by Taipings, Sept. 7. Portugal:—Maria II. (queen) dies, Nov. 10. Succeeded by Pedro V. Eastern Affairs:—War between Turkey and Russia.—Prince Menschikoff sent by the emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte and he leaves Constantinople, May 21. The Russians cross the Pruth, July 2. The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna Note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 19; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmütz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 23. The allied French and English fleet enter the Bosporus, Oct. 25. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.
1854	Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 20, for the exclusion of Russia from the permanent occupation of the Danubean principalities. By agreement with Turkey, Austria occupies the Danubian principalities, June.	1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss of 200 lives, and $4,000,000 of property, April 16. Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1. India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of great magnitude, opened, April 8. Mexico:—Battle of Guayamas, between a filibustering expedition under count de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot. Spain:—The insurrection of the people at Madrid against the Regent Maria Christina (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29. —Maria Christina, the queen mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal. Venezuela:—Slaves emancipated, April 25. Saxony:—King Frederick Augustus II. killed in the Tyrol by a fall from his carriage, Aug. 9.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1854	Deaths in 1854: U. S.:— N. B. Blunt, Jacob Burnett, John Davis, Com. Downes, J. Harrington, last survivor of battle of Lexington, Mrs. E. Judson, Bishop Wainwright. Europe:— Anglesey, Cockburn, E. Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. Southey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart. "Immaculate Conception of the Virgin" proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8.	1854. San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, *Cyane*, July 13. Lawrence, Kansas, settled by anti-slavery men, July 30. Giulia Grisi and Giuseppe Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of Europe, arrive at New York, Aug. 19. Cholera prevails June-Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.-Nov. Immigration about 500,000. Ostend Manifesto by the American ministers in Europe, Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, calling for the purchase of Cuba by the United States.	1854. Treaty between Japan and Great Britain. England consents to the establishment of the Orange River republic, Feb. 23. Law passed for the enlistment of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22.

A.D.	EASTERN AFFAIRS.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1854	The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 5. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 22, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 13. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 23. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1855	Panama railroad completed, first train on it Jan. 28. Financial panic in California, Feb. Suspension Bridge at Niagara first crossed, March 14. Difficulty in Phila. about slaves of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18. Bessemer's process for manufacturing steel, patented. Deaths in 1855: U. S.: S. H. Cone, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck. Europe: Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas I, Charlotte Brontë, Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild, Mickiewicz.	1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan. 8. U. S. S. *Waterwitch* fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1. U. S. Dist. Court in Wisconsin pronounces the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, Feb. 3. Missourians invade Lawrence and perpetrate frauds at the elections for a legislature in Kansas. Free-State convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14. William Walker (filibuster) takes possession of Granada, Nicaragua, Oct. 16. Kansas Free-State convention at Topeka, Oct. 23, draws up constitution. Proclamation against filibustering by President Pierce, Dec. 8. British Arctic vessel *Resolute* found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.	1855. Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 29. Formation of the Palmerston ministry, Feb. Visit of the emperor and empress of France, April 16. Introduction of Civil Service Reform, May 21. Death of Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 28. The queen and Prince Albert visit the emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris, Aug. 18. Visit of the king of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30. Captain McClure receives the reward of £5,000 for discovery of "the N. W. passage," and is knighted, Nov.
1856	Submarine telegraph cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12. Dudley Observatory inaug. at Albany, Aug. 28. N. Y. and Newfoundland telegraph line, 1715 miles, opened to St. John's, Nov. 10. Revival of the African slave trade recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Carolina. Arctic discovery ship *Resolute* presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstene for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30.	1856. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Mass., elected Speaker of House of Represent. of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2. Free State Legisl. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8. Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, Mar. 19. Lawrence, Kansas, captured and plundered by the slavery men. Personal assault on Senator Sumner of Mass. in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Carolina, May 22.	1856. Annexation of the kingdom of Oudh in India, Feb. Seizure of a vessel under the British flag by Chinese authorities the cause of a war between the two countries Oct. 8. British fleet bombard and partially destroy Canton, China, Oct. 23. Occupation of Herat by Persians leads to declaration of war by the British, Nov. 1.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1855	Industrial Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.	1855. Russia: —Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2.—Alexander II. succeeds. —The Sardinian troops join the allied forces in the Crimea. —The allies take possession of Kertch, May 24. —The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18. —Kars invested by the Russians, June 23. Russians in the Crimea defeated in the battle of the Tchernaya, Aug. 16. Fall of Sebastopol—The Malakhoff carried by the French, Sept. 8. Terrific attack of the Russians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29. Town capitulates to Russians, Nov. 28. Austria:—Death at Trieste of Don Carlos claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10.	1855. Mexico;—Santa Anna abdicates, Aug. 9. Carrera chosen to succeed him. Alvarez resigns the presidency and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.
1856	Peace conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16. Treaty of peace marking the end of the Crimean War, signed at Paris, March 30 Black Sea neutralized; Kars restored to Turkey; Sebastopol to Russia; Danubian Principalities freed from Russian protectorate; navigation of the Danube free. Destructive floods near Lyons, etc., whole villages destroyed, June.	1856. Preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1. Austria issues a decree of amnesty for the Hungarian revolutionists of 1848–49 (July). The Crimea wholly evacuated by the allies, July 12. Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 killed and wounded, July 17. Russia: — Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7. Spain: —Narvaez succeeds O'Donnell in the government. Naples:—French and English ministers leave, Oct. 28.	1856. Costa Rica:—Walker's invasion defeated at Guanacaste, March 20. —Walker defeats 3000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, April 11. Panama:—Riot on the Panama R. R., 30 passengers killed, April 15. Walker elected president of Nicaragua, June 25. Earthquake in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Mediterranean Sea. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1856	Deaths in 1856: U. S.— J. M. Berrien, Ogden Hoffman, Com. Morris, J. G. Perceval, Jno. C. Warren, J. M. Clayton, U. S. S., George Steers, naval architect, T. Crawford, sculptor, Louis M'Lane. Europe:— Heinrich Heine, Jno. Braham, Sir W. Hamilton, metaphysician, Von Biela, astronomer, Lord Hardinge, Father Matthew, Hugh Miller, Sir John Ross, Westmacott, Yarrell, Delaroche.	1856. Buchanan nominated for president by Dem. Convention at Cincinnati June 7. Frémont nominated for president by Repub. Convention at Philadelphia, June 17. H. of Repres. pass a bill admitting Kansas under Topeka Constitution, July 3. Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31. Whitefield and Reeder both rejected by H. of Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1. U. S. troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from New England, Oct. 10. Buchanan elected pres. Nov. 4. Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6.	
1857	Geo. Peabody gives $300,000 to establish a free Literary and Scientific Institute at Baltimore, Feb. 12. The Atlantic telegraph cable first joined at sea by the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, Aug. 5, but breaks, Aug. 11. Loss of the *Central America* and 450 lives, Sept. 8. Deaths in 1857. U. S.: C. Colton, E. K. Kane, W. L. Marcy, Thos. J. Rusk, Eli Smith. Europe: De Musset, Beranger, J. W. Croker, Marshall Hall, Douglas Jerrold, Eugene Sue, Cavaignac, Aug. Comte, Chris. Rauch.	1857. Buchanan inaugurated president, March 4. The Dred Scot Decision delivered by Chief Justice Taney, March 6. R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26. General financial panic begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug. 24. Lecompton Convention, Kansas, meets Sept. 7, and adopts pro-slavery constitution, Nov. 7. Suspension of Philadelphia banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspension of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I. Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13–14, and Massachusetts bank same day. Payments resumed, Dec. 12.	1857. Palmerston ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 3. Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 4 after a four months' war. New septennial Parliament meets, April 30. The Manchester Art Exhibition opened, May 5. Sepoy Rebellion in India, mutiny at Meerut May 10; King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India, May 12; Mutiny at Lucknow, May 30; at Cawnpore, June 5; Massacre at Cawnpore, July 15. Havelock defeats the rebels under Nana Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore July 17. Sir Colin Campbell the new com.-in-chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14. Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 20.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1856. Granada, Nicaragua, destroyed by Walker, Nov. 20–25.
1857	Congress for the purpose of settling the controversy between Prussia and Switzerland over Neufchâtel, meets at Paris, March. Commercial treaty between France and Russia, June.	1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25. Denmark abolishes the Sound Dues, March 14. Prussia renounces its claims to Neufchâtel, May. Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, prince-royal, made Regent, Sept. 26.	1857. Mexico:—New constitution promulgated, March 11. Costa Rica:—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1. Nicaragua: — Walker and his men surrender to U. S. ship *Wabash*, Com. Paulding, Dec. 8. China:—Canton bombarded by the English and French and taken, Dec. 28–29.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
			1857. Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25. Havelock in Lucknow relieved by Campbell, Nov. 17; Campbell's victory at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
1858	Commercial failures in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to 5123: liabilities, $291,750,000. Launch of the monster steamer *Great Eastern* at London, Jan. 31. Crawford's monument to Washington, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22. Donati's comet seen in June and July. Burton and Speke discover Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. Atlantic telegraph laid successfully Aug. 5. National Teachers' Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati, Aug. 11.	1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution Feb. 2. "Anti-Lecompton Democratic" meetings in Phila., N. Y., etc., Feb. and March. Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23. The House passes another bill. New Free State Convention of Kansas, at Leavenworth, March 25. The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30.	1858. The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan. 25. Steamer *Great Eastern* first floated, Jan. 31. Resignation of Palmerston's ministry, Feb. 22, and accession of Lord Derby, March 1. Lucknow taken by the British, March 21. Suppression of the Sepoy mutiny, July. Eng. steam. *Cyclops* bombards Jeddah, July 25–26. Baron Rothschild takes his seat in H. of Commons, July 26, the first Jewish member of Parliament.
	Slaver *Echo* captured and carried to Charleston, August 27.	Minnesota admitted.	The East India Company ceases to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the British Government, Aug. 2.
	First overland mail for California leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16.	Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul, May 23.	
	Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing $450,000, Sept. 17.	Atlantic telegraph fleet sails from Plymouth, England, June 10.	
	Deaths in 1858. U. S.— T. H. Benton, Rob. Hare, H. W. Herbert, Freeman Hunt, Com. M.G. Perry, Gen. Quitman, Gen. P. F. Smith, N. W. Taylor, B. F. Butler, Parker Cleveland, Wm. Jay.	The President sends a message announcing peaceable settlement of trouble in Utah, June 10. Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed at Tien-Tsin, June 13. Modified Lecompton Constitution rejected by people of Kansas, Aug. 2	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit the French emperor at Cherbourg, Aug. 4.
	Europe— R. Brown, botanist, Geo. Combe, Rachel, Reschid Pacha, Radetsky, Ary Scheffer, Root. Owen. Sir W. Reid, Foresti.		
	News of the completion of Atlantic telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5. Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan sent and received, August 16.		
		Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1.	
	Appearance of Buckle's *Introduction to the History of Civilization.*		
1859	U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D.C. Jan. 3.	1859. New hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.	1859. Disraeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.
	Slidell's bill, giving $30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced, Jan. 10.		England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.
		Oregon admitted. Mr. McLane recognizes the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.	
	Southern Convention at Vicksburgh discusses the opening of the slave trade, May 11.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1858	Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the emperor with a hand grenade: 8 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14. Meeting between Napoleon III. and Cavour at Plombières where an alliance is determined on against Austria on condition of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, July.	1858. Russia:—Process of emancipation begun, Jan. Outbreak of war between Turkey and the Montenegrins, Feb. Spain: — O'Donnell again at the head of the government, June.	1858. Mexico:—Revolution, Comonfort gives up the government to Juarez; Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives; war between the liberals under Juarez and the reactionaries under Miramon. China: — The Pei-ho forts captured by the English and the French, May 19; treaty of Tien Tsin (June 26) between China and Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. Russia obtains the Amur province. Turkey:—Massacre of Christians at Jeddah:—45 killed, June 15. Japan concludes treaties with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Egypt: — First train on the Suez railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 5. Hayti: — Revolution; Faustin banished; General Geffrard proclaimed president, Dec. 21.
1859	The emperor's New Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1. Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor, marries the Princess Clothilde, daughter of the king of Sardinia, Jan. 30. French troops reach Turin and Genoa April 26–30.	1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall disarm, April 23. England protests against this menace. Sardinian army on a war footing.	1859. Peru:—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29. Mexico:—Miramon fails in his attempt on Cuba but shares in the victory of Tacubaya, April 11.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1859	Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss $2,750,000, May 16. Several slavers captured by U. S. vessels. Remarkable religious revival in Ireland, June, July, etc. Excessive heat in California and in Europe, June-July. Wise travels 1200 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to New York state, July 11. Celebration of 100th birthday of Schiller, Nov. 10. Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Discovery of oil in Pennsylvania. **Deaths in 1859:** U. S.: J. W. Alexander, Rufus Choate, Bp. Doane, Hor. Mann, Den. Olmsted, W. H. Prescott, Rich. Rush, Geo. Bush, J. Y. Mason, Washington Irving. Europe: H. Hallam, Dr. Abbott, T. K. Hervey, Humboldt, Leigh Hunt, Lady Morgan, De Tocqueville, Metternich, De Quincey, I. K. Brunel, Carl Ritter, Louis Spohr, Sir J. Stephen, Macaulay, Robert Stephenson.	1859. Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan, July 9. Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandotte, July 5. Constitution ratified by the people, Oct. 4. Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27. Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Pekin, July 30. Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16. J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 3. John Brown seizes the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16–17. Captured, Oct. 18; executed December 2. Congress assembles Dec. 5.	1859. The Derby ministry defeated on the second reading of the Reform Bill, March, and succeeded by a Palmerston ministry, June. Captain Mc Clintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sept. 21. Steamer *Royal Charter* wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost. Separation of Queensland from New South Wales, Dec. 4. Death of Lord Macaulay, Dec. 28.
1860	Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, to banish free negroes from the state. Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of rights of the Jews, Jan. 10.	1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.	1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India subdued, Jan. 7. French commercial treaty ratified in the Commons, Feb.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1859	War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 3. Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum from 525,000 persons.	1859. Tuscany:—Grand Duke flees; his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27. Austria declares war against Sardinia, and her troops cross the Ticino, April 29.	1859. Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22. Sweden:—Oscar I., died July 8; succeeded by his son Charles XV. Mexico:—Juarez decrees the confiscation of church property, July 12. Venezuela:—Civil war; downfall of Castro, the president, July. Costa Rica:—Revolution—fall of Mora, Aug. 14. Japan:—The ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, opened to trade. Buenos Ayres:—Battle with troops of Argentine Confederation, Oct 28.—Buenos Ayres compelled to ioin the Confederation.
	The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa May 12. Empress made regent. Battle of Montebello: Austrians defeated May 20. Garibaldienters Como, May 27. Battle of Palestro: Austrians defeated, May 30. Battle of Magenta: Allies victorious June 4, and enter Milan June 8. Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20. Battle of Solferino, June 24. Austrians under the emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides. Preliminaries of Peace signed by the emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, July 11. Confirmed by conference at Zürich, Nov. 10		
	The emperor returns to St. Cloud, July 27. Entrance of the "Army of Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14. Political amnesty, Aug. 17. Treaty with Japan, ratified at Jeddo, Sept. 22. The emperor urges on Victor Emanuel a programme for the Regeneration of Italy, October. Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Zürich, Nov. 21.	Tuscany:—Council of State votes in favor of annexation to Sardinia, July 12. Sardinia:—Cavour resigns from the ministry. July 13. Tuscany:—The Nation. Assem. decrees the permanent exclusion of the Austrian dynasty, Aug. 16. Modena:—Farini dictator, opens the Nat. Assembly, Aug. 16, and assumes government of Parma, Aug. 18. Rome:—Concordat between the pope and Spain, Aug. 26. Russia:—Schamyl gives himself up prisoner in Caucasia, Sept. 6. Bologna:—Assem. Nat. under pres. of Minghetti decree independence from the pope, Sept. 7. Romagna:—Decree of annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 7. Spain declares war against Morocco, Oct. 22. O'Donnell named com.-in-chief of Spanish army.	
1860	Treaty with Nicaragua ratified, Jan. 11. Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed Jan. 23.	1860. Spain:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor Jan. 1. Sardinia:—Cavour recalled to the premiership, Jan. 15.	1860. Argentine Confed. Derqui president Feb. 5. Mexico:—Miramon attacks Vera Cruz, March. —Zuloaga proclaims himself president, May 1.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1860	First "Pony Express" reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from Missouri; and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York.	1860. U.S. corvette *Saratoga* captures Miramon's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7.	1860. Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March, but abandons it, June. Great Britain in alliance with France makes war in China for the enforcement of the treaty of Tien Tsin, Aug. Nov.
	Japanese Embassy arrives at San Francisco, March 28; at Washington, May 14; at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan, in the U. S. frigate *Niagara*, June 30.		
	Papal bull against agitators and reformers. Fight of Heenan and Sayers for the championship of England, April 17.	Democratic Convention at Charleston, April 23. Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico (Juarez) rejected by the Senate, May 31. National Republican Convention at Chicago meets May 16, and nominates Abraham Lincoln for president, and Hannibal Hamlin for vice-president of U. S.	
	Law of Maryland prohibiting the manumission of slaves takes effect, June 1.	Nat. Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick: a seceding Convention nominates Breckenridge and Lane.	
	The *Great Eastern* arrives at New York, from Southampton, June 28. Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7.		
	Remarkable meteor in various northern states, July 20.	Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives at Quebec, August 18; Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, August 31; Niagara, September 14; Detroit, September 20; Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.	
	Deaths in 1860:— U. S.: J. A. Alexander, W. E. Burton, C. A. Goodrich, S. G. Goodrich, Theo. Parker, J. K. Paulding, W. C. Preston. Europe: Sir C. Barry, Lady Noel Byron, G. P. R. James, Anna Jameson, Sir W. Napier, Baden Powell, H. H. Wilson.	Lincoln and Hamlin elected pres. and v.-pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the Northern States except New Jersey, which chose 3 electors for Douglas and 4 for Lincoln, Nov. 6. This election is made the cause for the secession of the Southern States—S. Carolina leading, and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1860	Negotiations respecting annexation of Nice and Savoy. Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests. Nice votes for annexation to France 24,448 for, and 160 against. Savoy gives 131,744 for and 233 against.	1860. Spain:—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tetuan, Feb. 6. Tuscany:—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia: For, 366,571; against, 14,925 (for separate kingdom.) Spain:—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 29. Rome: — Papal bull against revolutionists, March 29. Revolution in Sicily begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4. Rome:—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna. Sicily:— Garibaldi lands at Marsala, with 2000 men from Genoa, May 10. Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emanuel, 14th. Naples:—Concessions proclaimed to the people May 19. Garibaldi takes Palermo, June 6. A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28. The king grants new constitution and amnesty, June 25. Garibaldi's victory at Melazzo, July 20–21. Sicily (excepting the citadel of Messina) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30. Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8. — Enters Naples, Sept. 7. The King of Naples retires to Gaeta, Sept. 6, and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Sardinians defeat papal forces under Laromicière at Castelfidardo Sept. 18; Ancona surrenders Sept. 29. Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emanuel, and retires to Caprera.	
	French troops sent to Syria to punish the Druses, Aug. 5. Napoleon III. concedes greater freedom of speech in the Legislative Chambers.		1860. Syria:—Massacre of the Christians of Damascus and the Maronites of Lebanon by the Druses, May–July. 3000 killed at Damascus, July 9. War between the allied English and French against China, Aug. 12; Taku forts taken by the allies, Aug. 21; allies advance on Pekin which surrenders, Oct. 12; Treaty of Tien Tsin ratified, Oct. 24; allies leave Pekin, Nov. 5. Honduras:—W. Walker the "filibuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12. Syria:—Fuad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 5. 167 Moslems implicated in the massacres are executed at Damascus, Aug. 20.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1861	Deaths in 1861: Prince Albert, Mrs. Browning, Count Cavour, Czartoryski, Dr. J. W. Francis, Geof. St. Hilaire, Pr. Gortchakoff, Nathaniel Lyon, Eugene Scribe. Emancipation of the serfs in Russia, March 3.	1861. Example of secession set by South Carolina followed by Mississippi, Jan. 9, Florida, Jan. 10, Alabama, Jan. 11, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 26, Texas, Feb. 1. Kansas admitted. Attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.–March, 1861. Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4; Peace Conference meets at Washington, Feb. 4. Jefferson Davis chosen president, Feb. 9. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U. S. forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the State, Feb. 18. Inauguration of Lincoln (Repub.) president U. S., March 4. April 12. bombardment of Fort Sumter begins. April 14, Fort Sumter surrenders. April 15, 75,000 men called for by proclamation. April 17. Virginia secedes. April 18. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison. Great meeting in New York to support the Government. April 19. Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore.—Blockade of Southern ports declared. May 6. Arkansas secedes. May 21. North Carolina secedes. June 8. Tennessee secedes. June 10. Big Bethel defeat. July 4. Congress meets. July 11. Rich Mountain victory (McClellan). July 21. Bull Run defeat. Aug. 10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and death of Gen. Lyon. Aug. 29. Fort Hatteras taken by Butler. Oct. 21. Ball's Bluff disaster. Nov. 1. McClellan commander-in-chief. Nov. 7. Port Royal forts taken.—Battle of Belmont, Mo. Nov. 8. Wilkes seizes Slidell and Mason. 1862. Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell released. Jan. 19. Mill Spring victory. Feb. 6. Fort Henry taken. Feb. 8. Roanoke Island taken by Burnside. Feb. 16. Fort Donelson taken. Feb. 23. Nashville taken. March 7–8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. March 8. The *Cumberland* and *Congress* destroyed by the *Virginia* (*Merrimac*). March 9. Battle between *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. March 11. McClellan takes command of Army of Potomac. March 14. Newbern taken by Burnside. April 5. McClellan besieges Yorktown. April 6–7. Battle of Shiloh.—A. S. Johnston killed.	1861. May 13. Queen's proclamation of "neutrality" in the American conflict. Nov.—Excitement about seizure of Mason and Slidell in British steamer *Trent*. Dec. 14. Death of Prince Albert. 1862. April 7. Treaty with U. S. to suppress slave trade.
	July—First War Loan of the United States Government, $250,000,000. Oct. 1. Commercial treaty between France, England, and Belgium in force. Nov. 1. Telegraph between Malta and Alexandria opened.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1861	Speech of Prince Napoleon in favor of Italian unity and against the popes' temporal government.	1861. Frederick William IV., of Prussia, dies; succeeded by William I. Gaeta surrenders to Victor Emanuel's troops, Feb. 13.—The king of Naples escapes on board a French frigate. End of Bourbon rule in Italy. The Italian parliament declares Victor Emanuel king of Italy, Feb. 26. Austria: — February patent of the emperor outlining a constitutional scheme for the monarchy.	1861. Mexico:—Juarez enters Mexico and is elected president, Jan.; Juarez made dictator, June; suspends payments on foreign debt, July. Santo Domingo declared annexed to Spain by Santana, March.
	Treaty of commerce concluded with Turkey (April).		
	June 10. "Neutrality" in American conflict proclaimed by the emperor.	Death of Cavour, June 6. Turkey:— June 25. Sultan Abdul Medjid dies; succeeded by Abdul Aziz.	
	Oct. 31. Convention with England and Spain for intervention in Mexico.	Portugal:—Pedro V. dies; succeeded by Luis I. Moldavia and Wallachia united as Roumania under Alexander I.	China:—Oct. 21. Canton restored to the Chinese by the French and English.
1862	Jan. 7. French army lands at Vera Cruz.	1862. Feb. 13. Military revolt in Greece.	
	March 28. French victories in Cochin China—six provinces ceded to France by Annam (June).		
	April 16. War against Mexico declared, England and Spain retiring from Mexico.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1862	May 1. International Exhibition at London. Deaths in 1862: Brodie (surgeon), M. Van Buren, T. Hartwell Horne, Sam Houston, T. J. Jackson, A. Sid Johnston, Phil. Kearny, Duchess of Kent, J. Sher. Knowles, Sir James Ross, Joseph Wolff. Herbert Spencer's *First Principles.*	April 7. Island No. 10 taken by Unionists. April 11. Fort Pulaski taken. April 16. Congress abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia. April 25. New Orleans taken. May 5. Yorktown occupied by McClellan—Battle of Williamsburg. May 10. Norfolk taken—the *Merrimac* burnt—Farragut ascends the Mississippi—Little Rock taken. May 27. Battle of Hanover C. H., Va. May 30. Corinth, Miss., occupied by the Union forces. May 31–June 1. Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines. June 8. Battle of Cross Keys, Va. June 26–July 1. "Seven Days' Battle": Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27; Savage Station, June 29; Frazier's Farm, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1. July 2. 300,000 more volunteers called for. July 11. Halleck, commander-in-chief. July 17. Confiscation Act signed by the president. Aug. 9. Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain. Aug. 16. McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing. Aug. 29–30. Second defeat at Bull Run. Aug. 30. Union defeat at Richmond, Ky. Sept. 1. Battle of Chantilly Sept. 2. McClellan restored to command the Army of the Potomac. Sept. 4–5. Confederates begin invasion of Maryland. Sept. 14. Union victory at South Mountain, Md. Sept. 15. Harper's Ferry taken by the Confederates. Sept. 17–18. Antietam, Union victory. Lee recrosses the Potomac. Sept. 19. Battle of Iuka, Miss. Sept. 22. Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued. Sept. 24. Habeas Corpus suspended. Oct. 3–4. Battle of Corinth, Miss. Oct. 8. Battle of Perryville, Ky. Nov. 4. Democratic victory in New York elections. Nov. 7. Burnside supersedes McClellan. Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg. Dec. 31–Jan. 2. Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1862 May 1. International Exhibition opened at London. Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. Famine at its height in December.
1863	Jan. 1. Abolition of slavery in the subjugated States by proclamation of Lincoln.	1863 Jan. 1 Proclamation of Emancipation issued. Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside. April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston. April 20. President's proclamation admitting West Virginia into the Union.	1863 Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1862			
		1862 Bloody conflict between Servians and Turks in Belgrade, June 19.	
	June 31. Peace concluded with Annam.		
		Aug. 19. Garibaldi in Sicily, proclaims a provisional government. Aug. 29. He is wounded and taken prisoner by the king's troops at Aspromonte.	
		Sept. 30. Bismarck, premier of Prussia. Oct. 5. Garibaldi and his followers released under general amnesty, and the state of siege in Sicily abolished. Oct. 17–23. Insurrection in Greece: King Otho deposed.	1862 Oct. 7. China:—Death of Gen. Ward. American commander of Chinese imperial troops against Taipings.
	Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in American conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.		
1863	Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U. S.	1863. Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha. Unsuccessful uprising against Russia in Poland.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1863	Feb. 9. The *Geo. Griswold*, with food given by New Yorkers for Lancashire operatives, arrives at Liverpool Mar. 4. Nat. Academy of Arts and Sciences founded by Congress. June—Grant and Speke arrive in England from the sources of the Nile. Deaths in 1863: R. Hildreth, Mar. Lansdowne, Mulready, Mrs. Trollope, Archbishop Whately, Thackeray, Jakob Grimm, H. Vernet.	1863 May 2–4. Chancellorsville defeat.—Jackson killed. May 18. Vicksburg invested by Grant. June 13–15. Battle of Winchester. Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee. West Virginia admitted. June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker. July 1–3. Gettysburg victory. July 4. Vicksburg surrendered by Pemberton. July 8. Port Hudson taken. July 13–16. Draft riots at New York. Sept. 7. Port Wagner, S. C., taken Sept. 19–20. Battle of Chickamauga. Oct. 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers. Nov. 23–25. Battles of Chattanooga. Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.	
1864	Feb. 29. Peabody fund—Dwellings for the poor in London—First block opened. April 3. Garibaldi's visit to England. May 16. Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, for telegraph to America. Deaths in 1864: Frank. Bache, Josh'a Bates, W. J. Fox, T. C. Grattan, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edw. Hitchcock, Leonard Horner, Archbishop Hughes, Jasmin (poet), C. M. Kirkland, W. Savage Landor, John Leech, J. R. Macculloch, Meyerbeer, W. Curtis Noyes, Pellisier, Josiah Quincy, Edw. Robinson, H. R. Schoolcraft, R. B. Taney, J. G. *Totten.*	1864. Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered. Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat. March 2. Grant succeeds Halleck as commander-in-chief. April 8. Battle of Sabine Cross Roads (Red River Expedition). April 12. Massacre at Fort Pillow. May 5–6. Battle of the Wilderness. May 6. Sherman begins his march to the sea. May 9. Battle of Dalton, Ga. May 10. Battle of Spottsylvania. May 13–16. Engagements at Resaca, Ga. June 2–3. Battle of Cold Harbor. June 15. Grant before Petersburg. June 19. *Kearsarge* sinks the *Alabama.* June 27. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Johnston replaced by Hook. July — Early raids Maryland and Pennsylvania. July 9. Battle of Monocacy. July 22–28. Sherman's victories at Atlanta, Ga. July 30. Chambersburg, Pa., burnt by Early. July 30. Grant's mine at Petersburg, Va., exploded. Aug. 5. Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay. Aug. 31. McClellan nominated for president by Democratic Convention at Chicago. Sept. 2. Atlanta captured by Sherman. Sept. 19. Sheridan's victory at Winchester.	1864 April 24. European conference at London on Schleswig-Holstein question. July— Palmerston sustained in the general election. Aug. 15. English fleet visits Cherbourg. Aug. 30. French fleet visits Portsmouth.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1863	Thiers, Ollivier, Faure, and other opposition candidates are elected, May 31. French overrun Mexico and occupy the capital, June 10.	1863 March 30. Greece: George I., of Schleswig-Holstein, proclaimed king—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece.	1863 Mexico:—A National Assembly offers the imperial crown to Maximilian of Austria, July 10.—Resistance by the Nationalists under Juarez. June 10. French enter Mexico.
		Aug. 16. Congress of German sovereigns at Frankfort.—"One Federal State" proposed.	
	Nov.—Thiers and his friends form a new opposition.	Nov. 15. Denmark: Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII.	
1864		1864 Jan.—War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein — German troops enter Holstein and Schleswig. March 10. Louis II., king of Bavaria.	1864 Peru:—Chincha Islands seized by Spain as pledge for the satisfaction of pecuniary claims.
	May 20. Convention between France and Japan signed. May 22. Death of Marshal Pellisier.	April 18. Lines of Düppel taken by Prussians.	
		June 1. Ionian Isles made over to Greece.	Mexico:—June 12. Emperor Maximilian enters the capital. Final conquest of the Circassians by Russia.
		July 8. Prussians take Alsen.	July 18. China:—Nankin taken("a heap of ruins") by Gordon for the Imperialists; end of the Taiping Rebellion.
		Sept. 15. Franco-Italian Convention signed—French troops to quit Rome in two years. Florence made the capital of Italy, May; riots at Turin in consequence, Sept. 21-22.	Japan:—In retaliation for firing upon foreign ships, Americans, English, French, and Dutch bombard Shimonoseki Sept. 4.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
		1864 Oct. 19. Cedar Creek defeat made a victory by Sheridan. Oct. 21. Rebel raid at St. Albans, Vt. Oct. 31. Nevada becomes a State. Nov. 8. Lincoln re-elected president. Nov. 30. Schofield repulses Hood at Franklin, Tenn. Dec. 13. Fort McAllister stormed. Dec. 15–16. Hood crushed by Thomas at Nashville. Dec. 21. Sherman enters Savannah. Dec. 24–5. Butler and Porter repulsed at Fort Fisher, N. C.	
1865	Slavery abolished in the United States. Deaths in 1865: Richard Cobden, Bishop Brownell, Adm. Dupont, Val. Mott, Edw. Everett, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir W. J. Hooker, Kiss (sculpt.), Leopold I. Ab. Lincoln, Dr. Lindley.	1865. Jan. 15. Fort Fisher taken by Terry. Feb. 2–3. Peace conference between President Lincoln and Southern representatives in Hampton Roads. Feb. 18. Charleston occupied by Union forces. Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Schofield. March 19. Battle of Bentonville, N. C. March 31–April 1. Battle of Five Forks. April 2. Selina, Ala., taken. April 3. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by U. S. forces. April 9. Surrender of Lee with his whole army. April 12. Mobile taken. April 14. Fort Sumter occupied. Assassination of President Lincoln and attack on Seward; death of Lincoln on following day. April 15. Andrew Johnson sworn in as president. April 26. Johnston's surrender to Sherman at Durham Station, N. C. April 26. Booth, the assassin, shot. May 4. Gen. Richard Taylor surrenders. May 10. Jefferson Davis captured. May 26. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas. End of the Rebellion. May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty. June 1. National fast. June 29. Trial of assassins of Lincoln ended. July 7. They are hung. July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance. August—Rebel privateer *Shenandoah* destroyed about thirty vessels. Nov. 2. National thanksgiving. Nov. 9. *Shenandoah* at Liverpool—crew released. Nov. 10. Capt. Wirz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners in Andersonville. Dec. 18. Thirteenth Amendment ratified.	1865 March—Fenian outbreaks in Ireland. May 6. Reform League meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of Government. Oct.–Movements of Fenians at New York, Phila., etc. Oct. 7. Riots in Jamaica; Gordon, a Baptist minister, hanged by Governor Eyre as a rioter. Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston.—Lord John Russell, premier. Nov. 27. Trial of Fenians at Dublin.
	Aug.—Treaty of commerce between Italy and Japan. Sept.–Several Southern States pass ordinances annulling secession, and abolishing slavery. Rinder-pest or cattle plague in England, July, 1865, to Feb., 1866.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1864 Oct. 30. Peace between Denmark and the allies, to whom Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg are surrendered.	1864 Paraguay:—Outbreak of war with Brazil, Nov. Mexico:—Dec. 27. Imperialists defeated by Republicans at San Pedro. Famine in Bengal and Madras.
1865		1865	1865
			Apr.—Paraguayans under Lopez invade Argentina, which concludes alliance with Brazil and Uruguay.
	May.—Napoleon III. begins his visit to Algeria.		May 7. Hayti:—Military insurrection against Geffrard.
		Aug. 14. Convention of Gastein between Prussia and Austria with regard to the administration of Schleswig and Holstein; Lauenburg sold to Prussia.	
	Sept.—Napoleon III, meets Bismarck at Biarritz; consents to the Italo-Prussian alliance against Austria. Sept. 11. Death of Lamoricière.		Sept. 18. Paraguayans defeated by allies at Santayuna. Japan:—Ratifies treaties with foreign powers, Nov. 25.
		Dec. 10. Leopold II. succeeds his father Leopold I. in Belgium.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1866	July 28. Atlantic Telegraph successfully completed; cable landed at Newfoundland and reports peace between Prussia and Austria. Deaths in 1866: Marquis D'Azeglio, Jared Sparks, Wm. Whewell, Gibson.	1866. April 9. Civil Rights Bill passed. May 3. Colorado bill vetoed. May 29. Death of Winfield Scott. June 13. Fourteenth Amendment adopted by Congress. July 28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) Bill; Civil Rights Bill; Pacific Railway (supp.) Bill; Army Bill, and other important measures. July—Grant appointed general-in-chief Sherman, lieut.-general; Farragut, admiral; Porter, vice-admiral. Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia. Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. Sept. 6. Corner-stone of Douglas monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson. Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities. Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful. Dec. 8. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. of Columbia, by act of Congress.	1866 Jan. 6. Gov. Eyre in Jamaica superseded by Storks; hot discussions in England as to his conduct in the riots. June 26. Fall of Lord John Russell. Lord Derby enters on his third ministry.
1867	April 1. Opening of the Great Exposition of Industry of all nations at Paris. July 1. Awards of the juries in the Great Exposition. July.—1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom celebrated at Rome. July.—England visited by the sultan. Reform in England. Deaths in 1867: Victor Cousin, Charles Anthon, Faraday.	1867 Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union. March 2. "Tenure of Office" Bill passed. Military government for the South: "Reconstruction Act" passed over the president's veto. March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto. Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen. Schofield, at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, etc.; Pope, at Montgomery; Ord, at Vicksburg; Sheridan, at New Orleans. March 30. Treaty for purchase of Alaska signed. May 13. Jefferson Davis released on bail. July 3. Congress meets in extra special session, and enacts, over president's veto, a bill to confirm and strengthen the Military Government, passed in March (July 19). Aug. 10. Jury in trial of Surratt (assassination of Lincoln) disagree. Surratt discharged, Nov. 6, 1868. Aug. 12. Sec'y of War Stanton suspended after refusing to resign. Sept. 7. Pres. Johnson proclaims general amnesty. Sept. 17. Antietam cemetery dedicated.	1867. May 11. Conference at London on the question of Luxemburg. Treaty signed making the duchy neutral territory—fortress to be razed. May 21. Proclamation of the newly established Dominion of Canada. July.—The viceroy of Egypt and the sultan of Turkey visit London. July 15. Passage of New Reform Bill in the House of Commons. Sept. 24-27. Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth. Sept.—Hostilities against Abyssinia begun.

A. D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1866	July 5. Venetia ceded to France by Austria. Dec.-France withdraws its forces from Rome.	1866 Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, Italian statesman. June 18. Prussia and Italy declare war against Austria. June 24. Italians defeated at Custozza. July 3. Battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz, Austrians totally defeated by the Prussians. July 4. Austria cedes Venetia to France. July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissingen. July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfort. July 20. Italian fleet defeated off Lissa. Aug. 23. Treaty of Prague between Prussia and Austria. Oct. 3. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna. Nov. 5. Venetia proclaimed to be part of kingdom of Italy. Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel's public entry into Venice.	1866 Chile:—Valparaiso bombarded by the Spanish, Mar. 31. Peru:—Callao bombarded by the Spanish, May 2. Sept. 18. Brazil: Uruguayano surrenders to the allies. Sept.—Greeks in Crete rise in revolt against the Turks. Oct. 7. Jamaica riots
1867	Jan. —Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened. Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press. April 1. Great Exposition opened by the emperor. May 11. France adopts treaty providing for the neutralization of Luxemburg.	1867 Feb. 18. Hungarian constitution restored by Austrian emperor. Feb. 24. First parliament of the North German Confederation opened by king of Prussia.	1867 Feb. 5. Mexico:—The city of Mexico evacuated by the French troops. May 15. Mexico:—Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro. June 19. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico.
	June 6. Attempt on life of the Czar, while riding with the emperor, in Paris. The sultan, viceroy of Egypt, king of Prussia, prince of Wales and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July. July 1. The emperor distributes medals of honor at the Great Exposition. Oct. 30. French troops enter Rome. Nov. 18. Pacific speech of emperor on opening Chambers. Dec. 5. Rouher declares (for government) that Italy shall never seize upon Rome.	June.—Promulgation of the constitution of the North German Confederation. July.—Great excitement in Europe respecting the death of Maximilian in Mexico. Russian America sold to the United States. Aug. 6. Violent outbreak of cholera at Albano, Italy. Sept. 24. Garibaldi arrested while preparing to invade Papal States and sent to Caprera.	Ruler of Egypt receives from sultan the title of khedive, with the succession in direct line. July 1. Cuba: Decree of the queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date. Oct. 29. Destructive hurricane in West Indies. Japan:—Nov. 19. Keiki, the last shogun, resigns.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
		1867 Dec. Treaty for purchase of Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. John, for $7,500,000, signed.	
1868	Jan. 15. Education conference opens at Manchester, England. June 25. Luther monument inaugurated at Worms. Oct. 5. Papal emissaries and Greek patriarch of Constantinople disagree as to general council. Deaths in 1868: Ex-Pres. Buchanan, Thad. Stevens, Ex-Sec'y Bates, Lord Broughan, Rossini.	1868. Feb. 24. House votes to impeach Pres. Johnson. March 5. Senate constitutes itself a court of impeachment. May 21. Republican Convention nominates Grant and Colfax. May 26. Senate adjourns, after acquitting President Johnson. June 5. Chinese embassy received at Washington. July 9. Democratic Convention nominates Seymour and Blair. July 20. Fourteenth Amendment ratified. Nov. 3. Grant and Colfax elected.	1868 Jan. 28. More than one hundred thousand special constables sworn in in the United Kingdom from apprehension of Fenians. Feb. 25. Derby ministry resigns —D'Israeli premier, 29th. Dec. 2. D'Israeli ministry out: Gladstone's succeeds, 9th.
1869	Jan. 24. First Protestant meeting for public worship in Madrid. Apr. 3. Bibles in foreign languages admitted into Spain. May 10. Railway connection completed in U. S. between Atlantic and Pacific. July 14. French Atlantic telegraphic cable completed. Deaths, 1869: W. P. Fessenden; Admiral Stewart ("Old Ironside") G. Peabody, Ex-Pres. Pierce Gen. Wool, Ex-Sec'y. Stanton, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve.	1869 Feb. 11. Nolle prosequi ends prosecution against Jefferson Davis. Feb. 26. Fifteenth Amendment (negro suffrage) passed by Congress. April 15. Naturalization treaty with Great Britain ratified. May 10. Union Pacific Railway thrown open to traffic. June 15. Peace Jubilee at Boston. Sept. 24. "Black Friday," in New York. Nov. Wyoming grants complete suffrage to women.	1869 July 26. Irish Church disestablishment bill passed. Nov. — Expiration of the Charter of Hudson's Bay company and incorporation of its territory in the Dominion of Canada.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1867 Oct. 13. Garibaldi escapes from Caprera; 26, defeats pope's troops at Monte Rotondo; 30, French troops enter Rome. Nov. 3. Garibaldi beaten and taken prisoner at Mentana.	
1868	June 1. New press law, less stringent. Aug. 1. Rochefort's *Lanterne* suppressed; he escapes to Belgium.	1868 Austria-Hungary:—the Ausgleich of Dec. 21 reorganizes the monarchy on a dualistic basis. Mar. 21. Defeat of papal party at Vienna on civil marriage bill. Serrano and Prim head revolution in Spain; royal forces defeated by Serrano, Sept. 28; queen of Spain flees into France Sept. 30; provisional government set up. Dec. 30. Final surrender of revolutionary Cretan government announced at Constantinople.	1868 Japan: The mikado assumes sole power; civil war between adherents of mikado and shogun. Feb. 19. Brazilians force the pass of Humaita against Paraguayan batteries. Apr. 13. Capture of Magdala, Abyssinia, by British; death of King Theodore. May 22. Russians occupy Samarcand. June 25. Paraguayans evacuate Humaita, after over 2 years, siege. Sept.—Outbreak of insurrection in Cuba.
1869	June 9. Violent election riots at Paris. June 26. Great increase of opposition in Assembly. July 13. Ministerial responsibility introduced by the emperor. Aug. 15. Centenary of birth of Napoleon I.; pensions, amnesty, etc. Sept. 10. New constitution promulgated. Sept. 30. Pere Hyacinthe protests against papal infallibility and encroachments.	1869 May 20. Spanish Cortes votes for monarchical government. June 16. Serrano chosen regent of Spain. Dec. 8. Vatican Council opened at Rome.	1869 Japan: Mikado triumphs; Tokio (Yedo) made the capital. Nov. 17. Suez canal formally opened.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1870	Apr. 2. Railway from Calcutta to Bombay opened. May 25. Organization of English committee to revise authorized version of Bible. Dec. 25. Mount Cenis tunnel completed. Deaths, 1870: Admirals Dahlgren and Farragut, Gen. Lee, Chas. Dickens, Alexandre Dumas.	1870 Jan. 26. Darien canal scheme approved by Congress. Feb. 25. Mr. Revels, first colored member of United States Senate (from Mississippi), takes his seat; his first speech for universal amnesty and suffrage. March 30. Fifteenth Amendment ratified. July.—New tariff adopted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1871. Oct. 1. Internal taxation begins to be reduced. Nov. 5. J. L. Motley, minister to England, recalled. Republican majority in Congress greatly reduced by the fall elections. Dec. 5. President Grant's message regrets failure of proposal to annex St. Domingo. Dec. 22. General Schenck minister to London.	1870 July 19. Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed. Aug. 1. Irish Land Act passed. Aug. 9. Elementary Education Act passed.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1870	Jan. 2. Liberal (Ollivier) ministry formed. Jan. 10. Victor Noir murdered by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Jan. 22. Rochefort fined and imprisoned for libel. May 8. Plebiscite on government amendments to constitution, adopted by 5 to 1. May 14. Riots and barricades in Paris. May 15. Duke of Gramont becomes foreign minister. July 2. Orleans family demand permission to return to France; refused by Assembly. July.—Prince Leopold declines candidacy for Spanish throne; Prussia refuses guaranties; 13, Benedetti's interview with King William of Prussia at Ems; 19, France declares war. July 23. Empress regent; emperor joins army, 26, first skirmish at Niederbronn. Aug. 2. Action at Saarbrück; 4, Germans defeat French at Weissenburg; 6, severe defeat of French at Woerth; and at Forbach or Spicheren; Bazaine in command at Metz; 10, new ministry under Palikao; 12, Germans pass the Vosges; 14, Germans gain battle of Courcelles; 16, of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour; 18, of Gravelotte and Rezonville; Trochu governor of Paris; 22, Bazaine isolated at Metz; 25, Germans occupy Chalons; 30, several engagements lost by parts of MacMahon's army retreating north; 31, they retreat to Sedan; Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, Bazaine repulsed and driven into Metz. Sept. 1, Battle of Sedan; 2, surrender of MacMahon's army and Napoleon III.; Sept. 4, revolution at Paris; republic declared, and government of defence, Trochu president; 19, siege of Paris formed; 19, Paris completely invested; 23, Durnouf gets out of Paris with mails by balloon; *levée en masse* in French departments ordered; 28, Strasburg capitulates; red republican rising put down at Lyons. Oct. 7, Gambetta escapes from Paris by balloon; 9, organizes a government at Tours; 7, great sortie from Metz repulsed; 10, 11, red republican attempt to establish the commune at Paris defeated; 11, Germans take Orleans; 16, take Soissons; 21, French sortie from Mont Valerien (Paris) repulsed; 27, Metz and army surrendered by Bazaine; 31, uprising in Paris; Nov. 9, battle of Coulmiers; 28, battle of Beaune-la-Rolande; Nov. 30, Dec. 2, unsuccessful attacks on the German lines of investment. Dec. 2–4, French defeated at Orleans; 9–10, removal of seat of government to Bordeaux; 23, battle of Pont-Noyelles.	1870 Jan. 12. Pope's decree condemning the Fenians. June 25. Queen Isabella of Spain abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso. July 18. Vatican Council votes the pope's infallibility. July 30. Austrian government dissolves the concordat with Rome. Sept. 20. Italian troops occupy Rome. Oct.—Vote of people of Papal States for annexation to Italy, 133,681 yeas to 1,507 nays. Oct. 31. Russia refuses to be bound by the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, neutralizing the Black Sea. Nov. 16. Prince Amadeus, of Italy, elected king of Spain by the Cortes; accepts, Dec. 4. Nov. 23. Pope excommunicates all concerned in annexing Rome to Italy. Dec. 28. Marshal Prim assassinated at Madrid. Dec. 31. King Victor Emanuel arrives at Rome.	1870 Jan. 15. Salnave shot in Hayti; Saget president. Mar. 1. Defeat and death of the Paraguayan president Lopez, near the Aquidaban. May 25. Fenian raid into Canada repulsed by volunteers. June 21. Mob at Tien-Tsin in China; French consul and residents murdered.

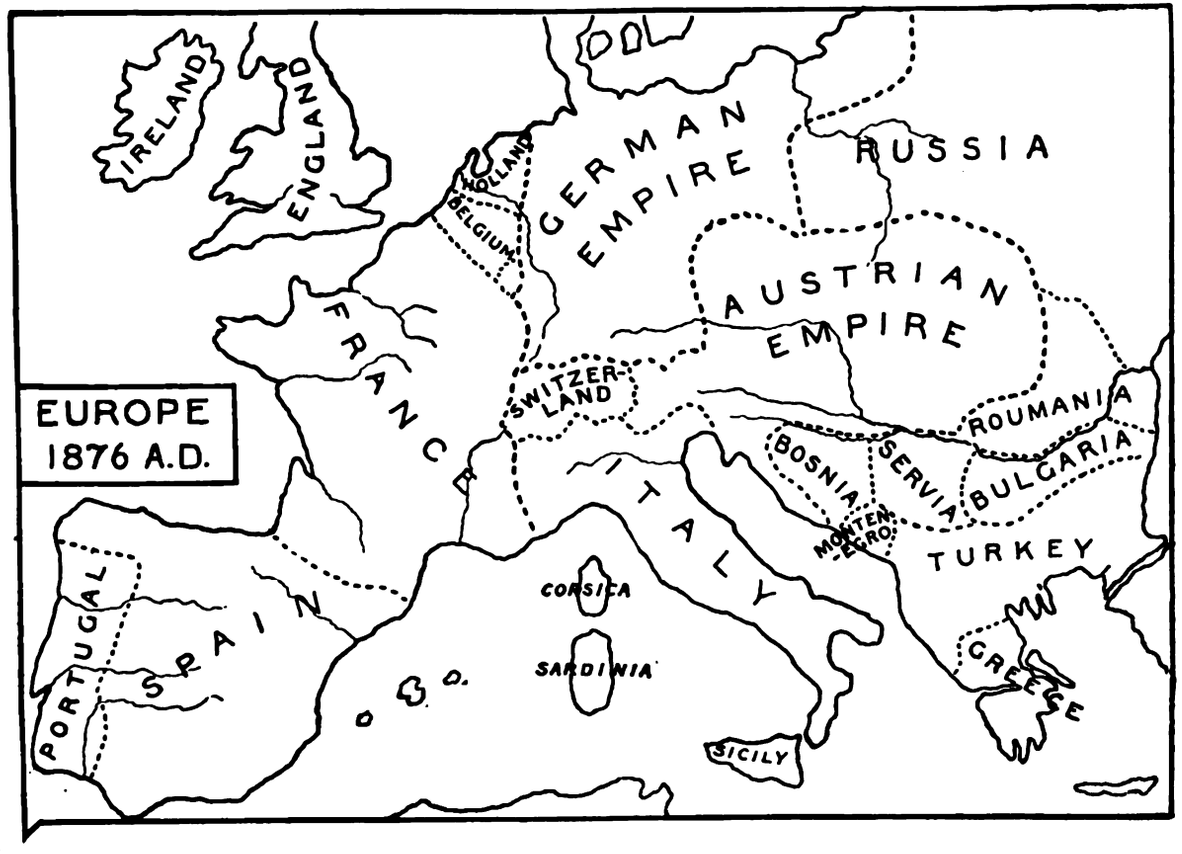
A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1871	Sept. 22. Old Catholic meeting at Bonn against new dogma of infallibility. Sept. 28. Gradual slave-emancipation law passed in Brazil. Deaths, 1871: G. Ticknor, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Gen. R. Anderson, R. Chambers, Schamyl, the Circassian chief, Omer Pasha, Thalberg, Herschel, Auber, G. Grote, Princess Belgiojoso, Paul de Kock, R. Bentley, C. Babbage, Sir R. Murchison, Marshal Benedek, G. Hudson ("railway king").	1871 April 5. Report of commissioners to St. Domingo, in Senate. May 8. Treaty of Washington, laying down basis for arbitration of *Alabama* claims. June 10. Statue of S. F. B. Morse unveiled in N. Y. June 29 *Polaris* expedition sails for North Pole. July 12. Riot in New York, Catholics against Orangemen: 62 killed, 117 wounded. July.—Exposure of Tweed ring by N. Y. *Times*. Oct.—Great fires in Minn., Wis., and Mich. forests. Oct. 8–9. Great fire at Chicago: 18,000 buildings destroyed; $200,000,000 lost. Dec. 19. First attempts at civil service reform made by President Grant.	1871 Mar. London Conference nullifies provisions of Treaty of Paris regarding neutrality of Black Sea. Apr. 3. 8th census taken. July 20. Purchase of army commissions stopped by royal warrant. Sept. 30. South Kensington Exhibition closed (open since May 1).
1872	Aug. 6. Spain prepares to free slaves in Porto Rico and Cuba. Sept. 8. Australia connected by submarine telegraph with the Indo-European telegraph system. Deaths in 1872: J. Mazzini; Rev. F. D. Maurice, S. F. B. Morse, C. Lever, L. Feuerbach, Charles XV., of Sweden, Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"), T. Gautier, Sir J. Bowring, Merle d'Aubigné, Gen. Halleck, W. H. Seward, H. Greeley.	1872 Jan. 16. General amnesty bill passed. June 17. Boston Peace Jubilee opens. July 10. Democrats and Liberal Republicans join to nominate Greeley for president. Sept. 14. Geneva award (*Alabama* claims) announced. Oct. 23. Island of San Juan awarded to United States. Nov. 5. Grant re-elected president. Nov.—Modoc war begins. Nov. 9–10. Great fire in Boston resulting in loss of $80,000,000.	1872 Feb. 29. Arthur O'Connor presents an empty pistol at the queen. March.—Agricultural laborers' strike in Warwickshire. June.—Strikes in various trades. Sept. 14. Final *Alabama* award. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with France. Nov. 24. Serious illness of prince of Wales; begins to recover Dec. 14.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1871		1871 Feb. 8. Complete amnesty for political offences in Austria. Mar. 21 Meeting of the first German Reichstag. June 16. 25th anniversary of accession of Pius IX. celebrated at Rome. July 1. Rome becomes the capital of Italy. Nov. 18. Uniform coinage law enacted in Germany.	1871 June 11. Americans and French storm Corean strongholds and punish Coreans for insults. Oct. 1. Military revolt in city of Mexico; suppressed with much bloodshed. Japan: Abolition of feudalism; beginning of the era of western civilization.
	Jan. 3. Battle of Bapaume 10–12, battle of Le Mans; 15–17, Bourbaki defeated near Belfort; 18, William I. proclaimed emperor at Versailles; 19, battle of St. Quentin; 19, great sortie of 100,000 men from Paris repulsed; 23, Trochu resigns; 28, Paris capitulates; 30, Bourbaki's army of 80,000 driven into Switzerland and "interned"; treaty of peace, ceding Alsace and part of Lorraine, and to pay Germany $1,000,000,000; preliminaries signed Feb. 26. Feb. 17. Thiers becomes executive. March 1–3, German troops enter Paris, and remain 48 hours. Treaty concluded May 10, ratified by French Assembly, May 18. March 18. Insurrection at Paris, and commune established there; 20, regular government at Versailles; 28, government of the commune proclaimed at Paris. April 2. Military operations begin between government and commune; 4, communist insurrection suppressed at Marseilles; 6, Versailles army under MacMahon begins attack on Paris. May 21. Government troops enter Paris and occupy part; 23–24, Tuileries, Hotel de Ville, etc., burned by communists; 28, fighting ends and communists suppressed; about one-fifth of Paris burned, and loss of property through commune, $160,000,000; 29, decree disarming Paris; 31, Thiers made president for 3 years.		
1872	Apr. 23. Law against the "International" society. Sept—Government is established at Paris. Oct. 6. Pilgrimages of some 20,000 persons to Lourdes. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with Great Britain.	1872 Jan.—Insurrectionary Carlist movements begin in north of Spain. Apr. 1. Tercentenary of Dutch independence observed. April 24.—May 1. Eruption of Vesuvius. May 1. University of Strasburg reopened (closed by French, 1792). May 2. Don Carlos enters Spain; 6, flees back to France. The Carlist war begins. June 12. Jesuits expelled from Germany. July 18. 1000th anniversary of kingdom of Norway celebrated. July 31. Extradition treaty signed, Belgium and Great Britain. Sept. 18. Death of Charles XV., of Sweden; succeeded by Oscar II. Sept. 30. Revolt in Montenegro. Dec. 18. Coinage made uniform in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Dec. 31. Diplomatic relations broken off between the pope and Germany.	1872 Mar. 1. War between Honduras and San Salvador. Mar. 26. Attempt to assassinate the mikado of Japan. July 18. Death of Juarez; succeeded in the presidency of Mexico by Lerdo de Tejada (Oct.) July 22. Military revolt at Lima; President Balta killed. Aug. 17. Japanese embassy in England.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1873	Jan. 1. European calendar introduced into Japan. Mar. 22. Slavery abolished in Porto Rico. May 1. International Exposition at Vienna. May 5. Treaty of Great Britain with Zanzibar to suppress slave trade. Deaths, 1873: Napoleon III., M. F. Maury, Rev. T. Guthrie, C. Knight, Baron Liebig, W. C. Macready, Dr. Livingstone, John Stuart Mill, A. Manzoni, F. von Raumer, M. Odillon-Barrot, Sir. E. Landseer, U. Ratazzi, S. P. Chase, Agassiz.	1873 Jan. 6. House of Rep. appoints committee to investigate Crédit Mobilier scandals. Feb.—Fighting and disturbances in New Orleans. Apr. 11. Gen. Canby and others murdered by Modocs. June.—Modocs surrender. Sept.—Financial panic in New York City Nov.—Excitement over execution by Spaniards of Americans from steamer *Virginius*.	1873 Jan.—Strikes of colliers; coal very scarce. June–July.—Shah of Persia visits England. June.—Outbreak of war with Ashantis.
1874	June 22. Telegraph opened between Great Britain and Brazil. Aug.—International congress at Brussels on laws of war. Sept. 15. International postal congress at Berne; adopts a system Oct. 7. Deaths 1874: Ex-Pres. Fillmore, C. Sumner, F. Guizot, A. von Rothschild, Chang and Eng (Siamese twins), Dr. D. F. Strauss, J. Michelet.	1874 Feb.—Women's whiskey-war; women try to stop liquor-selling, by prayer, etc., in Ohio and N. Y. Apr. 22. President Grant vetoes bill for inconvertible paper money. July.—Beecher scandal breaks out. Aug. 17. Riots at Austin, Miss., negroes and whites; so-called negro insurrection also in Aug. at Trenton, Tenn. Sept.—Centennial of meeting of colonial delegates at Philadelphia. Sept. 18. Gov. Kellogg of La., deposed by a rising of whites; restored by U. S. forces. Oct. 27. Triennial Episcopalian convention: canon against ritualism. Dec.—Senate passes bill to resume specie payment Jan. 1, 1879.	1874 Jan. 23. Duke of Edinburgh marries Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Feb. 17. Gladstone ministry out; D'Israeli succeeds him, Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Close of the celebrated Tichborne trial. May 13–21. Visit of czar of Russia.
1875	Jan.—Civil registration and civil marriage adopted by law in Germany. May 23. People of Switzerland adopt civil marriage by vote. Nov. 28. Italian government buys the Northern Italian railroads. Publication of Mrs. Eddy's *Science and Health* and *Key to the Scriptures*.	1875. Feb. 4. Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Feb.—Civil Rights Bill (for negroes) passed. Apr. 19. Centenary of Lexington. June 17. Centenary of Bunker Hill. July 2. Beecher trial ends. Jury disagrees (9 to 3 for Beecher). Sept. 30. First American cardinal (McCloskey) received at Rome. Oct.—Inflationist defeats in Ohio and Iowa.	1875 March 9. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, arrive in London; sail (on return) Aug. 4. Sept. 27. Railway jubilee at Darlington. Nov. 25. Government purchase of Suez canal shares announced.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1873	Feb.—Letter of Comte de Chambord, destroying all hope of Bourbonist fusion. Mar. 15. Convention for complete evacuation by Germans on payment of whole indemnity. May 24. Thiers and his ministry resign; McMahon chosen president by the Assembly. Aug. 2. Germans have left France, except Verdun; 5, the Orleanists recognize Comte de Chambord as chief. Sept. 5. Last instalment of German indemnity paid; 13, Germans leave Verdun; 16, last Germans leave France. Nov. 20. MacMahon's term made 7 years. Dec. 10. Bazaine condemned to death for surrender of Metz; commuted to 20 years, imprisonment.	1873 Feb. 9. Extradition treaty signed, Italy and Great Britain. Feb. 11. King Amadeus of Spain abdicates. May.—The Falk Laws in Prussia mark the height of the struggle with the Roman Catholic Church known as the *Kulturkampf*. June 8. Spain declared a republic by the Cortes; communist and Carlist risings in the south; Sept. 7. Castelar chosen president of the executive. Oct. 21. Jesuits expelled from their convents and colleges at Rome.	1873 Feb. 23. Emperor Toung-Chi of China assumes government. Mar. 25. Netherlands declare war against Atchinese. June 5. Sultan of Zanzibar signs treaty with Great Britain agreeing to the suppression of the slave trade. June 10. Khiva taken by the Russians under General Kaufmann.
1874	Mar. 16. Imperialist demonstration at Chiselhurst, at majority (18 years) of prince imperial. July 2. Royalist proclamation by the Count de Chambord. Aug. 9. Escape of Marshal Bazaine. Aug. 31. Vendome column restored. Dec. 3. Public thanks to Britain for friendship during war with Germany.	1874 Jan. 4. Serrano head of ministry in Spain. Jan. 12. Cartagena last communist stronghold taken. Apr. 19. Revised constitution adopted in Switzerland. July 23. Extradition treaty ratified, Netherlands and Great Britain. Dec. 31. Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain and Canovas del Castillo head of ministry. Throughout the year the Carlist war rages.	1874 Feb. 5. British force under Sir G. Wolseley occupies Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti. Feb. 13. King of Ashanti makes peace. Feb. 26. Insurrection at Nagasaki, Japan. Sept. 30. Annexation of Fiji Islands by Great Britain.
1875	Feb.-Mar.—Constitutional changes in a republican direction. June 23. Destructive floods at Toulouse. Nov.—The National Assembly adopts the system of voting by arrondissement. Dec.—Reports on trial of communists show 9,596 convictions and 110 death sentences.	1875 Jan.—Alfonso XII. arrives in Spain and takes possession of the government. July.—Insurrection against the Turks in Herzegovina. Aug.—Insurrection in Bosnia. Oct. 6. Turkey announces suspension of payment on half the interest of her public debt.	1875 Apr. 5. Island of Saghalien ceded by Japan to Russia. May 18. Seven Chilian towns of 30,000 population destroyed by an earthquake. Oct. 16. Egyptian expedition in Abyssinia defeated.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1875	Deaths, 1875: C. Lyell, Ex-Pres Johnson, A. Helps, E. Quinet, Toung-Chi, emperor of China. H. C. Andersen.		
1876	Feb. 1. International courts in Egypt begin to sit. Oct. 27. Capt. Nares's Arctic expedition returns; a sledging party had reached 83° 20′ north. Dec. 21. New penal code adopted for German Empire. Deaths, 1876: Vice-Pres. H. Wilson, F. Deak, Reverdy Johnson, Abdul-Aziz, ex-sultan of Turkey, George Sand, Gen. Santa Anna, C. Perier, Cardinal Antonelli. Invention of telephone.	1876 Jan. 1. Centennial year, great demonstrations in Philadelphia. Mar.—Minister Schenck resigns in consequence of Emma Mine scandal. April.—Senate rejects R. H. Dana's nomination as minister to England. Apr. 14. Lincoln monument, erected by negroes, unveiled at Washington. May 10. Centennial Exhib. opened at Philadelphia. June 16. Hayes and Wheeler nominated at Cincinnati. June 25. Custer and his command ambushed and destroyed by Sioux on the Little Big Horn, Montana. June 29. Tilden and Hendricks nominated at St. Louis. July 9. Hamburg (S. C.) massacre of negro militiamen by Butler and others. Aug. 1. Gen. Belknap, ex-secretary of war, impeached for corruption, but acquitted by 35 to 25 in Senate (two-thirds must convict). Aug. 1. Colorado admitted into the Union. Oct. 17. President Grant's proclamation against unlawful combinations to affect elections in South. Nov. 7. Presidential election; Hayes and Wheeler chosen by 185, to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.	1876 May 1. Queen proclaimed Empress of India. Sept. 6. Gladstone publishes his denunciation of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.
1877	Invention of phonograph. Stanley's explorations in Africa show identity of Lualaba and Congo Rivers. Deaths: Tayler Lewis, J. L. Motley, Gen. Changarnier, Dr. Muhlenberg, E. L. Davenport, Gen. Forrest, Geo. L. Fox, Henry Peters Gray, Thiers, Brigham Young.	1877 Jan.—U. S. Government commission report Darien canal practicable. Jan.—Extradition treaty signed with Spain. Jan. 8. Two governors (Nicholls and Kellogg) inaugurated in Louisiana, Kellogg maintained by U. S. troops. Jan.—Fourteen fishing schooners, overdue at Gloucester, Mass., given up for lost with all on board. Jan.—Moody and Sankey opened meeting in Boston. Jan. 25–26. Electoral Commission created to decide on election of Hayes or Tilden. March 2. Hayes declared elected. Apr. 10. U. S. troops evacuate South Carolina state-house; Gov. Chamberlain has to yield to Hampton. Apr. 24. U. S. troops evacuate state-house at New Orleans; Kellogg government yields to Nicholls. June 29. Pres. Hayes's letter prescribing that national office-holders must not be managing party officials, nor be assessed for party expenses.	1877 Apr. 12. The Transvaal annexed to the British Empire. Apr. 30. Neutrality proclaimed in Russo-Turkish war. July 2–9. Pan-Presbyterian conference at Edinburgh. Cleopatra's needle brought from Egypt and erected in London.


EUROPE
1876 A.D.
IRELAND
ENGLAND
HOLLAND
BELGIUM
GERMAN EMPIRE
RUSSIA
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
MONTENEGRO
TURKEY
ITALY
CORSICA
SARDINIA
SICILY
GREECE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL

UNIV. OF MICH.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere
1876	Jan.—French revenue for 1875 $500,000,000, said to be the largest ever received by any government. Feb.-Mar.—Republican majority elected to Chambers. Nov. 3. France announces her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war. Dec. 12. New ministry under Jules Simon.	1876 Jan. 31. Andrassy note presented to Turkey, suggesting reforms. Mar. 20. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid, the Carlist insurrection being suppressed. May 6. Assassination of French and German consuls at Salonica in Turkey. May.—Risings in Bulgaria, cruelly put down by Turks. May 30. Sultan Abdul-Aziz deposed; Murad V. succeeds. July 2. Servia and Montenegro declare war against Turkey. July 9. Turkey repudiates payments on public debt until better times. Aug. 31. Sultan Murad deposed; Abdul Hamid II. succeeds. Nov. 1. Six weeks' armistice between Turkey and Servia. Dec. 23. Constitution for Turkey announced.	1876 Feb. 20. Khokand annexed to Russia, as Ferghana. July 17. Gen. Canal president of Hayti. Oct. 31. Cyclone in Bengal; immense loss of property and life. Porfirio Diaz enters Mexico and declares himself provisional president. Dec. 10. Baez, president of St. Domingo.
1877	May 16. Resignation of ministry of Jules Simon; succeeded by De Broglie. July 29. Gambetta's celebrated speech against Mac Mahon, "submit or resign." Sept. 3. Death of Thiers. Oct. 14. Elections favorable to Republicans. Nov. 20. Resignation of the De Broglie ministry. Dec. 14. Formation of the Dufaure ministry.	1877 Jan. 18. Turkey rejects proposals of the European Powers. Apr. 24. Russia declares war against Turkey, and enters Roumania. May 21. Jubilee at Rome, 50th anniversary of pope's episcopate Roumania declares itself independent. June.—Russians cross the Danube at Galatz; 25, at Hirsova; 27, at Simnitza. July 6. Over 120,000 Russians have crossed at Sistova. July. The German quarrel with Rome has caused the deposition of 4 bishops and 6 archbishops; expulsion of 600 persons (120 priests) from Cologne alone; vacancy of 476 parishes in 7 bishoprics alone. July 14. Russians under Gurko cross Balkans. July 16. Nicopolis taken. July 20, 30. Russian defeats at Plevna.	1877 Feb.-Diaz is in possession of power in Mexico; Ex-President Lerdo escapes to San Francisco. April 12. British rule established in Transvaal. May 9. Great earthquake and tidal wave, coast of Peru; loss, $20,000,000 and 600 lives.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
		1877 July.—An Indian war under Chief Joseph breaks out in Idaho. July 16. Beginning of great railway strikes. Oct. 5. Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph surrender. Oct. 15. Forty-fifth Congress meets in extra session. Nov. 23. Halifax Fisheries Commission decrees that the United States is to pay Great Britain $5,500,000.	
1878	Dec. 17. Gold sells at par in New York City for the first time since Jan. 13, 1862. Deaths: Pius IX., W. C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Geo. H. Lewes, Wm. M. Tweed, George Cruikshank Bp. Dupanloup, Joseph Henry.	1878 Jan. 30. Senate ratifies Samoan treaty which gives U. S. naval vessels use of harbor of Pagopago. Feb. 28. Passage of the Bland Silver Bill. May 17. House of Representatives appoints a (Potter) committee to investigate alleged frauds in presidential election of 1876. Nov. 5. Elections favorable to the Democrats. Southern States visited with yellow fever, causing 20,000 cases of sickness and 7000 deaths.	1878 June 4. Defensive treaty with Turkey signed, by which Cyprus is ceded to Great Britain. Sept. 3. *Princess Alice* sunk near London; 600 lives lost. Oct. 2. City of Glasgow Bank Scotland, closed with liabilities of $50,000,000.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1877 Aug. 21. Suleiman Pasha begins assaults on Shipka Pass. Sept. 3. Russians storm Lovatz; 8, Montenegrins capture Nicsic. Oct. 15. Mukhtar Pasha defeated at Aladja Dagh. Nov. 17. Insurrection along Greek frontier. Nov. 18. Russians capture Kars. Dec. 10. Russians capture Plevna.	
1878	May 1. International Exposition opens at Paris.	1878 Jan. 4. Russians capture Sophia; 9, and a Turkish army of 25,000 men in Shipka Pass; 20, and enter Adrianople. Jan. 9. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy dies, and is succeeded by his son, King Humbert. Jan. 23. King Alfonso of Spain marries Princess Mercedes. Feb. 7. Pius IX. dies; 20, Leo XIII. is elected pope. Mar. 3. Treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey. May 4. Attempt to assassinate Emperor William of Germany. June 2. Another attempt to assassinate emperor of Germany. June 13. Meeting of European Powers at Berlin. June 26. Death of Queen Mercedes of Spain. July 13. Treaty of Berlin signed by European Powers. Aug.—Opposition in Bosnia to Austrian occupation. Oct. 19. Anti-Socialist Bill passed by Germany. Oct. 25. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain. Nov. 17. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy.	1878 Jan.-Feb.—Famine in Northern China, in which several millions of persons starve to death. Feb. 4. An asylum for women and children in Tien-Tsin, China, is burned, and nearly 3000 lives lost. Apr. 11. Tornado at Canton, China, in which 10,000 persons are estimated to be killed. Aug.—Marquis of Lorne is appointed governor-general of Canada. Sept.—Protectionists are successful at Canadian elections; Sir John A. Macdonald becomes premier; and tariff laws are passed. Nov. 21. British troops invade Afghanistan.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1879	April 30. Treaty between Great Britain and Germany for suppressing slave trade. May 18. Switzerland permits each canton to restore capital punishment. July 9. *Jeannette* sails from San Francisco for Arctic regions. Oct. 25. Flogging in the navy abolished in the Netherlands. Nov. 15. Seventh cable laid under the Atlantic (Cape Cod to Brest). The Northeast (Polar) Passage made by Nordenskjöld. Invention of a universal language (Volapük) by J. M. Schleyer, a German. Construction of the first electric railroad (at Berlin). Deaths: Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, Von Bulow, R. H. Dana, Gen. Dix, W. L. Garrison, Gen. Hood, Gen. Hooker, Baron Rothschild, Gen. Richard Taylor, H. C. Carey.	1879 Jan. 1. Resumption of specie payments Mar. 18. Extra session of Forty-sixth Congress. March–April.—Large numbers of negroes remove from the Black Belt to Kansas. Oct. 16. The Apaches kill forty settlers in New Mexico. Nov. 15. Cable communication with France established.	1879 Jan. 12. British troops enter Zululand; 22, valuable stores and force of 800 men lost at Isandula. Mar. 13. Marriage of Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise of Prussia. Apr. 2. Zulus defeated at Gingholova. June 24. Zulus invade Natal; 28, General Wolseley lands at Durban. July 1. Zulus defeated at Ulundi. Aug. 28. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, captured.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1879	Jan. 30. Marshal MacMahon resigns the presidency and Jules Grévy is elected in his place. Feb. 2. Resignation of the Dufaure ministry. Feb. 5. Appointment of the Waddington ministry. June 1. Prince Louis Napoleon killed by the Zulus. Dec. 20. Resignation of the Waddington ministry. Dec. 28. Appointment of the Freycinet ministry.	1879 Mar. 12. River Theiss in Hungary breaks its dykes and destroys 300 lives. Mar. 20. Russian troops evacuate Adrianople. Apr. 14. Attempt on the life of Alexander II. of Russia. Apr. 29. Prince Alexander of Battenberg elected prince of Bulgaria. Nov. 29. King Alfonso of Spain marries the Archduchess Marie Christina. Dec. 30. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.	1879 Jan. 8. British troops enter Candahar (Afghanistan). Feb. 12. Chilians take possession of disputed Bolivian territory. Feb. 16. King of Burmah assassinates princes of royal house at Mandalay. Feb. 21. Death of Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan; succeeded by Yakoob Khan. Mar. 23. Chilians capture Calama. Apr. 6. Chili formally declares war against Peru; 11, Peruvians defeated in naval battle off Loa. May 26. Afghans sign treaty of peace. June 25. Ismail, khedive of Egypt, abdicates and is succeeded by his son, Tewfik Pasha. July 16. Chilians bombard Iquique; 21, Peruvians bombard Caldera. Aug. 8. Second bombardment of Iquique by Chilians; 16. battle at San Pedro de Acatama; and 28, at Antofagasta. Sept. 1. Bolivians and Peruvians capture Calama; 16, naval battle off Iquique; 19, Chilians victorious at San Francisco. Sept 3. Maj. Cavagnari and British Embassy assassinated in Cabul. Oct. 2. Afghans repulsed with great loss at Shutargardan by Lord Roberts; 21, abdication of Yakoob Khan. Oct. 8. Chilians capture the *Huascar*. Nov. 2. Chilians capture Pisagua; and, 17, Conchas Blancas; and, 22, the *Pilcomayo*; 13, are defeated at Quintlagoa; but are victorious at Dolores (19), Iquique (23), and Tarapaca (27). Dec. 14. Afghans defeated near Cabul; and 23, at Shirpur. Dec.—President Prado flees from Peru and Pierola becomes dictator.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1880	Feb. 18. Slavery abolished in Cuba. Feb. 29. Tunnel through St. Gotard Mt. completed. June 10. Celebration at Lisbon of tercentenary of Camoens. Aug. 14. Completion of Cologne Cathedral, begun in 1248. Nov. 4. Kansas adopts prohibitory amendment to constitution. Dec. 8. Flogging abolished in British navy. Deaths: Ole Bull, Lydia Maria Chi'd, Geo. Eliot, Empress of Russia, Lucretia Mott, Offenbach, Tom Taylor.	1880 Jan. 2. C. S. Parnell arrives in New York to plead for the Irish cause. Mar. 30. Relief ship leaves New York for Ireland. June 7. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Republicans at Chicago. June 11. Weaver and Chambers nominated by Greenback-Labor Convention at Chicago. June 24. Hancock and English nominated by Democrats at Cincinnati. Sept. 23. The Schwatka Arctic expedition returns to New York. Nov. 4. Garfield and Arthur elected president and vice-president. Nov. 17. Treaty with China relative to the restriction of immigration of Chinese laborers.	1880 Jan. 3. Riots in Connemara, Ireland. Feb. 17. Parliament defeats bill to make franchise in Ireland the same as in England and Scotland. Mar. 24. Parliament dissolved. Apr. 21. Resignation of Beaconsfield. Apr. 23. Appointment of Gladstone government. May—Insurrections in Western Ireland. June.—House of Commons refuses to allow Bradlaugh to take his seat. Oct.-Nov. — Riots in various parts of Ireland. Dec. 28. State trial against Parnell, etc., begins in Dublin.
1881	Feb. 7. Work begun on Panama Canal. May 17, 19. Revised New Testament published in England and America. June 11. *Jeannette* destroyed by ice in Siberian seas. Aug.—Electrical Exhibition opened at Paris. Deaths: Beaconsfield Gen. Burnside, Carlyle, Dean Stanley, J. G. Holland, J. T. Fields, Émile Littré, J. K. Bluntschli.	1881. Mar. 4. Garfield inangurated as president. May 5. New treaty with China confirmed (regulating immigration). June 2. Great Britain pays $75,000 for Fortune Bay fisheries damages. July 2. Garfield shot by Guiteau in Washington. July 20. Indian Chief Sitting Bull surrenders at Fort Buford. Sept. 19. Garfield dies at Elberon, N. J. Sept. 20, 22. Arthur takes oath of office as president. Oct. 5. International Cotton Exhibition opened at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 19. Centennial celebration of battle of Yorktown; British flag saluted by order of the president. Nov. 14. Beginning of trial of Guiteau for murder of Garfield.	1881 Jan. 25. Irish State trial ends in disagreement of the jury. Mar. 2. Passage of Coercion Bill. Apr.-June.— In Ireland evictions for not paying rents. Aug. 22. Enactment of Irish Land Bill.
1882	J. F. Slater gives $1,000,000 for education of the colored people of the South. Great increase in use of electric light.	1882. Jan. 25. Guiteau trial ended in his conviction of murder in the first degree. Feb. 28. Congress passes apportionment bill giving House of Representatives 325 members.	1882 Mar. 2. Attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria. Apr. 27. Marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helena of Waldeck.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1880	Jan. 29. Bill passed to suppress political clubs. March.—Passage of the Ferry Educational Bill aimed at the control of education by the Jesuits. June.—Army chaplains abolished. June 29. Island of Tahiti annexed to France. June 30. Jesuits expelled from their religious houses. July 11. Communists amnestied. Sept. 19. Resignation of Freycinet ministry. Sept. 23. Appointment of Ferry ministry. Oct. 30. Religious houses of Jesuits forcibly closed. Nov. 9. Ferry ministry resign; but, 11, withdraw their resignations. Dec. 9. Bill for taxing religious property passed.	1880 Feb. 17. Explosion in the Winter Palace, the work of Nihilist conspirators against the life of Alexander II. Gen Melikoff appointed head of extra ordinary commission with vast powers. Apr. 7. Bismarck offers his resignation to the emperor of Germany, but it is not accepted. May 4. German Anti-Socialist laws extended to 1884. June 1. International Exhibition opened at Brussels. June 16. Supplementary Conference meets at Berlin to settle Greek and Montenegrin questions. July 3. Prussia passes bill to subordinate all clergy to the State. Sept. 17. Naval demonstration against sultan to enforce Montenegrin settlement. Oct. 19. Czar marries Princess Dolgorouki. Nov. 27. Turks evacuate Dulcigno. Nov.–Dec. — Anti-Semitic meetings at Berlin.	1880 Jan. 7. Chileans occupy Ilo. Feb. 27. Chileans bombard Arica; Mar. 20, 21, occupy Moquega and Islay. Apr. 10. Chileans blockade Callao. May 26. Chileans take Tacna. June 7. Chileans capture Arica. July 3. Chilean *Loa* destroyed by torpedo. July 22. Abdul Rahman recognized by British as ameer of Cabul; 27, British defeated at Kushk-i-Nakhud. Aug. 31. Lord Roberts enters Kandahar after a notable march for its relief. Sept. 1. Afghans defeated at Candahar. Nov. —Rising of the Boers in the Transvaal against the British government. Dec.—General rising of the Boers in the Transvaal; they declare their independence; and occupy Potchefstroom.
1881	May 12. Tunis surrenders to French. July 16. French army takes Sfax. Oct. 26. French occupy Kairwan. Nov. 10. Resignation of the Ferry ministry; 15, formation of the Gambetta ministry.	1881 Jan. 24. The Russians capture Geok-Tepe in Turkestan. Mar. 13. Assassination of czar of Russia; succeeded by his son, Alexander III. Mar. 26. Roumania declared a kingdom. Apr. Beginning of outrages against the Jews in Russia. Dec. 8. Ring Theatre in Vienna burned, and hundreds of lives lost. Hamburg joins the Zollverein.	1881 Jan. 13. Chilean victory at Chorillos; Jan. 15, at Miraflores; 17, Lima surrenders. Jan. 28. British repulsed by Boers at Laings Nek; Feb 8, at Ingogo River; Feb. 27, crushed at Majuba Hill. Mar. 24. Boer war in S. Africa ended. The Mahdi appears in the Sudan.
1882	Jan.—Failure of the Union Générale. Jan. 26. Resignation of the Gambetta ministry and formation of the Freycinet ministry (30).	1882. Apr. Prince Gortchakoff resigns ministry of foreign affairs in Russia.	1882 May.—Renewal of political massacres in Mandalay. June 11. Riots in Alexandria; 340 Europeans killed under the inspiration of Arabi Pasha, secretary of war, and leader of the national party.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1882	May. — Lieutenant Lockwood of the Greely expedition reaches 83° 24′ north. Deaths: Longfellow, Darwin, Emerson, Gambetta, Garibaldi, Pusey, Abp. Tait, Anthony Trollope, Thurlow Weed, G. P. Marsh, R. H. Dana, Jr., Auerbach, Dr. Draper, Dr. Bellows, Louis Blanc.	1882 March 4. Indictments in the District of Columbia in connection with the Star Route frauds. March 22. The Edmunds Law against polygamy in Utah passed. May. Outbreak of Apache Indians in Arizona. May 6. Congress passes bill suspending Chinese immigration for ten years. June 30. Guiteau hanged in Washington. July–Sept.—Great strike of iron workers in Pennsylvania. Aug. 2. Congress passes over the president's veto the largest River and Harbor Bill ever passed—$18,743,875. Nov.—Elections throughout the country generally favorable to the Democrats.	1882 May 6. Assassination of Lord F. C. Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin. July 12. Queen signs new coercion bill. Aug.—Passage of Irish arrears of rent bill. Dec.—Parliament adopts new rules of procedure. Dec. 20. Archbishopric of Canterbury accepted by Bishop Benson.
1883	July. First use of storage electricity in propelling boat (Thames River, London). Nov. 18. Standard time substituted for local time in U. S. and Canada. Deaths: Doré, Flotow, Wagner, A. H. Stephens, J. R. Green, Gortchakoff, Peter Cooper, Jules Sandeau, Laboulaye, Abd-el-Kader, Bp. Colenso, Abp. Purcell, Montgomery Blair, J. S. Black, Comte de Chambord, Turgeniff, Hendrik Conscience, Mayne Reid, Karl Marx, H. Martin, Sir E. Sabine.	1883 Mar. 3. Tariff bill signed by the president. July 16. Civil Service Reform Act (passed by Congress in Jan.) goes into operation. July 19. Strike of telegraph operators. (Collapsed Aug. 17.) July 23. *Proteus*, sent to rescue the Greely Arctic expedition, crushed by the ice in Smith's Sound. Sept. 9. Northern Pacific Railroad completed. Oct. 1. Letter postage reduced from 3c. to 2c. per half ounce. Oct. 15. Civil-Rights Act (giving colored people equal privileges in hotels, theatres, etc., with whites) pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Nov. 1. Gen. Sherman succeeded by Gen. Sheridan in the command of army.	1883 Feb. 10. Identification of murderers of Burke and Cavendish. (Apr. 13, 18. Condemnation to death of two of them.) June 16. Suffocation of 186 children at Victoria Hall, Sunderland July.—Shooting at Cape Town of James Carey, the identifier of the Burke and Cavendish murderers.
1884	May 19. Discovery of inoculative remedy for rabies announced by Pasteur.	1884 Jan. 21. Iron-clad oath (enacted during Civil War) repealed by Congress. Feb. 10–21. Great floods in Ohio valley. $500,000 appropriated by Congress for relief.	1884 Feb. 8. Imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament for treasonable actions.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1882	April 2. French capture Ha-Noi in Annam. Aug. 7. Formation of the Duclerc ministry. Oct.—Compulsory Education Act comes into force. Dec. 31. Death of Gambetta.	1882 Sept.—Turkey cedes 5,000 square miles to Greece, in rectification of the boundary as provided by the Congress of Berlin. Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate King Milan of Servia.	1882 July 11. British fleet bombards Alexandria; 12, Egyptians evacuate and fire Alexandria. Aug. 15. Gen. Wolseley arrives at Alexandria; 20, seizes the Suez Canal, and, 24, defeats Egyptians at Magfar and, 25, at Kassasin Lock. Sept. 13. British defeat the Egyptians under Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir; 14, Arabi is captured; 23, Damietta surrenders; and, 25, khedive returns to Cairo. Dec. 3. Arabi sentenced to death; commuted by khedive to perpetual exile.
1883	Jan. 28. Resignation of the Duclerc ministry and formation of the Falliéres ministry. Feb. 9. Release of Prince Napoleon after three weeks' imprisonment. Feb. 18. Resignation of the Falliéres ministry and formation of the Ferry ministry. Feb. 24. Royal princes dismissed from the army. Mar.-June—Louise Michel carries on Anarchist agitation in Paris. Sept. 29. King of Spain insulted in Paris; 30, apologies offered by President Grévy.	1883 Jan.—Great floods in Europe. Mar. 29. Murder at Pesth of the lord chief justice of Hungary. April.—Resumption of specie payments in Italy. (Suspended since 1866.) May 27. Coronation of Alexander III., czar of Russia, at Moscow. May-Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia. July 28. Earthquake on island of Ischia (near Naples), destroying 5000 lives. Aug.—Military revolt in Spain. Sept. 27. Unveiling of the great statue "Germania" on the Niederwald, Rüdesheim. Oct.—Resignation of Spanish ministry of Sagasta, and formation of new ministry under Posada-Herrera. Nov. 10. Celebration in Germany of fourth centennial of Luther's birth. Dec. 4. Insurrection in Crete. Italy joins the alliance between Germany and Austria, thus forming the Triple Alliance.	1883 Jan. 16. Return of Cetewayo to Zululand. June.—French aggressions in Madagascar. July 14. Discovery of Lake Mantumba in Africa by Stanley. Aug.—Volcanic eruptions in Java and neighboring islands: nearly 100,000 deaths. Aug. 25. French protectorate established over Annam. Oct. 16. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British. Oct. 20. Treaty of peace signed between Chile and Peru. Nov. 3-5. Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha crushed by the Mahdi at El-Obeid in the Sudan.
1884	June 19. Annexation of Cambodia (part of China) to French territories.	1884 Jan. 15. Formation of a new Spanish ministry under Canovas del Castillo.	1884 Jan. 25 "Chinese" Gordon appointed governor of the Sudan. Feb. Massacre of Christians in Tonquin.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1884	May 24. Opening of N. Y. and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. June 20. Introduction of railroads into China sanctioned by the government. Aug. 4. Opening of international educational conference at London. Oct 13. International conference at Washington adopts meridian of Greenwich as the universal prime meridian. Deaths: Dr. Lasker, Wendell Phillips, Guyot, Mignet, Prince Leopold, Chas. Reade, Taglioni, J. P. Benjamin, Chas. O'Conor, Count Todleben, Lepsius, Sir E. Wilson, H. G. Bohn, Hans Makart, Paul Lacroix, Fanny Elssler, Channing.	1884 May 29. People's (Labor and Greenback) party nominate B. F. Butler and A. M. West for the presidency and vice-presidency. June 6. Republican party nominate J. G. Blaine and J. A. Logan for the presidency and vice-presidency. June 22. Rescue off Cape Sabine of Lieut. Greely and six survivors of his Arctic expedition—17 of the party having perished. July 11. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks for the presidency and vice-presidency. July 24. Prohibition party nominate J. P. St. John and Wm. Daniel for the presidency and vice-presidency. Nov. 4. Election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Dec. 8. Collection of immigrant head money declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Dec. 16. Opening of Cotton Exposition at New Orleans.	1884 Mar. 15. Dynamiters attempt to blow up *Times* office. Apr. 16. Celebration of tercentennial of Edinburgh University. May 11. The pope condemns the Irish Land League. June 28. Opening of Egyptian conference in London. Nov. Passage of new franchise bill by Parliament. Dec. 13. Attempt to wreck London Bridge with dynamite.
1885	Jan. 1. Time of reckoning the beginning of the day changed from noon to midnight at Greenwich observatory. May 4. Opening of international exhibition of inventions at London. May. Publication at London and New York of revised version of Old Test :ment. Aug. 10. Opening of international telegraphic congress at Berlin. Invention of internal combustion engine in 1885 by Gustav Daimler.	1885 Jan. 20. Passage of bill submitting French spoliation claims to Court of Claims. Feb. 21. Dedication of the Washington Monument (555 feet high) at the city of Washington. Mar. 2. Importation of foreign contract laborers prohibited by Congress. Mar. 3. U. S. Grant retired with the rank of General. Mar. 4. Letter postage reduced from two cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce. Mar. 4. Inauguration of President Cleveland. Apr. 16. Passage of bill by N. Y. Legislature creating a public park at Niagara Falls. (Opened to the public, July 15.) May 5. Conclusion of treaty with Colombian government establishing joint protectorate over Isthmus of Panama. June 21. Ratification of extradition treaty with Japan. July 23. Death of General U. S Grant. Aug. 8. Public funeral of Gen. Grant in New York.	1885 Jan. 24. Dynamite explosion in Houses of Parliament and in the Tower, London; twenty persons injured. Mar. 26. Difficulty with Russia regarding advances of latter in Afghanistan: military reserves called out by the queen. Mar.—Outbreak of Riel's Insurrection in Canada. May 3. Riel defeated. May 15. Riel surrenders. June 8. Defeat in Parliament of the Liberal (Gladstone) ministry. June 23. Formation of Conservative ministry under the Marquis of Salisbury.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1884	June 25. Appearance of Asiatic cholera; 6000 deaths within three months. July 29. Adoption of a divorce law. Aug. 15. Declaration of war by China. Aug.—Revision of constitution. French attack Formosa. War in Madagascar.	1884 Feb. 14. Annexation of Merv (Central Asia) by Russia. Feb. 17. Attempt to assassinate king of Italy. June 12. Regulation of succession to Dutch throne. June 21. Death of prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland. June—Aug. —Persecution of Jews in Russia. July 13. Attempt to assassinate emperor of Austria. July 17. Discovery of plot to assassinate czar of Russia. Oct. 5. German annexations on African slave coast; Dec. 19, in Pacific Ocean, beginnings of German colonial policy. Germany: Enactment of an accident insurance law for workingmen. Nov. 17. Opening of the Congo conference in Berlin.	1884 Feb. 4. Defeat of Baker Pacha by Egyptian rebels under Osman Digna, near Tokar. Feb. 9. Death of Cetewayo. Feb. 29. Osman Digna defeated by Gen. Graham near Tokar. Mar. 13. Osman Digna defeated at Tamanieb. Mar. 30. Epidemic of smallpox at Madras. May 23. Berber captured by Egyptian rebels. Sept. 10. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the viceroyalty of India. (He assumes office Nov. 13.) Nov. 25. Earthquake in Peru. Dec. 1. Gen. Diaz becomes prest. of Mexico.
1885	Mar. 30. Resignation of the Ferry ministry caused by riots over Chinese victories in Tonquin. Apr. 6. Formation of new ministry under Brisson. June 2. Public funeral of Victor Hugo in Paris. June 9. Treaty of peace with China signed. Aug. 25. Reappearance of cholera at Toulon; its rapid spread through France: 10,000 deaths.	1885 Jan. 1. Earthquake in Spain: many lives and buildings destroyed. Jan. 12. Extradition treaty between Russia and Prussia. May 4. Opening of universal exhibition at Antwerp. June 24. Cholera appears in Spain; 82,000 deaths by end of August. July 12. Attempt to assassinate emperor of Germany. Sept. 18. Rebellion in Eastern Roumelia: annexed to Bulgaria. Oct. 1. Outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria. Nov. 1. Renewal for five years of Latin monetary union between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, on basis of silver coin redeemable in gold.	1885 Jan. 19. The Mahdi defeated by the British under Gen. Stewart near Metammeh in the Sudan. Jan. 26. Khartoum captured by the Mahdi; Gordon killed; relief expedition under Lord Wolseley arrives too late; British forces withdrawn from Sudan. Feb.—Formation of Congo Free State. Feb. 21. Protectorate over Samoan Islands granted Germany by treaty. Mar. 30. Russians defeat Afghans at Penjdeh. Mar. 30. Pres. Barrios, of Guatemala, killed while advancing against San Salvador. Mar. 31. Colon burned by Panama insurgents. Apr. 16. Peace concluded between Central American republics.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1885	Deaths: Colfax, B. Silliman, Jr., About, R.G. White, Frelinghuysen, Hugo, Baron v. Manteuffel, S. I. Prime, Gen. Grant, Montefiore, Lord Houghton, "H. H." Jackson, Abp. McCloskey, H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), Gen. McClellan, John McCullough, Vice-President Hendricks, King Alfonso, W. H. Vanderbilt, Toombs. First electric street railway in U. S. in Baltimore.	1885 Aug. 25. Cyclones at Savannah and Charleston: $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Sept. 2. Five hundred Chinese miners in Wyoming Ter. attacked by whites and fifty of them killed. Oct. 10. With the destruction of Flood Rock by blasting, the work of clearing Hell Gate in the East River is practically completed.	1885 June 29. Earl of Carnarvon succeeds Earl Spencer as lord lieutenant of Ireland. July 23. Marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Sept. 5. Completion of tunnel under Severn River. Nov.—Outbreak of war with Burmah; British troops enter Mandalay; surrender of King Thebaw (Nov. 28).
1886	Jan. 4. Women allowed to vote in Toronto. May 4. Opening of colonial exhibition at London. May 11. Opening of international exhibition at Liverpool. Aug. 2. Celebration by the Univ. of Heidelberg of its 500th anniversary. Oct. 27. Final abolition of slavery in Cuba. Deaths: Gen. Hancock, Gov. Seymour, Gough, Abp. French, Sir H. Taylor, Dio Lewis, Von Ranke, J. R. Bartlett, King Ludwig of Bavaria, E. P. Whipple, P. H. Hayne, Liszt, Tilden, J. E. Cooke, Von Beust, C. A. Arthur, C. F. Adams, Gen. Logan.	1886 Jan. 19. Passage of bill regulating succession to the presidency in case of death of both president and vice-president. Feb. 9. Chinese in Seattle (Washington) driven from their homes by mob. May 1–4. Labor riots in Chicago and Milwaukee incited by Anarchists. June 2. Marriage at the White House, Washington, of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. Aug. 20. Seven Anarchists convicted of murder for Chicago riots in May. Aug. 30–31. Charleston, S. C., severely damaged by an earthquake; over 50 persons killed and many buildings wrecked. Sept. 4. Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians surrender to Gen. Miles. Oct. 28. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (a gift from France) unveiled in N. Y. harbor. Dec. 6. Reduction in tariff duties recommended to Congress by Prest. Cleveland. Numerous labor strikes throughout the year.	1886 Jan. 1. Annexation of Burmah to British Empire. Jan 20. Opening of tunnel under Mersey River. Jan. 26. Defeat in Parliament of Conservative ministry (on question of governing Ireland). Feb. 3. Formation of Liberal ministry under Gladstone. June 8. Defeat of Liberal ministry in Parliament on question of Irish home rule. July. Parliamentary elections favorable to Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists (*i. e.*, to those opposed to Irish home rule) July 21. Formation of new Conservative ministry under Lord Salisbury.
1887	Feb. 16. Women allowed to vote in Kansas.	1887 Jan. 21. Passage of Inter-State Commerce bill. March 3. Repeal of tenure-of-office act (restoring to the president the power of removing officials without consent of the Senate).	1887 May 12. Annexation of Zululand to the British Empire.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1885		1885 Nov. 25. Accession of Mercedes to Spanish throne (on death of her father Alfonso XII.) under regency of her mother, Queen Christina: new ministry under Sagasta. Nov. 14–28. Servians invade Bulgaria and are defeated. Nov. 28–Dec. 21. Trial and conviction of 26 Nihilists at Warsaw: 4 hanged and 22 sent to Siberia. Nov. 30. Germany takes possession of Marshall Islands. Dec. 5. Italian annexation of Massowah.	1885 Apr. 21. King of Belgium assumes sovereignity over Congo State. Apr. 24. Panama taken possession of by U. S. troops for protection of property. (Restored later to Colombian gov't.) May 7. Death of the Mahdi.
	Dec. 12. Establishment of protectorate over Madagascar. Dec. 28. Re-election of Grèvy as president. Brisson ministry resigns.		
1886	Jan. 7. Formation of a new ministry under Freycinet. Jan. 15. Amnesty granted political offenders. June 22. Passage of law expelling royal princes from French territory.	1886 Jan. — Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece compelled by the powers to disarm. Mar. 2. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria. Mar. 20. Anarchist riots in Belgium, originating in strike of miners. May 11. Destructive hurricane in Spain. May 17. Posthumous birth of the king of Spain, Alfonso XIII. June 13. Death by drowning of Louis II., king of Bavaria: accession of his brother, Otto I., under regency of Prince Luitpold. Aug. 21. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria kidnapped by Russian emissaries. Aug. 27. Earthquake in Greece destroyed 600 lives and many towns. Aug. — Counter revolution in Bulgaria followed by restoration of Alexander. Sept. 4. He abdicates and a regency is established. Nov. 10. Prince Waldemar of Denmark declines offer of Bulgarian throne.	1886 Jan. 25. Barillas elected prest. of Guatemala. Apr. 7. Soto elected prest. of Costa Rica. May. Santos becomes prest. of Uruguay. June 3. Caceres becomes prest. of Peru. June. Selman elected prest. of Argentine Republic. Sept. 23. French kill 500 Chinese pirates near Tonquin. Dec. 31. Four hundred persons crushed to death at a fair at Madras, India.
	Dec. 3. Resignation of Freycinet ministry. Dec. 10. Formation of a new ministry under Goblet.		
1887	May 17. Fall of Goblet ministry. May 29. Formation of new ministry under Rouvier.	1887 Feb. 23. Earthquakes in Southern Europe: 1000 lives lost.	1887 Jan. 25. Italians defeated by Abyssinians near Massowah.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1887	Deaths: Bp. Potter, E. L. Youmans, Sir S. Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), Mrs. Henry Wood, Beecher, Féval, Eads, Saxe, J. T. Raymond, ex-Vice-Pres. Wheeler, Mark Hopkins, S. F. Baird, Jenny Lind, F. V. Hayden. Oct. 24. Anglo-French convention neutralizing the Suez Canal—Baltic ship canal begun.	1887 June 29. Jacob Sharp sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and fined $5000 for bribery of N. Y. aldermen. July 8. Excommunication of Dr. McGlynn in N. Y. for advocacy of land theories of Henry George. Nov. 11. Hanging of four of the Anarchists convicted of the Chicago riots of May, 1886 (one of the others had committed suicide; sentence of the other two commuted to life imprisonment).	1887 May 14. Opening of the People's Palace in London. June 21. Jubilee celebration in London of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. July 8. Passage of Irish Crimes Bill by Parliament (abolishing trial by jury in Ireland). Nov. 13. Riots in London caused by police attempting to prevent meeting of workingmen in Trafalgar Square.
1888	Mar. 26. Meeting of first international convention of women at Washington. July 27. Celebration at Kieff of 900th anniversary of introduction of Christianity into Russia. Oct. 20. Gift of $1,000,000 by Dan. Hand for education of Southern negroes. Nov. 10. Suppression of African slave trade resolved upon by European powers. Deaths: Bonamy Price, Asa Gray, Sir H. S. Maine, Bronson Alcott, Louisa Alcott, Emperor William I., Chief-Justice Waite, Matthew Arnold, Emperor Frederick III., E. P. Roe, Gen. Sheridan, Lester Wallack, R. A. Proctor.	1888 Jan. 12. Blizzard in Northwest: 235 persons frozen to death. Jan. 19. Ratification of extradition treaty with the Netherlands. Mar. 12. Blizzard in Eastern States: N. Y. city blockaded with snowdrifts for several days: a number of lives lost. June 1. Sheridan made General of the army by special act of Congress. June 6–7. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman for presidency and v.-presidency. June 25. Republican party nominate Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton for presidency and vice-presidency. Sept. 13. Chinese Exclusion Act passed. Oct. 20. Adjournment of Congress after the longest session (321 days) in its history. Oct. 30. Dismissal of British minister, Lord Sackville-West, by U. S. govt. on account of indiscreet letter on American politics. Nov. 6. Election of Harrison and Morton.	1888 Sept. 17. First meeting of commission to investigate London *Times's* charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders; closed Nov. 22, 1889, after 129 sittings, examining 493 witnesses, and receiving answers to 98,000 questions.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1887	June 1. Ratification of commerical treaty with Mexico. Dec. 3. Election of Carnot as president on resignation of Grèvy (Dec. 2). Dec. 11. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.	1887 July 7. Election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Bulgarian throne. Renewal of the Triple Alliance. Termination of the *Kulturkampf* in Germany.	1887 Feb. 3. Expedition under Stanley leaves Cairo for relief of Emin Pasha in Central Africa. (Returns with Emin, Dec., 1889.) Apr. 22. Destruction of 40 pearl-fishing vessels off Australian coast; 550 lives lost. May 3. Earthquake in Mexico: 150 lives lost. July 3. King Kalakaua grants Hawaiian islanders more liberal constitution.
1888	Mar. 1. M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-Prest. Grèvy, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for trafficking in decorations. (the sentence quashed by Court of Appeals, Mar. 28). Mar. 15. Removal of Gen. Boulanger from his command in the army. Mar. 30. Fall of Tirard ministry; formation of new ministry under Floquet (April 3). Dec.—Bankruptcy of the Panama Canal Company.	1888 Feb. 3. Official announcement of treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria. Mar. 9. Accession of Frederick III. to German throne on death of his father, William I. Mar. 31. Adoption of trial by jury in Spain. June 15. Accession of William II. to German throne on death of his father, Frederick III. Dec.—Suez Canal Convention ratified by the powers.	1888 Mar. 31. Gen. Flores elected pres. of Ecuador. June 18. Great floods in Mexico: 700 people drowned. July 9. Gen. Diaz re-elected prest. of Mexico. July 27. Volcanic eruptions in Japan: 1000 lives lost. July 30. Dr. Paul becomes prest. of Venezuela. Aug. 1. Opening of international exhibition at Melbourne in celebration of centennial of foundation of New South Wales. Oct. 17. Gen. Legitime elected prest. of Hayti.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1889	Jan. 1. Total eclipse of sun (visible in western North America). Jan. 1. Electricity substituted for hanging as death penalty in N. Y. (for crimes committed after this date). Oct. 16. Opening of international maritime congress at Washington. Nov. 6. Completion of the Forth Bridge (Scotland), the greatest work of its kind in the world. Final abolition of slavery in Brazil. Deaths: S. A. Allibone, Prince Rudolph of Austria, Laura Bridgman, John Bright, Eliza Cook, John Ericsson, S. C. Hall, Halliwell-Phillipps, King Luis of Portugal, M. F. Tupper, Ulbach, J. G. Wood, F. A. P. Barnard, Simon Cameron, Maria Mitchell, T. D. Woolsey, Wilkie Collins, Jefferson Davis, Rob. Browning.	1889 Jan. 9. Cyclone in Penna. very destructive of life and property. Feb. 2. Fire in Buffalo destroys nearly $3,000,000 worth of property. Feb. 11. Creation of the Department of Agriculture in national government. Mar. 4. Inauguration of Prest. Harrison. Apr. 22. Oklahoma opened to white settlement. Apr. 29–May 1. Celebration at N. Y. of centennial of Washington's inauguration. May 31. Breaking of dam in Conemaugh valley destroys 2235 lives at Johnstown, Pa. Oct. 2. Opening of the Pan-American conference at Washington. Nov. 2. Admission as States of North and South Dakota; 7, of Montana; 11, of Washington. Nov. 13. Opening at Washington of the Roman Catholic Univ. of America. Ballot reform laws adopted by 11 States during 1887–89.	1889 July 1–29. Visit of Shah of Persia. July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife. Oct. 5. Earl of Zetland succeeds the marquis of Londonderry as lord lieutenant of Ireland. Numerous prolonged strikes during 1889 kept thousands of workmen out of work and caused much suffering in England. Oct. 15. The British South African Company chartered.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1889	Feb. 21. Formation of new ministry under Tirard. Mar. 9. Repeal of the decree of banishment of Duc d'Aumale. May 4. Centennial celebration of the opening of the States-General at Versailles. May 6. Opening of international exhibition at Paris. July 9. Passage of army bill making service universal. July 14. Centennial celebration of the fall of the Bastile. July 15. Passage of bill forbidding candidates to appear in more than one constituency. Aug. 12. Condemnation of Gen. Boulanger to perpetual imprisonment. (He takes refuge in Great Britain.) Sept. 22. General election favorable to the Republicans.	1889 Jan. 30. Suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. Mar. 6. Abdication of King Milan of Servia in favor of his son Alexander, 13 years old. Apr. 2. King William of Holland pronounced mentally unable to govern. (He subsequently recovers.) Apr. 25. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern proclaimed heir to Roumanian throne. Apr. 29. Meeting at Berlin of delegates from United States, Germany, and England to arrange Samoan affairs. May—Formidable strike of miners in Germany. July 2. King Alexander of Servia anointed at Zitcha. July 27. Discovery of plot to blow up the Vatican. Aug. 3. Insurrection in Crete. Aug. 17. Destructive hurricane at Granada. Sept. 6. Explosion in cartridge factory at Antwerp: 125 persons killed, 200 others wounded. Oct. 19. Accession of Carlos I. to Portuguese throne on death of his father, Luis I. Dec.—General epidemic of influenza in Europe.	1889 Feb. 11. New constitution for Japan proclaimed with two legislative chambers. Mar. 15–16. Violent hurricane at Samoa; three German and three American men-of-war driven on shore. Apr. 3. King John of Abyssinia defeated and slain by the dervishes. Apr. 10. Death at Molokai, Hawaii, of Father Damien, the leper priest. Aug. 11. Insurrection in Hawaii. Oct. 17. Gen. Hyppolite chosen prest. of Hayti (after a year's war with Legitime). Sept. 4. Egyptians defeated by dervishes near Suakim. Nov. 15. Expulsion of Brazilian emperor and establishment of a republic.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1890	Jan. 25. A New York newspaper reporter completes a journey around the world in 72 days.	1890 Jan. 23. Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Cleveland, O. Feb. 24. Chicago selected by the House of Representatives as site for the World's Columbian Exposition.	1890 Feb. 3. The suit of Parnell against the London *Times* settled by the payment of £5,000 to plaintiff.
	Mar. 4. Railway bridge over the Forth put into operation. Apr. 26. Henry M. Stanley arrives in London on his return from the greatest of his African expeditions, having crossed the continent from west to east.	Mar. — Boomers invade Cherokee territories; warned out by president. April 28. Supreme Court decides that liquors in "original packages" may be brought into and sold in any State. May 19. Supreme Court declares confiscation of Mormon property under Edmunds Law constitutional. June 2. The eleventh census begins.	Mar. 28. New education code, abolishing payment by results goes into effect. May 4. Great labor demonstration in Hyde Park in favor of an eight-hour day.
	July 15. New Croton aqueduct in New York put into operation.	July 2. Sherman Act for the protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. July 3. Idaho becomes a State. July. 11. Wyoming becomes a State. July 14. Sherman Act for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver by the government and the issue of silver treasury notes.	July 1. Treaty of territorial delimitation with Germany in Africa; Great Britain receives protectorate over Zanzibar and cedes Heligoland to Germany.
	Aug. 6. First execution by electricity in the State of New York. Aug. 26. Equatorial railway inaugurated at Mombassa, British East Africa. Oct.—The Mormon church declares against the practice of polygamy. Deaths in 1890: Amadeus I., ex-king of Spain; J. J. Astor; G. H. Boker: A. Chatrian; C. W. Cope; E. Dodge; I. Döllinger, D. B. Fayerweather; J. C. Frémont; O. Feuillet; J. Hergenröther; Cardinal Newman; C. H. F Peters; J. E. T. Rogers; H. Schliemann; William III., of the Netherlands.	Aug 8. Act empowering States to regulate sale of liquors in "original packages." Oct. 1. The McKinley Tariff Bill becomes law. Oct.—Ghost dance excitement among the Sioux Indians. Dec. 15. Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, killed.	Sept. 18. John Dillon and William O'Brien, Irish leaders, arrested for conspiracy. Nov. 15. Beginning of the O'Shea divorce trial, implicating Parnell. Dec. 6. Irish party in Parliament split; Parnell repudiated by a majority of his followers under Justin McCarthy.
1891	Jan.—Discovery in the British Museum of the MS. of Aristotle's *Athenian Constitution.*	1891 Jan. 14. Conference of Indian chiefs and U. S. authorities at Pine Ridge S. D.; end of Indian outbreak.	1891 Jan. 27. House of Commons expunges resolution of June 22, 1880, preventing Charles Bradlaugh from taking his seat.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1890	Jan. 25. A new Anti-Socialist law is rejected by the German Reichstag.	1890 Jan. 12. Portugal compelled by Great Britain to yield disputed claims in East Africa.	1890 Jan. 8. Brazil. Proclamation of religious equality and separation of church and state. Feb.—Outbreak of war between the French and the king of Dahomey.
	Mar. 14. Tirard ministry in France resigns; succeeded by Freycinet cabinet. Mar. 15. Opening of the international labor conference at Berlin, called under the auspices of the emperor. Mar. 18. Bismarck resigns the chancellorship; he is succeeded by von Caprivi (20).	Mar. 7. Tisza, Hungarian premier, resigns after 14 years in office.	Apr. 21. Japan. New civil code proclaimed.
	May 6. German Reichstag opened by emperor, who announces programme of labor legislation.	May.—Labor disturbances in Spanish cities, principally in Barcelona. July 5. Spain: Canovas del Castillo, premier. July—Russia: Revival of edicts against the Jews, aiming at their concentration in the towns and restricting their educational opportunities.	May.—Conflicts between the Maronites and the Druses in Syria. July 17. Outbreak of war between Guatemala and Salvador; Honduras involved; peace concluded Aug. 27. July 26. Sanguinary insurrection in Buenos Ayres against President Celman; he resigns Aug. 6.
	Sept. 16. International commercial congress meets at Paris.	Sept. 11. Liberal uprising in the Swiss Canton Ticino against the reactionary government; the electoral laws revised.	
	Oct. 12. Expiration of Anti-Socialist law in Germany celebrated by a great Socialist congress at Halle.	Oct. 28. Ministry of Trikoupis in Greece resigns and is succeeded by one under Delyannis. Nov. 23. William III. of the Netherlands dies, and is succeeded by his daughter Wilhelmina, under the regency of her mother.	Oct. 5. Dahomey concludes peace with France. Oct. 17. Sultan of Zanzibar surrenders suzerainty to coastland of German East Africa. Nov. 29. First Japanese parliament opened.
1891	Jan. 22. Supreme Council of Labor established in France.	1891 Jan. 31. Military revolt at Oporto in Portugal.	1891 Jan. 1. Chile. Congress declares President Balmaceda deposed; 8, the fleet supports the Congress.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1891	Feb. 22. First meeting of the Women's National Council at Washington.	1891 Feb. 26. Enactment of a maximum freight bill in Nebraska.	1891 Feb. 20. Resolution in favor of disestablishing Welsh Church defeated.
		Mar. 3. International copyright law enacted. Mar. 14. Eleven Italians supposed members of the "Mafia" secret society, lynched by a mob at New Orleans; complications with Italy follow; 31, Italian minister recalled.	Mar. — Insurrection of Manipuris in Assam.
	April 1. Telephone between London and Paris opened.	Apr. 14. President Harrison begins an extensive trip through the South and the West. Apr. 28. China refuses to accept H. W. Blair as U. S. minister.	Apr. 27. British troops occupy Manipur, which is deserted by rebels.
	May 23. International Postal Congress meets at Vienna.	May 19. People's Party organized at Cincinnati, O.	
	June 19. Opening of first section of Manchester Ship Canal in England. July.—Experiments with smokeless powder at Sandy Hook, N. J. Aug.—Artificial rain production experiments in Texas.	June 4. The transport *Itata*, which had escaped from San Diego with arms for the Chilean insurgents, surrenders to the American vessels at Iquique. Aug. 13. Presidential order excludes white men from the Cherokee strip.	June 16. Regent of Manipur sentenced to death for treachery. July—Visit of German emperor and empress in England. Aug. 22. Native tributary ruler established over Manipur.
		Sept. 22. New lands in Oklahoma thrown open to settlement.	Sept. 13. British force lands on island of Mitylene as retort to sultan's act in permitting Russian vessels to pass through the Dardanelles.
	Oct. 1. Opening of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal. Oct. 22. Announcement of Dr. Robert Koch's remedy for tuberculosis. Deaths in 1891: G. Bancroft; C. Bradlaugh; J. Grevy; G. E. Haussmann; J. E. Johnston; A. W. Kinglake; J. R. Lowell; Lord Lytton; J. A. Macdonald; J. L. E. Meissonier; von Moltke; C.S. Parnell; Pedro II.; D. D. Porter; W. T. *Sherman*.	Oct. 16. Sailors from the U. S. cruiser *Baltimore* assaulted in the streets of Valparaiso and two killed. Nov. 29. The Cherokee council agrees to sell the Cherokee strip to the United States.	Oct. 27. Riots between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites at Cork.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1891		1891	1891 Feb. 19. Egypt: Dervishes under Osman Digna defeated by Egyptian troops at Tokar. Feb. 25. Brazil: Marshal Fonseca elected president .
	Mar. 11. France agrees to arbitrate Newfoundland fisheries question with England.	Mar.—The Spainards succeed in subduing a native uprising in the Caroline Islands.	Mar. 7. Chile: Government troops defeated by Congressionalists at Pozo Almonte.
		Apr. 22. Russia: Imperial ukase orders expulsion of Jews from Moscow.	Apr. 10. Chile: Junta established by Congressional party at Iquique.
	May 1. Prince Bismarck is elected to the Reichstag from Geestemünde.	May 11. The Russian czarewitch (Nicholas II) assaulted at Kioto, Japan. May 24. The construction of the Trans-Siberian railway begins. June 23. Renewal of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.	May–Oct.—Anti-Christain riots in China on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at Nankin, and elsewhere. June 2. Chile: The Congressionalist army occupies Husasco.
	July–Aug.—A French fleet visits Cronstadt and the attendant festivities are taken to mark a close understanding with Russia.	Aug. 1. Switzerland: Celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederacy.	Aug. 21. Chile: The government troops defeated at Aconcagua, and, 28, at Placilla; Congressionalists enter Valparaiso; 31, Santiago taken.
	Sept. 30. Gen. Boulanger commits suicide near Brussels.		Sept. 19. Chile: President Balmaceda commits suicide.
	Oct. 6. William II. of Würtemberg succeeds Charles I.		
	Nov. 6. Mission from Siam arrives at Berlin.	Nov. 2. The sultan forbids destitute Jews to enter the empire. Nov. 3. Inter-parliamentary peace conference assembles at Rome.	Nov. — Brazil: President Fonseca declares himself dictator; revolution in Rio Grande do Sul; Fonseca resigns and is succeeded by Floriano Peixoto.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1892		1892 Jan. 23. The United States presents an ultimatum to Chile in the matter of the *Baltimore;* its terms are accepted.	1892. Jan. 3. Mob outrages against the Salvation Army at Eastbourne.
	Feb. 29. Treaty between U. S. and Great Britain for the adjustment of Bering Sea dispute by arbitration. Feb.—Discovery of a MS. Syriac version of the four gospels on Mt. Sinai by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson.		Feb. 8. Joseph Chamberlain elected leader of the Liberal-Unionists in Parliament.
	Mar. 20. Celebration at Albany of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Dutch Reformed Church.	Mar. — Provisions and money sent for the relief of the starving peasants in Russia.	Mar. 12. Great strike of coal miners in Northern England, about 200,000 men participating.
	Apr. 27. Laying of the corner-stone of Grant's tomb at New York, and of the Catholic University at Washington.	Apr. 14. The U. S. agrees to pay an indemnity of $25,000 for the lynching of the 11 Italians at New Orleans. Diplomatic relations restored.	
	May 9. Bering Sea arbitration treaty ratified.	May 5. The Geary Chinese Exclusion Bill becomes a law.	May 5. An embassy under Charles Ewan Smith enters Fez, Morocco, in order to negotiate a commercial treaty.
		June 4. J. G. Blaine resigns the secretaryship of state to become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination; 10, Benjamin Harrison is nominated. June 23. Grover Cleveland is nominated for president by the Democratic party. July 1. Lockout of employes in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa.; 6, battle between strikers and Pinkerton detectives at Homestead in which 20 lives are lost.—Labor disorders in the Cœur d'Alene district, Idaho.	June 17. Immense gathering at Belfast to protest against Home Rule.
	Aug. 4. Opening of the canal connecting Amsterdam with the Rhine.	Aug. 14. Outbreak of switchmen's strikes at Buffalo marked by violence and the destruction of property.—Strike of coal miners at Coal Creek, Tenn.	Aug. 12. The Salisbury ministry resigns and is succeeded by a Gladstone cabinet.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1892		1892 Jan.—Russia: Famine and plague rage. Spain:—Strikes and disorder at Bilbao.	1892 Jan. 7. Egypt: Death of Tewfik Pasha; he is succeeded as khedive by Abbas Pasha.
	Feb. 18. The Freycinet ministry defeated and succeeded (28) by a Loubet cabinet.	Feb.-Apr. Anarchist disturbances at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Madrid.	Jan. 11. An outbreak of the native tribes in the neighborhood of Tangier, Morocco.—War between the French and the king of Dahomey.
	Mar. — France: Conflict between government and Catholic bishops owing to the participation of latter in political affairs.	Mar. 1. Greece: The Delyannis ministry dismissed by the king.—In Vienna, great destitution among working classes.	Mar. 15. Guatemala: Gen. Barrios becomes president. — Venezuela: Rebellion against President Palacio headed by Crespo.
	April.—Anarchist outrages throughout Europe in this and the following months.		Apr. 29. Hurricane destroys half of Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, with a loss of more than 1200 lives.
		May 6. Rudini ministry in Italy succeeded by a Giolitti cabinet. May 26. Reciprocity between Austria-Hungary and the United States established.	
	June 7. Meeting between German and Russian emperors at Kiel.	June 8. Disaster in the silver mines at Birkenberg, Bohemia, results in loss of more than 300 lives.	June 15. Venezuela: President Palacio resigns and flees from the capital.
	July 11. Ravachol executed at Montbrison in France for dynamite outrages.	July 18. The pope issues an encyclical on Columbus and the discovery of America.	July 11. Porfirio Diaz re-elected president of Mexico.
	Aug. 17. Cholera appears at Hamburg; 6700 deaths within a month.	Aug.—Russia: The peasants in the famine districts riot against the physicians. Aug. 3. Celebration at Genoa in honor of Columbus.	Aug.—The French take the offensive against the king of Dahomey and on the 25th they take Taku in Decame.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1892	Sept. 13. Railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem completed.	1892 Sept. 11. Return of Lieut. Peary to St. Johns, N. F., from the north after having established the fact that Greenland is an island in a remarkable sledge journey.	1892 Sept. 14. Ireland: Total repeal of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, signifying end of struggle against the National League.
	Oct. 1. University of Chicago opened. Oct. 23. World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago dedicated.	Oct. 12. Four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America celebrated at New York and elsewhere.	
	Deaths in 1892: J. C. Adams; G. B. Airy; E. Arago; G. W. Curtis; C. W. Field; E. A. Freeman, C. A. Fyffe, J. A. Grant; G. Klapka; Cardinal Manning; Richard Owen; J. Pope; N. Porter; E. Renan; C. H. Spurgeon; Tennyson; Walt Whitman; J. G. Whittier.	Nov. 8. Grover Cleveland elected president. Nov. 20. The strike at Homestead abandoned.	Dec. 23. Michael Davitt's election to Parliament from North Meath declared void on account of intimidation by clergy.
1893	Jan. 6. Completion of the Pacific extension of the Great Northern Railroad.	1893 Jan. 4. General amnesty for all polygamists who had abandoned the practice after Nov. 1, 1890.	1893 Jan. 17. Strained relations with France over assertion of English authority in the matter of ministerial appointments in Egypt.
		Feb. 1. The U. S. minister in Hawaii proclaims an American protectorate over the islands—15, President Harrison submits a treaty of annexation to the Senate.	Feb. 13. Mr. Gladstone introduces Irish Home Rule Bill in House of Commons.
		Mar. 9. President Cleveland recalls the Hawaiian annexation treaty from the Senate.	Mar. 21. Extradition treaty concluded with Roumania.
	April 11. Opening of the first railway in Siam.	Apr. 1. The American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands terminated by special commissioner Blount.	Apr. 4. Beginning of riotous demonstrations at Hull, in connection with dock strike.—Failure of Australian banks followed by crisis.
	May 1. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago formally opened by President Cleveland. C. A. Briggs convicted of heresy by the Presbyterian General Assembly and suspended from the ministry.		May 19. Hull dock strike ends.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1892	Sept. 22. Celebration in France of the centennial of the first republic. —Strike and disorder at the Carmaux mines.	1892	1892 Sept. 15. French defeat the Dahomey forces at Dogba.
		Oct. 9. Outbreak of disorder in Crete. Conflicts between the inhabitants and the Turkish soldiers.	Oct. 6. French gain a decisive victory over the forces of Dahomey at Pongnessa.—Venezuela: The forces under Crespo gain the battle of Los Tequesand enter Caracas (9th). Crespo is proclaimed provisional president.
	Nov. 28. Fall of the Loubet cabinet in France as a result of the revelations of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal involving many members of the Chambers.	Nov. 9. Hungarian ministry under Szapary succeeded by a cabinet under Wekerle.	Nov. 21. French troops enter Abomey, capital of Dahomey.
	Dec. 5. New ministry in France headed by Ribot.	Dec. 7. Spain: The Canovas del Castillo ministry goes out of office and is succeeded by a Sagasta cabinet.	Dec.—Revolutionary outbreak in the province of Corrientes, Argentina.
1893	Jan. — Developments in the Panama scandal revealing the culpability of men high in politics.	1893 Jan. — Italy: Scandals in connection with the state banks involving prominent statesmen, among them Crispi.	1893 Jan. 17. Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliaiokalani dethroned, provisional government recognized by American minister.
	Feb. 9. Conviction of several Panama directors, among them Ferdinand de Lesseps and Eiffel.		Feb. 6. Argentina: Armed uprising in the province of Santa Fè, in opposition to wheat tax.
	Mar. 30. Fall of the Ribot ministry in France.	Mar. 21. Russia: Alexeieff, mayor of Moscow, assassinated.	Mar. 14. Severe fighting between British and hill tribes on the Indian frontier at Chilas. Conflict between the French and the Siamese over the possession of the left bank of the Mekong River below 23° N.
	April 4. France: C. Dupuy forms a new ministry.	Apr. 13. Servia: Alexander I. by a *coup d'état* declares himself of age and assumes personal rule.	
	May 7. Germany: The failure of the government army bills is followed by the dissolution of the Reichstag.		May 11. Nicaragua: A revolution breaks out against President Sacasa, who resigns (26th).

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1893	June 24. Nansen sets out on his Arctic expedition from Christiania.	1893 June 30.—Financial crisis reaches its climax and President Cleveland issues a call for an extra session of Congress. for Aug. 7.	1893 June 23. The man-of-war *Victoria* comes in collision with the *Camperdown* and sinks; 339 men lost. June 26. India terminates the free coinage of silver.
	July.—Lieut. Peary sets out for the Arctic regions from New York.	July.—Suspension of banks and business houses continues throughout month.	July 20. General strike of coal miners.
		Aug. 15. The Court of Arbitration at Paris in the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain decides against the United States.	Aug. 16. Commercial treaty with Servia ratified. — Strike violence among coal miners in Wales.
	Sept. 13. Completion of observatory on Mount Blanc.	Sept. 16. The Cherokee strip thrown open to settlement.	Sept. 1. The Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons; 8, the bill rejected by the Lords; 27, Mr. Gladstone denounces the House of Lords as an anachronism.
	Oct. 30. Closing of the World's Columbian Exposition. Nov. Colorado grants complete suffrage to women.	Oct. 30.–Nov. 1. Sherman Silver Purchase Bill repealed.	Oct. 11. Lord Elgin appointed viceroy of India.
	Nov. 28. Memorial window to James Russell Lowell unveiled at Chapter House, Westminister. Deaths in 1893: P. G. T. Beauregard; Edwin Booth; B. F. Butler; J. Ferry; C. F. Gounod; R. B. Hayes; C. J. Hefele; B. Jowett; Fanny Kemble; Marshal MacMahon; C. Merivale; F. Parkman; J. Rae; P. Schaff; J. A. Symonds; H. A. Taine; P. I. Tschaikowsky; J. Tyndall.	Nov. 20. Supreme Court decides that the term "high seas" applies to the Great Lakes.	Nov. 2. The Matabeles defeated and Buluwayo burned. Nov. 13. End of coal strike begun in July.
1894	Jan. 1. Opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.	1894 Jan 17. Issue of a $50,000,000 loan by popular subscription. Jan. 30. Insurgent warships at Rio Janeiro fire on an American vessel; fire returned by U. S. *Detroit*.	1894 Jan. 13. A British force under Capt. Wilson cut to pieces in Matabeleland.
	Feb. 19. Purity in elections vindicated in the conviction of the notorious boss, John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, Brooklyn.	Feb. 8. Laws for the federal control of federal elections (so called "Force Bills") repealed.	Feb. 20. The liberal government, foreseeing defeat, abandons the Employers' Liability Act.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1893	June 28. Germany: Elections for the Reichstag show decisive gains for the government.	1893 June 20. Russia: Stampede in a church at Jarosloff results in 200 deaths.	1893
	July 15. The army bill passes the German Reichstag.	July.—Russia engages in a bitter tariff warfare with Germany.	July 30. Siam yields to the French ultimatum and abandons claims to the left bank of the Mekong River.—Revolt in several provinces of Argentina.
	Aug. 18. Italian laborers assaulted and slain at the salt works of Aigues-Mortes in France.		Aug. 2. Argentina: Insurgents seize the government of the province of Santa Fé.
		Sept. 2. Belgium: Universal suffrage in combination with plural voting established.	Sept. 7. Brazil: The navy under Admiral Mello revolts against President Peixoto; 14, Rio de Janeiro bombarded on several days.
	Oct. 3. France: Treaty in settlement of disputes with Siam; 13, visit of Russian fleet at Toulon amidst great enthusiasm.	Oct.-Nov.—Severe fighting between Spanish forces and Moorish tribesmen of the Rif.	Oct.—Outbreak of war between the British South African Company and the Matabeles under Lobengula.—Revolt in Argentina suppressed.
	Nov. 26. France: Fall of the Dupuy ministry.	Nov. 3. Explosion of dynamite at Santander, in Spain, kills hundreds.	Nov.-Dec. Hawaii:—President Cleveland's attempt to restore the monarchy fails before the uncompromising attitude of the deposed queen.
	Dec. 5. France: Casimir-Périer forms a new ministry; 10, bomb exploded in the Chamber of Deputies by an anarchist, wounding 47.	Nov. 7. Anarchists explode bombs in a Barcelona theatre, killing many.	Brazil: Rebellions break out in several states; Da Gama succeeds Mello as commander of fleet near Rio de Janeiro (Nov. 30).
1894	Jan. 26. Germany: Prince Bismarck visits Berlin and is received with tremendous enthusiasm by the inhabitants.	1894 Jan. Italy: Rioting in Sicily in opposition to increased taxes.	1894 Jan. 10. The French occupy Timbuctoo in the Western Sudan.
	Feb. 10. Commercial treaty between Germany and Russia signed.		Feb. 12. Nicaraguans invade and take possession of the Mosquito coast; England protests.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1894		1894 Mar. 25. The "Commenweal" army under J. S. Coxey starts from Massillon, O., for Washington. Mar. 29. President vetoes Silver Seigniorage Bill.	1894 Mar. 2. Premier Gladstone resigns office and is succeeded (3d) by Lord Rosebery.
		Apr. 19. The Supreme Court of South Carolina declares the State liquor dispensary law unconstitutional.	Apr. 16. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces a "democratic" budget, the chief feature of which is a graduated succession and income tax.
	May 5. Opening of the Antwerp International Exposition. May 14. Meeting of the International Miner's Congress at Berlin, representing nearly the entire world.	May 1. Coxey's army at Washington dispersed while attempting a demonstration on the Capitol steps. May 11. Beginning of the great railway strike at Pullman, Ill. June 27–28. Pullman strike develops into a general railway strike affecting nearly all important roads west of the Mississippi; disorders at Hammond, Ind., and elsewhere.	May 25. British force defeats slave traders on Lake Nyassa. June 19. British protectorate established over Uganda in East Africa.
	July. Arctic expedition under F G. Jackson sails from London for Franz Josef Land.	July 1. The federal government intervenes in the railway strike on the ground of interference with the mails by the strikers; federal troops called out in Colorado, Illinois, and Utah; 8, federal troops fire upon strikers at Hammond, Ind.; 10, officers of the American Railway union indicted and 17 sent to jail; the strike collapses.	July 25. The Chinese transport *Kowshing* sunk by the Japanese though flying the British flag.
	Aug. 2. Successful trial of Maxim's flying machine at Bexley, Eng.; 13, Lord Rayleigh announces the discovery of the atmospheric element, argon.	Aug. 27. Wilson Tariff Bill amended in the Senate becomes law without signature of president.	Aug. 25. Commercial treaty with Japan ratified by that power.
	Sept. 30. Opening of the ship canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.	Sept. 27. Proclamation by president pardoning polygamists convicted under Edmunds Act. Oct. Proceedings against the Sugar Trust at Washington and the Standard Oil Company in Pennsylvania.	Sept. 13. India, riots between the Hindoo and the Mohammedan population at Bombay and Poona.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World elsewhere.
1894	Mar. 15. Anarchist bomb outrage at the Church of the Madeleine in Paris.	1894 Mar. 7. Portuguese troops come into collision with the English on the Zambesi River. Mar. 17. Belgium: Ministerial crisis, the government being defeated in its program of proportionate representation. Apr. 29. Netherlands: Ministerial crisis, government defeated on measure for extending the franchise. Disastrous earthquake shocks in Greece.	1894 Mar. 1. Brazil: Prudente de Moraes elected president; 14, the officers of the insurgent fleet, failing to obtain favorable terms of surrender seek refuge on board a foreign vessel. Apr. 13. Brazil: Admiral Mello defeated at Rio Grande, and insurrection virtually comes to an end with his flight.
	May 22. France: Fall of Casimir-Périer ministry; succeeded (28) by a Dupuy cabinet.	May 20. Alexander I., of Servia, suspends constitution and re-establishes that of 1869 with a more restricted suffrage. May 29. Bulgaria. Prime minister Stambuliff resigns.	May 2. Hawaii: Constitutional convention elected to frame a republican form of government.
	June 24. France: President Sadi Carnot assassinated by an Italian anarchist; 27, Casimir-Périer elected president.	June 6. Belgium. A new electoral bill passed carrying on the scheme of constitutional reform. July 19. The Italian troops defeat the Dervishes and take Kassala (Abyssinia) by storm.	June 6. Korea: The King applies to China for protection; Japanese troops occupy Seoul; crisis with China precipitated. June 7. Death of Muley Hassan sultan of Morocco; succeeded by Abdul Aziz. July 4. President of the Hawaiian republic elected. July 25. The Chinese transport *Kowshing* sunk by a Japanese man-of-war.
	Aug. 3. France: Cornelius Herz sentenced in default to 5 years' imprisonment for share in Panama scandal.	Aug. 7. Denmark: Fall of the Estrup ministry, succeeded by a cabinet under Reedz-Thott.	Aug. 1. Japan declares war on China. Aug. 4. Peru: Gen. Caceres president.
	Sept. 7. Emperor William at Königsberg reproves the agrarian nobles for their opposition to the government. Oct. 26. Germany: Chancellor von Caprivi resigns, and is succeeded (30th) by Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.	Sept. 25. Portugal: A formidable Kafir insurrection in Portuguese East Africa threatens Lourenzo Marques. Oct. 22. Italy: The government decrees the suppression of socialist organizations or labor organizations in sympathy with socialists.	Sept. 16. Japanese drive Chinese from Ping Yang; 17, Chinese fleet destroyed in first battle of modern iron-clads. Oct. 24-26. Japanese defeat Chinese on the Yalu and invade Manchuria. Advance against Port Arthur.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1894	Deaths in 1894: J. Q. Adams, Sir Samuel W. Baker, C. E. Brown-Sequard, Brugsch, H. von Bülow, G. W. Childs, J. A. Froude, Helmholtz, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Kossuth, A. Layard, W. Moon, H. Morley, Comte de Paris, G. J. Romanes, Anton Rubinstein, J. F. Stephen, R. L. Stevenson, W. Waddington, J. Walter, W. D. Whitney.	1894 Nov. 7. Congressional elections show a large increase of Republican strength. Dec. 31. The Lexow Committee completes its investigation of municipal corruption in New York.	1894 Nov. 13–14. Destructive gales and floods in the British Isles.
1895	Jan. 15. The ruler of Siam establishes a legislative council by decree.	1895. Jan. Strike of street railway employees in Brooklyn marked by violence and the calling out of the state militia. Feb. 6. The president renders decision in favor of Brazil in its boundary dispute with Argentina.	1895. Jan. 21. Agreement respecting the hinterland of Sierra Leone signed in Paris.
	Mar. 24. The Hungarian Chamber of Magnates passes a Freedom of Worship Bill.	Mar. 15. U. S. government begins suit against estate of Senator Stanford of California to recover funds advanced in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific.	Mar. 16. A great lockout of boot and shoe makers in Leicester and Northampton; 200,000 men affected.
	Apr. 7. Fridtjof Nansen, after drifting in the *Fram*, reaches 86° 14′ North, 270 miles from the pole.	Apr. 8. U. S. Supreme Court declares the income tax law of 1894 unconstitutional in part.	Apr. British expedition against Umra Khan who had usurped power in Chitral.—A British fleet enforces the payment of indemnity by Nicaragua in the Mosquito Coast dispute.
	May. Installation of the Yerkes telescope at the observatory of the University of Chicago, Lake Geneva, Wis.	May. 20. U. S. Supreme Court declares income tax law unconstitutional in whole.	May 5. Settlement of the Nicaragua dispute and withdrawal of British squadron.

A. D.	France and Germany.	Europe elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1894	Nov. 10. Rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar; France prepares for war. Dec. France: Capt. Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of selling military secrets to a foreign power; degraded and sentenced to imprisonment for life.	1894 Nov. 1. Russia: Death of Czar Alexander III.; he is succeeded by Nicholas II. Dec. Resignation of the Hungarian premier, Wekerle.	1894 Nov. 21–22. Japanese take Port Arthur by assault; 21, Chinese repulsed at Kin-Chow. Dec. 14. Chinese repulsed by Japanese at Feng-hwang-cheng and, 19, at Hai-cheng.
1895	Jan. 14. France: The Dupuy ministry resigns; 15, President Casimir-Périer resigns; 17, Félix Faure elected his successor; 27, Ribot forms a new cabinet. Feb. Germany: Agrarian movement makes rapid headway in combination with bimetallism agitation. Mar. 24. Popular indignation aroused in Germany by refusal of Reichstag to extend congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday. May. France and Germany co-operate with Russia in compelling Japan to relinquish the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. Failure of anti-socialist bill in Germany.	1895. Jan. 14. Banffy organizes a new Hungarian ministry. Jan. 29. The steamer *Elbe* sinks in the North Sea with a loss of 335 lives. Feb. Spain: Fall of the Sagasta ministry; Canovas del Castillo, premier. Feb. 28. Russia: Labanoff succeeds Giers as minister of foreign affairs. Apr. 30. Austria-Hungary concludes a commercial treaty with Bulgaria. May 11. Turkey: British, French, and Russian ambassadors present note to Sultan demanding reforms in Armenia.	1895 Jan. 30–Feb. 18. Japan: Japanese take Wei-hai-wei and destroy Chinese fleet. Jan. Armenia: Confirmation of Turkish atrocities reaches Europe. Peru: Revolution against President Caceres headed by Pierola. Venezuela: Conflict between Venezuelans and British Guiana border police. Feb. 24. Revolutionary outbreak in Cuba. March 4. Japanese take Niuchwang; 15, Li Hung Chang, Chinese peace envoy leaves for Japan; 25, He is assaulted at Shimonoseki by a Japanese. Apr. 17. Treaty of Shimonoseki between China and Japan; independence of Corea recognized; Formosa, Pescadores and peninsula of Liao Tung ceded to Japan. Apr. 26. Martinez-Campos assumes command against the revolutionists in Cuba. May 6. Japan forced by Russia, France, and Germany to retrocede Liao-Tung to China. Cuba: The revolution develops great strength in the province of Puerto Principe where insurgents are led by General Gomez.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1895	June 21. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal connecting the Baltic and North Seas officially opened.	1895 June 29. The suit of the U. S. against the Leland Stanford estate decided in favor of defendant.	1895 June 24. Resignation of the Rosebery ministry; succeeded by a Salisbury ministry including Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionists.
		July. Strike of iron mines in Michigan; Indian troubles in Wyoming; the sound money controversy assumes national importance.	July. Establishment of the British East Africa Protectorate. Dispute with Brazil over Trinidad Island, claimed by latter government.
	Aug. The distribution of electrical power generated at Niagara Falls begins.	Aug. 6. Race riots between Italians and negro miners in Spring Valley, Illinois.	
	Sept. 18. Inauguration of the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta, Ga.	Sept. 21. In an international athletic contest at New York the American team defeats the English, winning all eleven events.	Sept. 18. Commission appointed for delimiting British and Russian Territory in the Pamir completes its work.
		Oct. 7. The U. S. District Court at Washington renders decision in favor of the government in the Potomac Flats case.	Oct. The king of Ashanti rejects the ultimatum of Great Britain demanding the establishment of a British agent at Coomassie; hostilities follow.
	Nov. W. H. Roentgen announces the discovery of the so-called X-rays.	Nov. 2. New constitution in South Carolina effects the disfranchisement of a large section of the negro population.	Nov. 16. Bechuanaland annexed to Cape Colony. A British expedition sets sail for Ashanti.
	Deatns in 1895: J. S. Blackie, Lord Randolph Churchill, J. D. Dana, F. Douglass, A. Dumas (*fils*), F. Engels, G. Freytag, Huxley, Pasteur, H. C. Rawlinson, Christina Rossetti, Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, J. R. Seeley, W. W. Story, W. von Sybol.	Dec. 17. President Cleveland recommends to Congress the appointment of a commission to investigate the question at issue between Venezuela and Great Britain; the message brings about the possibility of war with Great Britain.	Dec. 9. Great Britain presents an ultimatum to Venezuela demanding reparation for outrages on a British outpost in Guiana.
1896		1896 Jan. 2. President Cleveland appoints a commission to determine the true boundary of Venezuela. Jan. 4. Utah becomes a State.	1896 Jan. 6. Cecil Rhodes resigns premiership of Cape Colony because of his connection with the Jameson raid—Jan. 18, British occupy Coomassie, capitol of Ashanti.
	Feb. The president consents to act as arbitrator between Italy and Brazil.	Feb. 4. Popular loan of $100,000,000 offered. Feb. 28. U. S. Senate passes resolutions favoring recognition of Cuban belligerency.	Feb. 18. John Dillon succeeds Justin McCarthy as leader of the Irish Nationalist party in parliament.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1895	June 29. The French defeat the Hovas of Madagascar at Tsarasaotra.	1895 June 12. The Spanish Cortes votes 600,000,000 pesetas and 40,000 men for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection.	1895
	July 2. France: Reorganization of the council of the Legion of Honor as a result of the Panama scandals.	July 15. Bulgaria: Murderous attack on ex-premier Stambuloff; he dies four days later.	July 20. The Venezuela–British Guiana boundary dispute the subject of a strong letter addressed to the British government by the U. S. supporting Venezuela and recommending arbitration.
	Aug. 22. The French occupy Andriba in Madagascar in their advance on the capital. Sept. 30. The French troops defeat the Hovas and enter the capital Antananarivo.	Aug. 21. The powers reiterate their demands upon the Sultan for reforms in Armenia. Sept. 20. Italy: Twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Italian troops into Rome celebrated by the unveiling of monuments to Garibaldi, Cavour, Minghetti, and others.	Aug. China: Outrages against Christian missionaries. Aug. A successful revolution in Ecuador led by Alfaro who enters Quito in triumph.
	Oct. 28. Fall of the Ribot ministry in France; succeeded by a radical cabinet under Bourgeois (31).	Oct. Turkey: Massacre of Armenians at Trebizond (6th) followed by promulgation of reforms demanded by powers (17th).	
	Nov. Establishment of French authority in Madagascar.	Nov. 3. Turkey: Commission appointed for execution of reforms demanded by the powers. Dec. 8. Italy: The Italian army in Abyssinia defeated by King Menelek at Ambalagi.	Nov. Cuba: 30,000 additional troops sent out by Spain; 19–20, General Gomez defeats the Spaniards at Taguasco. Dec. 29. A raiding force under Dr. Jameson invades the Transvaal from British Bechuanaland to co-operate with the Uitlanders in Johannesburg; they are defeated and captured (Jan. 2, 1896).
1896	Jan. 3. The German emperor sends a telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal on the capture of the Jameson raiders. Feb. 22. Resignation of the Bourgeois ministry in France. Feb. 28. Moderate republican ministry under Méline.	1896 Jan. 19. Spain: Gen. Weyler named to supersede Gen. Martinez.—Campos in command of the forces in Cuba.	1896 Jan. 15. Indo-China: By treaty between Great Britain and France the Mekong becomes the boundary between their respective possessions. Feb. 10. Gen. Weyler arrives in Cuba and enters upon a policy of severe repression.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1896	Mar.—Secession from the Salvation Army headed by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth and organization of "American Volunteers."	1896 Mar. 2. U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision in favor of the Leland Stanford estate sued by the U. S. for the sum of $15,000,000.	1896 Mar. — Formidable outbreak among the Matabeles who are joined by the native armed police.
	Apr. 6. Beginning at Athens of the celebration of the revived Olympic games.		Apr. 30. The Transvaal government publishes telegrams implicating British South African officials in the attack on the South African Republic.
	May 2. Exposition at Budapest in celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian kingdom.		May 9. Matabeles defeated by British forces at Gwelo.
		June 18. William McKinley nominated for president by the Republican party; the Free Silver Republicans bolt. July 10. William J. Bryan is nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party.	June 7. The British Egyptian forces defeat the Dervishes at Ferkeh. July 28. Dr. Jameson and his officers sentenced to terms of imprisonment.
	Aug. 13. Return to Vardo, Norway, of Fridtjof Nansen from his arctic voyage in the *Fram*. Aug. 22. International copyright congress assembles at Berne. The discovery of gold in the Klondike region, Alaska.	Aug. 28. Li Hung Chang arrives in New York and is presented to the president on the following day.	Aug. 13. Irish Land Bill passed by the Lords; 22, Cecil Rhodes receives the surrender of the Matabeles at a conference in the Matoppo hills.
	Sept. 27. Inauguration of the canal around the Iron Gates on the Danube, greatly diminishing dangers to navigation.	Sept. 3. John M. Palmer nominated for president by the "gold" democrats.	Sept. 23. British expeditionary force under the Sirdar H. H. Kitchener enters Dongola, the power of the Dervishes broken for the time.
	Oct 20. Princeton University celebrates its sesquicentennial. Deaths in 1896: E. Curtius, E. Du Bois-Reymond, G. Du Maurier, M. Frère-Orban, E. L. de Goncourt, B. A. Gould, W. R. Grove, Baron Hirsch, A. Houssaye, Thomas Hughes, F. Leighton, J. E. Millais, William Morris, H. A. Newton, A. Nobel, Coventry Patmore, J. B. L. Say, J. F. Simon, C. Trikoupis, H. von Treitschke, L. J. Trochu, Paul Verlaine.	Oct. 4. Cardinal Satolli succeeded as papal representative in the U. S. by Sebastian Martinelli.	Oct. 26. Frederick Temple bishop of London, appointed archbishop of Canterbury as successor to E. W. Benson.
		Nov. 3. William McKinley, republican candidate for president elected by a great majority. Nov. Utah and Idaho grant complete suffrage to women.	Nov. 9. Lord Salisbury announces that an agreement has been reached with the United States in regard to Venezuela.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1896	Mar. 28. M. Berthelot, French foreign minister, resigns because of criticism of lack of resistance to English advance in Egypt.	1896 Mar. 1. The Italian army under Gen. Baratieri overwhelmed by the Abyssinians at Adowa; 4, fall of the Crispi cabinet; 10, organization of a ministry by Rudini.	1896 Mar. 27. China establishes a Customs and Post department under Sir Robert Hart.
		Apr. 20. Belgium: International bimetallic Congress assembles at Brussels.	Apr. 26. Transvaal: Leaders of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg condemned to death; subsequently pardoned.
		May 26. Russia: Nicholas II. crowned at Moscow, during festivities thousands of people are crushed to death in panic.	May 1. Persia: Shah Nasir-ed-din assassinated.
	June 21. French Chamber of Deputies passes measure making Madagascar a French colony.	June—Crete: Engagements between Christian insurgents and Turkish troops who commit atrocities.	June 15. An earthquake followed by a tidal wave in Japan destroys from 10,000 to 30,000 lives.
	July 1. Germany: Reichstag passes a new and comprehensive civil code providing for compulsory civil marriage to go into effect in 1900.		July 21. Commercial treaty between China and Japan signed.
		Aug. 26. Turkey: Sanguinary riots in Constantinople, hundreds of Armenians slain.	Aug. 27. British fleet bombards Zanzibar and compels flight of usurping Sultan. Outbreak of formidable insurrections in the Philippines.
	Sept. 30. Treaty between Italy and France by which former abandons opposition to French political ambitions in Tunis in return for commercial privileges	Sept. 11. Appointment of Georgi Pasha, a Christian as governor general of Crete, preparatory to the institution of reforms demanded by powers.	Sept. Resumption of massacres in Armenia.
	Oct. 6. The czar received in Paris with tremendous enthusiasm.	Oct. 26. Treaty of Addis Abeba between Italy and Abyssinia wherein Italy abandons her claims to a protectorate over that country.	Oct. China: Li Hung Chang on his return from a journey around the world is made minister for foreign affairs.
			Dec. Death in battle of Antonio Maceo, most successful of Cuban insurgent leaders.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1897	Jan. 5. The German emperor issues an order looking towards the restriction of duelling in the army.	1897 Jan. 11. Arbitration treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington. Jan. 30. Convention signed with Great Britain providing for a commission to determine disputed Alaska boundary.	1897 Jan. 26. Victory of British forces over the Fulahs near Bida in Nigeria. Feb. 16. Parliamentary committee to investigate Jameson raid begins its sessions.
		March. End of the great strike at Leadville, Col., in progress since June.	Mar. Mr. Gladstone criticises the action of the European powers in Crete.
	Apr. 6. Slavery abolished by the Sultan of Zanzibar.	Apr. 27. Dedication of the Grant Monument in Riverside Park, New York.	Apr. Famine and plague in India; nearly three million men employed on relief works.
	May 1. Opening of the Tennessee Centennial exposition at Nashville. May 5. The greater New York charter signed by the governor.	May 5. The Senate rejects the arbitration treaty with Great Britain signed in January.	May 28. A. Beit, the South African millionaire testifies that he contributed about $250,000 to the insurrectionary movement in the Transvaal.
		June 16. Signing of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii.	June 22. Beginning of the Jubilee celebration in commemoration of the longest reign in English history.
	July 11. S. A. Andrée sets out from Dane Island, Spitzbergen, on a flight to the North Pole in a balloon; he does not return.	July. The arrival at Port Townsend, Wash., of a ship from the Klondike gives rise to a gold craze all over the country and a large emigration to Alaska. July 24. The Dingley Tariff Bill becomes law.	July 30. Arrival at Portsmouth of the king of Spain on his tour through Europe.
	Aug. 29. A Jewish congress meets at Basel to further the cause of a Jewish State in Palestine.		Aug. India. Suppression of an outbreak of Waziri tribesmen on the northwest frontier and beginning of hostilities with Afridis.
	Sept. 3. Return of the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic expedition (started, July, 1894) with a mass of valuable information.	Sept. 20. Termination of the coal strike in eastern Pennsylvania; the militia is withdrawn (24).	Sept. 14. The Afridis defeated with great slaughter at Sarajare.
	Nov. 1. Opening of the new Congressional Library at Washington.	Nov. 6. Sealing treaty with Russia and Japan signed at Washington.	Nov. 4. The railway from Cape Town opened as far as Buluwayo, Rhodesia.

Deaths in 1897:

C. D. S. Bourbaki, J. Brahms, C. A. Dana, A. Daudet; Neal Dow, Henry Drisler, Henry George, J. Gilbert, Jean Ingelow, H. Meilhac, Margaret Oliphant, F. T. Palgrave, J. J. Sylvester, F. A. Walker, J. Winsor.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1897		1897 Jan. 11. Russia: Muravieff succeeds Prince Lobanoff as foreign minister.	1897
	Feb. 7. Collapse of great dock strike at Hamburg in progress since November.	Feb. 15. A Greek force lands in Crete and engages the Turks; 21, they are bombarded by the ships of the powers.	Feb. 3. The Spanish cabinet offers the Cubans a large measure of self-government.
	Mar. 21. Celebration in Germany of the centenary of the birth of William I.	Mar. The Greek government refuses to evacuate Crete and the island is blockaded by the powers which, however, guarantee Cretan autonomy.	Mar. 23. The Transvaal concludes a treaty of alliance with the Orange Free State.
	Apr. 8. The Sugar Bounties Bill becomes law in France.	Apr. 17. Turkey declares war against Greece, following the invasion of Macedonia by armed Greek bands; 19, Greeks defeated at Miluna Pass; 23, routed at Tyrnavos.	
	May 4. In the burning of the Charity Bazar in Paris about 150 lives are lost, including members of the highest aristocracy, mostly women.	May. 5 Greeks defeated at Pharsalos and Velestino; 11, Greece submits to the powers which intervene for peace; 18, Greeks driven from Domokos; armistice with Turkey arranged.	
		June 3. The ambassadors of the powers begin negotiations with Turkey in behalf of Greece.	June 15. The Central American republics sign a treaty constituting themselves a single republic in their foreign relations.
	July 20. The Prussian diet defeats the government bill aimed at restricting freedom of public meeting and association.	July. The Turkish government prepares to reassert its authority in Crete.	
	Aug. 23–26. President Faure at St. Petersburg; Russia and France spoken of as allied.	Aug. 8. Spain: The premier Canovas del Castillo assassinated by an anarchist; Gen. Azcarraga succeeds.	Aug. 25. President Borda of Uruguay assassinated; succeeded by Cuestas.
	Sept. 18. Great Britain recognizes French claims in Tunis in return for commercial concessions.	Sept. 18. Preliminary treaty of peace signed between Turkey and Greece.	Sept. Guatemala: Outbreak of an unsuccessful revolution against President Barrios headed by Gen. Morales. Oct. Cuba: Gen. Weyler recalled.
	Nov. Rise of the Dreyfus agitation (see Dec. 1894). The friends of the captain demand revision of his sentence.	Nov. 28. Austria: Ministerial crisis. Count Badeni succeeded by Baron Gautsch; parliamentary government paralyzed.	Nov. 15. China. Kiau-Chau occupied by a German force in reparation for the murder of two missionaries.
	Dec. The French Chamber refuses to question the justice of the sentence against Captain Dreyfus.	Dec. 4. Definitive treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey signed at Constantinople.	Dec. 19. China: A Russian fleet enters Port Arthur to winter there.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1898		1898 Jan. 1. Birth of the city of "Greater New York." Jan. 25. The U. S. man-of-war *Maine* arrives on a friendly mission at Havana.	1898 Jan. Egypt: Revival of Dervish hostilities. Jan. 28. End of the great engineering strike in England; a defeat for the workingmen.
	Feb. A census gives New York city a population of 3,438,899, making it the second city in the world.	Feb. 15. The *Maine* is destroyed by an explosion in Havana harbor with the loss of 268 lives; intense feeling against Spain.	
	Mar. 10. Dissolution of the Zoar Separatist Community in Ohio.	Mar. 9. Congress appropriates $50,000,000 for national defence; 25, the Board of Inquiry in the Maine disaster reports that the cause of the explosion lay outside of the ship.	Mar. 17. Australia: The federal convention at Melbourne concludes its labors; a constitution for united Australia is submitted to a popular vote.
		Apr. 16. Congress passes a resolution recognizing Cuban independence and demanding evacuation of island by Spain; 20, ultimatum presented to Spain; 23, the president calls for 125,000 volunteers; 24, Spain declares war; 27, U. S. squadron bombards Matanzas in Cuba.	Apr. 8. The Anglo-Egyptian forces under Sir H. H. Kitchener defeat the Dervishes near the Atbara.
	May 26. The battleship *Oregon* arrives at Key West after a record trip of 17,500 miles from San Francisco.	May 1. Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet under Montojo in the harbor of Manila. May 29. Spanish fleet under Cervera discovered in Santiago harbor and blockade established.	May 19. Death of W. E. Gladstone, four times prime minister.
	June 1. Opening of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb.	June 15. Army under Gen. Shafter sails from Tampa for the capture of Santiago; 24, engagement at Las Guasimas.	June 13. Convention signed with France delimiting possessions in Nigeria.
		July 1. Engagement at El Caney; 3, the Spanish fleet leaves the harbor of Santiago and is destroyed by the blockading fleet in a running fight; 17, Santiago capitulates; 27, Gen Miles lands in Porto Rico and overruns the island.—Enactment of a bankruptcy law by Congress.	July. Scandal in connection with the financial operations of the protonotor Hooley, involving many members of the peerage.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1898	Jan. Émile Zola accuses the French war office of having engaged in a conspiracy against Captain Dreyfus: 22, the socialists in the Chamber take up the cause of Dreyfus.	1898 Jan. Italy: Bread riots break out in Ancona and other towns of the Marches.	1898 Jan. 12. Japan: Marquis Ito forms a new ministry.
	Feb. 7 Trial of Émile Zola for criticism of war office begins; found guilty and condemned to a year's imprisonment.		Feb. 8. Guatemala: President Barrios assassinated. Transvaal: Paul Krüger re-elected president.
		Mar. 6. Austria: Premier Gautsch resigns and is succeeded by Count Franz Thun; parliamentary obstruction continues.	Mar. 2. Brazil: Campos Salles elected president. Mar. 6. China. Kiau-Chau with surrounding zone leased to Germany for 99 years. Mar. 24. China: Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan leased to Russia for 25 years.
	Apr. 3. France: The Court of Cassation quashes the sentence of Émile Zola.	Apr. 27. Italy: Serious bread riots in the south and in Lombardy.	Apr. 5. China Kwang-chau-wan, in the south, ceded to France.
		May Italy: The suspension of the duty on corn does not alleviate public disorder; sanguinary encounters between the citizens and the police in Milan.	May. China: Wei-hai-wei occupied by the British.
	June 15. France: Resignation of the Méline cabinet; 28. Brisson forms a radical ministry.	June 19. Italy: Fall of the Rudini cabinet; 29. A new ministry under General Pellonx.	June 28. Japan: Okuma succeeds Ito as premier on the basis of party control.
	July 18. Émile Zola tried a second time and condemned to a year's imprisonment: he escapes to England.		July Philippine Islands: The native insurgents under Aguinaldo occupy the province of Cavite and threaten Manila. Wei-hai-wei leased by China to Great Britain.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1898	Aug. 28. The czar addresses to the powers an invitation to take part in a a conference looking towards the reduction of national armaments and the establishment of the principles of universal peace.	1898 Aug. 12. Peace protocol with Spain signed; 13, Manila taken by U. S. land and naval forces; annexation of Hawaii carried into effect.	1898
	Sept. Remains of Columbus at Havana exhumed for removal to Spain.	Sept. 9. Appointment of commission to investigate conduct of war department during the war.	Sept. 2. The Anglo-Egyptian forces under Kitchener utterly crush the Dervishes at Omdurman with tremendous loss to the enemy, and occupy Khartoum.
	During 1898 M. and Mme. Curie, French chemists discover the presence of two radio-active substances in pitchblende, which they name polonium and radium.	Oct. 5. Indian outbreak in Leach Lake Reservation, Minnesota.	Oct. Threatening correspondence with France on the Fashoda affair.
	Deaths in 1898: T. F. Bayard, E. Bellamy, Bismark, W. Black, D. C. Buell, E. Burne-Jones, C. L. Dodgson, G. M. Ebers, Gladstone, G. P. Lathrop, H. G. Liddell, W. Pepper, P. Puvis de Chavannes, W. S. Rosecrans, F. Tennyson, D. A. Wells.	Nov. 21. Sen. Quay of Pennsylvania indicted for misuse of state funds. Dec. 10. Definitive treaty of peace with Spain signed; Cuban independence acknowledged; Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam ceded to the United States.	
1899	Jan. 5. The corner-stone of the Gordon memorial college at Khartum laid by Lord Cromer.	1899 Jan. 17. The president appoints a commission to visit the Philippines and to study conditions there.	1899 Jan. 19. Great Britain enters into an agreement with Egypt for the government of the Sudan.
	Feb. 12. Corner-stone laid for a great dam at Assouan in Egypt for the purpose of improving the irrigation of the Nile valley.	Feb 4. Outbreak of hostilitiesin the Philippines; Manila attacked by the insurgents; 6, the treaty of peace with Spain ratified by the Senate.	Feb. 6. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman elected leader of the Liberal party.
	Mar. 27. Communication by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy established between England and France.	Mar. Fierce fighting with the Filipino forces under Aguinaldo; the insurrection is in full swing.	Mar. 21. Convention signed with France delineating the sphere of interest of the two countries in Central Africa.
		Apr. 21. Ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania acquitted on the charge of misappropriating state funds.	Apr. 30. Agreement signed with Russia providing against mutual interference with the railway policy of either power in China.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1898	Aug. 31. Col. Henry of the French war office commits suicide after confessing to the authorship of documents incriminating Captain Dreyfus.	1898 Aug. 30. Austria-Hungary. The premiers of the two members of the monarchy agree upon common action looking towards the renewal of the *Ausgleich* of 1867.	1898 Aug. 6. Philippine Islands: Aguinaldo, having organized a provisional government appeals to the powers for the recognition of Philippine independence.
	Sept. A French force under Major Marchand establishes itself at Fashoda on the Nile and refuses to retire at Sir Kitchener's order; crisis precipitated between the two countries.	Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria assassinated by an anarchist at Geneva.	Sept. 21. China: By a *coup d'état* the dowager empress assumes the regency to the virtual exclusion of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu.
	Oct. 25. France: Fall of the Brisson ministry. 29, the Court of Cassation orders a supplementary investigation in the Dreyfus case; 31, C. Dupuy forms a new ministry.	Oct. 5. The powers demand the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.	Oct. China. The foreign legations at Pekin threatened by mobs and troops summoned to the capitol from the coast.
	Nov. 5. The French government decides to withdraw from Fashoda.	Nov. 6. Crete evacuated by the Turks; 27, Prince George of Greece appointed High Commissioner by the powers.	Nov. 30. The union of the Central American states for foreign relations dissolved. Dec. Transvaal: Uitlanders in Johannesburg appeal to the British government against the Transvaal authorities.
1899		1899 Jan. 1. Austria-Hungary. The *Ausgleich* prolonged for a year by imperial decree owing to parliamentary obstruction.	1899 Jan. 1. Cuba. End of Spanish sovereignty, military rule of the United States.
	Feb. 16. France: President Faure dies of apoplexy; 18. Émile Loubet elected to succeed him.	Feb. Russia: The Finnish diet is deprived of the exclusive right of legislation and a thorough policy of Russification begun.	
	Mar. Cecil Rhodes negotiates with the German emperor concerning the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway through German territory.	Mar. 1. Spain: The Sagasta ministry resigns and is succeeded (4th) by a cabinet under Silvela.	Mar. 11. The Cuban assembly deposes Gen. Gomez from his command because of dissatisfaction with his negotiations with the United States concerning the payment of Cuban troops; he is later re-elected.
	Apr. 28. Germany: The Reichstag passes a bill for the establishment of an imperial bank.		Apr. 1. Samoa: In the civil strife prevailing in the islands, an Anglo-American column is ambushed with loss. Apr. 4. Cuba: The insurgent army disbanded.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1899	May 18. Opening of the Intnational Peace Conferenec at the Hague consisting of delegates from twenty-six states. June 15. The Court of Arbitration in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain begins its sessions at Paris. July 22. In an international athletic meet at London, Yale and Harvard are defeated by Oxford and Cambridge. July 29. The Peace Conference at the Hague closes after establishing a permanent court of arbitration and modifying certain rules of warfare. Oct. 3. The Paris Tribunal in the Venezuelan arbitration case announces its decision, which is in nature a compromise.	1899 May 8. The Mazet committee of the legislature begins the investigation of municipal corruption in New York City. July 17. Press representatives in the Philippine Islands protest against the military censorship; 19, Secretary of War, Alger, resigns as a result of the scandals connected with the conduct of the department during the Spanish-American war. Aug. Thomas B. Reed, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, retires from public life. Sept. 26. Admiral Dewey arrives at New York on his return from the Philippines; great popular enthusiasm. Oct. 1. Fruitless conference between Gen. Otis and Filipino commissioners at Manila. Nov. 27. The U. S. government signifies its agreement with the action taken by Great Britain and Germany in respect to the Samoan Islands.	1899 May 31. Opening of an unsuccessful conference at Bloemfontein between Lord Milner and President Krûger of the Transvaal relative to the grievances of the Uitlanders. June 20. New South Wales accepts by popular vote the Federal Bill thus assuring the success of Australian federation. July 3. The crown takes possession of the territories of the Niger Company. Aug.—The British government refuses to abandon its claims to suzerainty over the Transvaal. Sept. 8. A cabinet council decides on increasing the British war strength in Natal. Oct. 9. The Transvaal government presents an ultimatum requiring acceptance within two days; 12, Boer forces invadeNatal; 20, indecisive battle at Glencoe and 21, at Elandslaagte; 30, British defeated at Nicholson's Neck. By the end of the month Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking are closely invested. Nov. 23. British under Lord Methuen drive Boers from Belmont; and, 25, from Enslin or Grospan; 28, British fight with great loss at the Modder River.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1899	May 30. France: Major Marchand, is received with tremendous enthusiasm on his arrival at Toulon.	1899 May 2. Italy: Fall of the Pelloux ministry; 14, reorganization of the Cabinet effected.	1899
	June 3. The French Court of Cassation annuls the sentence of Captain Dreyfus and orders his retrial by a court martial; 12, fall of the Dupuy ministry; 22, a new cabinet formed by Waldeck-Rousseau. July. The new war minister, General de Galliffet punishes insubordination on the part of officers opposed to Captain Dreyfus.	June 2. Spain sells the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone islands to Germany. June 28. Violent demonstrations in Belgium against proposed electoral law.	July 18. The Transvaal *Volksraad* offers the Uitlanders the franchise after seven years' residence. July 26. President Heureaux of Santo Domingo assassinated.
	Aug. 7. Beginning of the second courtmartial of Capt. Dreyfus at Rennes.		Aug.—The Transvaal government offers a five years' franchise but demands abandonment of British claims of suzerainty.—Revolution in Venezuela headed by Gen. Castro.
	Sept. 9. Captain Dreyfus found guilty by court martial and condemned to ten years' imprisonment; 19, he is pardoned by the president.	Sept. 23. Austria: Fall of the Thun ministry; succeeded by a cabinet under Clary (Oct. 2).	Sept. 2. The Transvaal government withdraws its offer of a five years' franchise. Oct. 16. Cuba: The work of taking a census begins under direction of American officials; Revolution in Venezuela successful and Castro chosen president.
	Nov. 8. Germany enters into a treaty of partition with Great Britain in regard to the Samoan Islands.		Nov. Egypt: The Khalifah overtaken and crushingly defeated at Om Debrikat in the Sudan, the Khalifah himself being slain.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1899	Deaths in 1899: G. Allen, R. P. Bland, Rosa Bonheur, D. G. Brinton, E. Castelar, J. S. Clarke, C. F. Coghlan, J. A. Daly E. Erckmann, S. J. Field, R. G. Ingersoll, O. C. Marsh, D. L. Moody, Nubar Pasha, E. D. E. N. Southworth, E. Thayer.	1899 Dec. 19. Death of Major-Gen. H. W. Lawton, killed in action in the Philippines.	1899 Dec. 10. British under Gen. Gatacre defeated at Stormberg; 11, British under Lord Methuen defeated at Magersfontein; 15, British under Gen. Buller disastrously defeated at Colenso; 16, Field Marshal Roberts entrusted with the command in Africa with Lord Kitchener as his chief of staff.
1900	Jan. 10. Railroad connection established between Cairo and Khartum in the Sudan.	1900 Jan. 30. Senator Goebel, Democratic candidate for governor in Kentucky assassinated by political opponents; he is declared governor by a party in the legislature and dies after taking the oath.	1900 Jan. 6. Desperate Boer assault on Ladysmith repulsed, 23–24, British disaster at Spion Kop north of the Tugela River.
		Feb. 5. The Hay–Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton–Bulwer treaty dealing with the construction of an Isthmian Canal, signed at Washington.	Feb. 11. Lord Roberts begins his advance on Kimberley; 15, Kimberley is relieved; 27, the Boer army under General Cronje compelled to surrender at Paardeberg; 28, Ladysmith is relieved.
	March 29. A tribunal of arbitration declares against Portugal and in favor of the U. S. and Great Britain in the matter of the Delagoa Railway.	Mar. 14. The bill establishing the gold standard becomes law.	Mar. 13. The British under Lord Roberts occupy Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State; 27, Death of Piet Joubert, Boer commander-in-chief.
	Apr. 14. Opening of the International Exposition at Paris.	Apr. 24. Matthew Quay, appointed senator from Pennsylvania, seated by the senate.	Apr. 3. A large British force captured at Reddersburg in the Orange Free State. The Boers conduct an extensive irregular warfare.
		May.—Boer delegates visit the United States and are received by the president.	May 17. Mafeking relieved; 28, Lord Roberts issues a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State as the Orange River Colony; 31, British occupy Johannesburg in the Transvaal.
	June 15. Gen. MacArthur in command of the U. S. forces in the Philippines issues a proclamation of amnesty to the insurgents.	June 21. The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia nominates William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt for president and vice-president; 30, burning of the docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd* in Hoboken with the loss of more than 200 lives.	June 5. The British enter Pretoria, capitol of the South African Republic; The British at Kumassi Ashantiland besieged by natives (relieved in July).

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1899	Dec. 11. The German chancellor announces the initiation of a naval-programme looking towards the doubling of the naval strength of the country.	1899 Dec. 21. Austria: Resignation of the Clary ministry owing to failure to effect reconciliation between the Czech and the German nationalties.	
1900	Jan. Germany: Ill-feeling against Great Britain aroused by the seizure of German steamers in African waters.	1900 Jan.—Spain: The Chambers of Commerce form a National Union for the purpose of encouraging parliamentary and administrative reform.—A new Austrian ministry under Koerber.	1900 Jan.—China: An imperial edict announces the virtual abdication of the emperor Kwang Hsu and names a son of Prince Tuan as successor.
	Feb. A bill introduced in the French Chamber providing for the punishment of ministers of religion who should criticise the public authorities.	Feb. 20. Italy: The Court of Cassation declares the Public Safety Bill issued by decree null and parliamentary obstruction revives.	Feb.—Samoa: The United States government appoints a governor for the island of Tutuila and the harbor of Pango Pango.
	Mar. 8. France: The Théâtre Français destroyed by fire.		Mar.—China: The powers give pledges to the United States that no interference with commerce on the ground of nationality shall be permitted—the so-called "open door."
		Apr. 4. Belgium: Attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) by an anarchist at Brussels.	Apr.—China: Anti-foreign feeling approaches culmination; the "Boxers" massacre native Christians in the north of the empire.
	May 29. France: General de Galliffet, minister of war, resigns and is succeeded by General André.		May 31. Continued Boxer outrages lead to the assembling of foreign warships at Taku; guards are summoned for the protection of the legations at Pekin.
	June.—France: The senate passes a bill putting an end to all criminal prosecutions arising from the Dreyfus affair.	June 21. Russia: Death of Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs; succeeded by Count Lamsdorff. Italy: Resignation of the Pelloux ministry (18); succeeded by a Saracco cabinet.	June 10. China: An international force leaves Tien Tsin for the relief of the Pekin legations; the Chinese government supports the Boxers; 17, the Taku forts fire upon the European fleet and are demolished and taken; 20, the German embassador at Pekin murdered; 26, The allied column returns unsuccessfully to Tien-Tsin; the foreigners in Pekin are besieged in the legations.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States	British Empire.
1900	July 4. A statue of Lafayette, presented by American school children, unveiled in Paris. July 7. A statue of W. E. Gladstone is unveiled at Athens.	1900 July 5. The Democratic National Convention at Kansas City nominates W. J. Bryan and A. E. Stevenson for president and vice-president.	1900 July 9. The bill constituting the Commonwealth of Australia receives the royal assent; Guerilla warfare in Orange Free State; Surrender of Boer general Prinsloo.
		Aug. 18. Caleb Powers formerly Secretary of State in Kentucky found guilty of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel.	Aug. 2. Western Australia by *referendum* decides to join the Australian Commonwealth; 10. Plot at Pretoria to kidnap Lord Roberts, discovered.
	Sept. 6. The Arctic expedition under the Duke of the Abruzzi returns to Tromsoe, Norway, after attaining 86° 33′, or 14′ beyond Nansen's farthest north.	Sept. 8. Galveston, Tex., overwhelmed by a hurricane and tidal wave; over 6000 lives lost and the city utterly devastated.	Sept. 1. Lord Roberts issues a proclamation annexing the South African Republic.
	Oct.—Successful, tests of a dirigible balloon constructed by Count Zeppelin of Germany.	Oct. 30. The census bureau announces the population of the United States proper at more than 76,300,000.	Oct. 25. The Transvaal formally proclaimed a part of the British Empire as the Vaal River Colony.
	Deaths in 1900: G. D. C., Duke of Argyll, V. D. Benedetti, R. D. Blackmore,, Prince de Joinville, W. Liebknecht, J. Martineau, E. J. Phelps, F. Max Muller, M. Munkacsy, F. W. Nietzsche, Osman Pasha, Ruskin, John Sherman, H. Sidgwick, W. Steinitz, Sir Arthur Sullivan, C. D. Warner.	Nov. 6. William McKinley re-elected president by a great majority. Dec. 13. Senate adopts amendment to Hay-Pauncefote treaty reserving to the U. S. the defense of the proposed interoceanic canal.	Nov. 16. Conspiracy against the life of Lord Roberts discovered at Johannesburg. Dec. 13. A British force under Gen. Clements defeated by the Boers under Delarey at Nooitgedacht in the Transvaal.
1901		1901	1901 Jan. 1. Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth; 22. Death of Queen Victoria after a reign of 64 years; she is succeeded by her son, Edward VII.
	Feb.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Kansas, begins a crusade against the liquor traffic by invading and demolishing liquor shops.	Feb. 2. The army Reorganization Bill becomes law; the strength of the forces is raised to a maximum of 100,000 men; the army canteen is abolished.	Feb.—A Boer force under Christian De Wet invades Cape Colony and raises fear of an insurrection there.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1900		1900 July 29. Italy: King Humbert assassinated at Monza by an anarchist, Bresci, who had come to perform the deed from Paterson, N. J.; he is succeeded by his son Victor Emmauuel III.	1900 July 13-14. China: The allied forces take Tien-Tsin by storm; the Chinese forces in Manchuria bombard Blagovestchensk, capital of the Russian territory of the Amur.
	Aug. 2. France: Attempt on the life of the Shah in Paris. 8. Germany: Count von Waldersee appointed to the command of the allied forces in China.	Aug. 11. Italy: Victor Emmanuel III. swears to the constitution amidst great popular enthusiasm.	Aug. 4. China: An allied force of 20,000 men sets out from Tien-Tsin for the relief of the Pekin legations; the Russians occupy Niu-Chwang in Manchuria; 14. The allies take Pekin and rescue the prisoners of the legations; the Chinese Court flees to the West; 28. Allied troops march through the Forbidden City.
	Sept. 22. France: President Loubet entertains 22,000 republican mayors of provincial towns at a banquet in the Tuileries gardens.		Sept.—China: The massacre of Christian missionaries continues; punitive expeditions sent out by the allied powers.
	Oct. 17. Prince Hohenlohe resigns the chancelorship of the German empire; he is succeded by von Bülow.	Oct. 21. Fall of the Silvela ministry in Spain; a cabinet under Azcarraga succeeds.	Oct. 16. China: Great Britain and Germany enter into an agreement to maintain the rivers and ports of China open to trade and to take common action against any government hostile to such a purpose.
	Nov. 12. The Paris Exposition closes after being visited by 50,000,000 sight-seers.		Nov. 5. Cuban constitutional convention begins its sessions at Havana.
	Dec.—President Kruger of the Transvaal passes through Germany but is refused an interview by the emperor. France: An amnesty bill passed for all acts connected with the Dreyfus affair.		Dec. 24. The allied powers present a joint note to the Chinese government, the terms of which are embodied in a subsequent peace protocol.
1901	Jan. 12. A bill introduced into the Prussian diet providing for the construction of canals at an expenditure of $100,000,000.	1901 Jan. 8. A delegation of English Catholics under the Duke of Norfolk visit Rome and express their wishes for the restoration of the temporal power of the pope. Feb. 7. Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Italy: The Saracco ministry resigns (7th); succeeded by a Zanardelli cabinet.	1901 Jan.—China signs peace protocol with the powers promising the punishment of officials connected with the Boxer uprising and paying an indemnity. Feb.—Revelation of Russian diplomacy in China aiming at the establishment of a virtual protectorate over Manchuria. Feb. 21. The Cuban convention adopts a constitution.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1901	Mar.—Andrew Carnegie of Homestead, Pa., gives $5,200,000 to the city of New York for free libraries.	1901 Mar. 4. Inauguration of President McKinley. Mar. 11. The Senate amendments to Hay-Pauncefote treaty not accepted by Great Britain. Mar. 23. Gen. Funston captures the Filipino leader, Aguinaldo.	1901 Mar. 16. The Duke of Cornwall and York sets out on a voyage to the different parts of the empire.
	Apr. 14. The permanent Arbitration tribunal at The Hague organized.	Apr.—A Commission of the Cuban convention visits Washington to protest against the incorporation of the "Platt amendment" in the Cuban constitution.	Apr. 17. Disorderly scenes during the installation of the Bishop of London, caused by the anti-ritualists.
	May 1. Opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. 30. Opening of the hall of Fame at New York University.	May 27. The U. S. Supreme Court hands down an important decision regarding the constitutional status of colonies and possessions.	May 9. The first parliament of the Australian Commonwealth opened at Melbourne by the Duke of Cornwall and York.
	July 5. J. S. Rogers of Paterson, N. J. bequeaths $5,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. 22. International Tuberculosis congress opens in London.	July 24. A court of inquiry is ordered to examine into the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley during the Spanish-American War.	July 18. Earl Russell found guilty of bigamy in the House of Lords and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in jail.
	Aug. 8. M. Santos-Dumont in a dirigible balloon sails around the Eiffel Tower in Paris.	Aug. 10. A general strike of the employes of the United States Steel Corporation is begun.	
		Sept. 6. President McKinley is shot twice by Leon Czolgosz, while holding a public reception at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo; he dies on the 14th and Vice-President Roosevelt takes the oath of office.	Sept. 17. Boers under Gen. Botha inflict a heavy loss on the British near Utrecht, Transvaal; 26. The Boers are repulsed at Forts Itala and Prospect.
	Nov. 1. Opening of the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.	Nov. 18. A new canal treaty signed by Secretary of State and the British ambassador Pauncefote at Washington.	
	Dec.—Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 for the foundation of an institution of research at Washington.		

Deaths in 1901:—E. Audran, W. Besant, A. Boecklin, R. W. Buchanan, W. E. Channing, M. Creighton, W. M. Evarts, John Fiske, J. V. Gurko, E. Gray, Benjamin Harrison, J. Le Conte, Milan, of Servia, J. G. Nicolay, A. E. Nordenskjold, W. Stubbs, G. Verdi, C. von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, C. M. Yonge.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1901	Mar. 29. The French Chamber passes an important Bill of Associations regulating the affairs of religious orders. (It becomes law in June).	1901 Mar. 9. Russia: Count Leo Tolstoy is ex-communicated by the orthodox church for his subversive teachings.	1901 March.—China appeals to the powers against Russian exactions and is supported by the U. S., Great Britain and Japan.
	Apr.—An Italian fleet visits Toulon and the occasion is marked by the protestation of friendship between the two countries.		Apr.—China: Russia protests its disinterestedness and abandons its pressure on the Chinese government.
	May 3. The Prussian diet is closed after the Emperor's canal policy had been rendered hopeless by the opposition of the Agrarians.	May 25. The Norwegian parliament confers the franchise in municipal and communal elections on women tax-payers.	
		July.—Turkey pays to the United States the claims advanced in behalf of the missionaries in Asia Minor for losses incurred during the Armenian disturbances of 1895–96.	July.—Argentina: A plan for the unification of the public debt brought forward by the government is abandoned because of public opposition.
	Aug. 26. The French government severs diplomatic relations with Turkey owing to a dispute over an indemnity due a French company.		Aug.—Liberal revolution in Colombia; insurgents aided by Venezuelan government; U. S. intervenes to prevent war between the two countries.
	Sept. The czar visits France and witnesses naval and army reviews. Germany: Opposition to a new scheme of increased custom duties proposed by the government.	Sept.—Turkey: Miss Stone an American missionary, captured by Bulgarian brigands and held for ransom. Oct. 4. Italy: Death of Francesco Crispi.	Sept.—Conflicts between the government troops of Venezuela and Colombia in which the former meet with defeat. China: Peace Protocol signed with the powers the government agreeing to punish officials connected with the Boxer uprising and to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels.
	Nov.—A French fleet seizes the ports of the island of Mitylene and forces the Porte to settle the claims of that government.		Nov. 19. Colombia: The liberal forces capture Colon but after a short occupation are driven out.—China: death of Li Hung Chang.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1902		1902 Jan. 24. Treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies signed at Washington. (It fails of ratification by the Danish Legislature.)	1902 Jan.—A campaign of gradual exhaustion carried on against the Boers; they are taken in small numbers.
	Feb.—Mr. J. P. Morgan, banker of New York, effects the consolidation of five trans-Atlantic steamship lines under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Company.	Feb. 23. Arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia in New York; his visit is taken as an indication of good will between the U. S. and Germany and is marked by great enthusiasm.	Feb. 14. Lord Rosebery declares himself absolutely opposed to Irish Home Rule.
	Apr. —By the will of Cecil Rhodes (d. March 26) the bulk of his fortune is left for the establishment of scholarships at Oxford to be held by Americans, Colonials, and Germans.	Apr. 18. The House of Representatives passes the Cuban Reciprocity Bill allowing a reduction in tariff duties on importations from that island.	Apr. 12. The Boer leaders assemble at Pretoria to negotiate terms of peace.
	May 24. A statue of Rochambeau unveiled at Washington in the presence of descendants of that General.	May 1. Beginning of a great strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, involving about 150,000 men.	May 31. The Boer leaders sign terms of surrender at Pretoria.
	June 26. The King of England institutes the Order of Merit for distinguished service in various walks of life.		June 24. Preparations for the coronation of Edward VII. interrupted by the king's sudden illness.
		July 1. An act passed for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines and providing for the summoning of a legislative assembly in two years if general peace prevails.	July 11. The Marquis of Salisbury resigns the premiership; he is succeeded by A. J. Balfour, his nephew. Aug. 9. Coronation of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey.
	Sept.—Stanley Spencer sails in an airship for 30 miles over London; return to Christiania of the Arctic expedition under Sverdrup.	Sept. 17. Secretary of State Hay addresses a note to the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin advocating relief for the Jews of Roumania.	
	Oct. 14. The Hague tribunal renders decision in the first case submitted for arbitration — the "Pious Fund" dispute between the United State and Mexico, in favor of the United States.	Oct. 16. President Roosevelt appoints a commission to investigate the great coal strike in Pennsylvania and to decide upon terms of peace; 21. The miners call the strike off.	Oct. 6. British forces in Somaliland suffer a severe reverse at the hands of the "Mad Mullah."
	Nov.—The ashes of Christopher Columbus are deposited in the Cathedral of Seville.	Nov. 8. Reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland signed.	Nov. 3. Conferences between the colonial premiers and the Colonial Secretary result in the formulation of resolutions for a closer union of the empire, among others that of preferential trade with the colonies.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1902	1902 Jan. 8. The government announces to the Prussian diet a policy of active Germanification to be carried out in Prussian Poland. Feb. 26. The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo is celebrated with great state in France.	1902 Feb. 23. Turkey: Miss Stone the kidnapped missionary is released after the payment of a heavy ransom.	1902 Jan. 30. Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan providing for benevolent neutrality in case of attack on either party by a single power, and active assistance in case of attack by more than one power.
		Apr. 15. Russia: Sipiaguine reactionary minister of the interior assassinated by a Kieff student.	Apr. 8. Russia concludes a convention with China agreeing to complete the evacuation of Manchuria in 18 months.
	May.—Exposé at Paris of a remarkable swindle (the Humbert Case) carried on during 20 years and involving nearly 100,000,000 francs. June 3. France. The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry resigns; 6. A new cabinet formed by M. Combes. July. France: The forcible closing of religious schools not conforming with the Law of Association arouses great excitement.	May 20. Russia: President Loubet of France arrives at Cronstadt on a visit to the Czar. June 28. The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy is renewed. July 14. Italy: Collapse of the celebrated Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice.	May 8. An eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique destroys the city of St. Pierre with 30,000 inhabitants; only 2 escape. May 20. T. E. Palma inaugurated first president of Cuba. July.—China: Treaty negotiated with Great Britain providing for the abolition of "likin" duties on British Goods. Hayti: Civil war; the gunboat *Crete-a-Pierrot* sunk by the German gunboat *Panther* for violence against a German merchantman.
	Sept.—Indiscreet expressions of opinion by the French minister of marine aimed against England and Germany disavowed by the Premier.		
	Oct. 9. France concludes a treaty of territorial delimitation with Siam.	Oct. 22. The Danish Senate rejects the treaty of sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.	Oct. 28. Colombia: Gen. Uribe-Uribe leader of the insurrection capitulates marking the practical end of the insurrection.
	Nov.—Germany: The violent opposition of the Socialists to the new Tariff bill leads to the adoption of a new procedure limiting debate; popular indignation.		Nov. 4. Venezuela: the insurrection crushed by a government victory near La Victoria.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1902	1902 Dec. 21. William Marconi sends a wireless message from Cape Breton across the Atlantic to Cornwall.	1902 Dec. 2. The President's message deals with the growing problem of the trusts.	1902 Dec. Enactment of an Education Law reorganizing elementary Education; death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
	Deaths in 1902: Lord Acton; C. K. Adams; Albert, King of Saxony; W. A. Butler; E. Eggleston: T. D. English; S. R. Gardiner; F. B. Harte; J. W. Powell; G. Rawlinson; C. J. Rhodes; T. DeWitt Talmage; J. Tissot; R. Virchow, E. Zola.		
1903	1903 Jan. Mr. John D. Rockefeller gives $7,000,000 to be used in research for a cure for tuberculosis.	1903 Jan. 22. Panama Canal Treaty with Colombia signed at Washington; the canal zone neutralized and Colombian sovereignty guaranteed; 24, Treaty with Great Britain establishing mixed commission for determining Alaskan boundary. Feb. 14. Bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor becomes law.	1903 Jan. 17. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, at Johannesburg announces that the Transvaal is to be charged with a war indemnity of £30,000,000. Feb. 12. R. T. Davidson enthroned as successor to Archbishop Temple in the see of Canterbury.
	Mar. MM. Curie and Laborde, French chemists announce the results of their investigations on the thermoradioactive properties of radium.	March 3. Bill increasing the strength of the navy passed; 17. Senate ratifies Panama Canal Treaty; 29 Senate ratifies Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.	Mar. 15. British troops after defeating forces of the Sultan of Sokoto, occupy that capital.
	Apr. 30. Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis dedicated.	Apr. 9. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals declares illegal the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways under the form of Northern Securities Company.	Apr. 17. A British force overwhelmed by the "Mad Mullah's" troops in Somaliland.
	May. The Presbyterian General Assembly adopts amendments to the creed tending toward a more liberal confession.	May 31. Floods at Topeka, Kan., cause the loss of hundreds of lives. June. Widespread frauds in the Post-office department involving high officials, brought before the courts.	May 15. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain urges abandonment of free trade policy in favor of tariff retaliation and colonial reciprocity.
	July 4. Completion of the Pacific Cable from San Francisco to China by way of Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.		July. Growing friendship between France and Great Britain manifested by visit to England of President Loubet (6–9) and a deputation of legislators (22).

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1902	1902 Dec. 14. The German Reichstag passes the Tariff Bill making a marked increase in duties on food.	1902 Dec. 3. Spain. The Sagasta ministry resigns; 6. Silvela forms a new cabinet.	1902 Dec. 8. To enforce collection of debts Great Britain and Germany present ultimatum to Venezuela. 9. They seize the Venezuelan fleet. 10. Establish a "peaceful blockade." 13. Bombard Puerto Cabello; Venezuela appeals to the U. S.; 26. It is decided to refer dispute to Hague Tribunal.
1903	1903 Jan. 24. French Senate ratifies Brussels Sugar Convention.	1903	1903 Jan. 21. Venezuela: The fortress of San Carlos is bombarded by German warships.
		Feb. 21. Turkey: The powers present a joint note to the Sultan outlining reforms for Macedonia.	Feb. 13. Venezuela: Protocols with Great Britian Germany, and Italy signed at Washington; the blockade raised.
	Mar. France: Growing breach between government and the clergy owing to the participation of latter in politics.	Mar. Russia: An imperial manifesto holds out the promise of religious and administrative reform and improvements in the condition of the peasantry.	
	Apr. France: Rigorous enforcement of the Law of Associations and growing demand for separation of Church and State.	Apr. 7. Servia: King Alexander suspends the constitution and thus nullifies a series of liberal reforms. Apr. 19–20. Russia: A massacre of Jews in Kishineff by rioters.	Apr. 8. China: The date for the partial evacuation of Manchuria (Niu-Chwang) by Russia passes without any action on the part of the latter.
	May 1–4. Visit of the King of England to France the occasion for the exchange of friendly wishes between the two nations.	May. Russia: The correspondent of the London *Times* expelled from the country because of revelations implicating the government in the Kishineff massacre.	May. Korea: Russian troops enter the country ostensibly to protect the interests of Russian timber merchants in the valley of the Yalu.
	June. The elections for the German Reichstag show a remarkable increase in the strength of the Social Democrats.	June 10–11. Servia: A band of conspirators invade the royal palace and slay King Alexander and Queen Draga. 15. The national assembly chooses Peter Karageorgevitch King.	
	between France and Great visit to England of Presi- deputation of French legis-	July. Spain: Silvela ministry followed by a cabinet under Villaverde. July 20. Italy: Death of Pope Leo XIII. Russia: The Government takes control of the property of the Armenian church.	July. British successes in Nigeria; power of Soko to broken.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH AMERICA.
1903	1903 Aug. 4. International wireless telegraphy conference at Berlin. Deaths in 1903: L. Arditi, A. Bain, H. De Blowitz, C. G. Duffy, F. W. Farrar, J. Glaisher, W. E. Henley, A. S. Hewitt, F. W. Holls, W. E. H. Lecky, E. Legouvé, C. G. Leland, "Edna Lyall," Theodor Mommsen, G. Paris, P. M. Sagasta, Herbert Spencer, R. H. Stoddard, Cardinal H. Vaughan, J. A. McNeil Whistler, G. Zanardelli.	1903 Aug. 26. Conviction of the walking delegate of a New York labor union for extortion. Oct. 8. Commercial treaty with China signed. Oct. 20. The Alaska Boundary Commission decides in favor of the United States, giving to Canada access to the sea by Portland Channel only. Nov. 18. Treaty concluded with the Republic of Panama for the construction of a canal; the U. S. receives the perpetual lease of a ten-mile zone in return for $10,000,000 and an annual rental. Dec. 17. Wright brothers make first aëroplane flight. Dec. 30. The Iroquois Theatre in Chicago is burned and nearly 600 lives are lost.	1903 Aug. 14. The Irish Land Bill receives the royal assent, an important concession to Irish demands; 22. Death of Lord Salisbury. Oct. Mr. Chamberlain, having resigned from the cabinet, begins his campaign for "fiscal reform," *i. e.*, a policy of partial protection. Dec. Transvaal. Demand by financial interests for the importation of coolie labor.
1904	1904 Jan. 25. MS. of the first book of *Paradise Lost* offered for sale in London. Mar. 11. One of the tunnels under the Hudson River connecting New York City and New Jersey, completed. Apr. 30. Opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.	1904. Jan. 13. Ratification of the commercial treaty with China. Feb. 7–8. A fire destroys the business section of Baltimore entailing a loss of $70,000,000; 23. Senate ratifies canal treaty with Panama. Mar. 14. The U. S. Supreme Court sustains the judgment of the lower court in declaring the Northern Securities Company illegal.—President Roosevelt declares all civil war veterans over 62 entitled to pensions. Apr. 22. The United States completes the purchase of the Panama Canal property from the French shareholders. May. An American citizen, Perdicaris, is kidnapped by Moroccan bandits. A squadron ordered to Tangier.	1904. Jan. Important successes won by the British forces in operating Somaliland. Feb. 10. The legislative council of the Transvaal passes an ordinance for the importation of non-European (coolie) laborers. Mar. 31. Battle between the Tibetan expeditionary force under Col. Younghusband and the natives who are defeated with great loss. Apr. 8. Conclusion of an agreement with France as to mutual relations of the two powers in Newfoundland, West Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Siam, and Madagascar.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1903	1903 Aug. 10. Disaster in the Paris underground railway; about 100 lives lost.	1903 Aug. 4. Italy: Giuseppe Sarto, Cardinal-Patriarch of Venice chosen Pope; he assumes the title Pius X.—Bulgaria protests against Turkish outrages in Macedonia.	1903 Aug. Colombia rejects the Panama Canal treaty concluded with the United States.
	Oct. 14. France: Agreement with Great Britain that interpretation of treaties be left, if possible to The Hague tribunal.	Oct. 21. Italy: Premier Zanardelli resigns and a new ministry formed by Giolitti.	Oct. 8. The date for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia passes with that power still in possession; a crisis with Japan develops. Nov. 3. Colombia: Insurrection in Panama and proclamation of independence; the U. S. enforces order and recognizes the *de facto* government.
	Dec. France: The Commission of Revision declares in favor of reopening the Dreyfus case.	Dec. Spain: Resignation of premier Villaverde; Maura forms a new ministry. Russia. The courts show extreme leniency to the Kishineff rioters.	Dec. Warlike preparations in Japan owing to the unsatisfactory progress of negotiations with Russia concerning Manchuria and Korea.
1904	1904 Jan. Uprising among the Herreros in German Southwest Africa.	1904 Jan. 13. After prolonged negotiations the Japanese government presents its final proposals to Russia in regard to Manchuria and Korea; Russia delays its reply and active war preparations are carried on by both nations.	
	Feb. 13. France: A treaty of territorial delimitation concluded with Siam to replace that of Oct. 1902.	Feb. 6. Japan severs diplomatic relations with Russia. 8. The Japanese fleet attacks the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur and inflicts serious loss by the use of torpedoes; 9. The Japanese sink two warships in the harbor of Chemulpo; attacks on the Russian fleet continued throughout the month, together with attempts at blocking the harbor; Korea invaded.	
	Mar. 28. France: The Chamber passes a bill suppressing instruction in religious institutions within five years.	Mar. 6. Japanese bombard Vladivostock; repeated attempts at blocking Port Arthur fail.	
	Apr. German forces encounter reverses in South-West Africa against the Herreros.	Apr. 7. The Japanese occupy Wiju on the Yalu River; 13. The Russian flagship *Petropavlovsk* destroyed by a Japanese mine, Admiral Makaroff being among the lost.	
	May. France recalls its ambassador from the Vatican because of the Pope's protest against the visit of President Loubet at Rome.	May 1. The Japanese force the passage of the Yalu River and inflict a severe defeat on the Russians. 5. A Japanese army begins disembarcation on the Liao-Tung peninsula. 26–27. Russians defeated at Kinchow and Nanshan.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1904	1904 June. A conference at Westminster discusses cruelties practiced on natives of Congo Free State by officials.	1904 June 15. The excursion steamer, *Gen. Slocum* is burned in the East River with a loss of about 950 lives. June 23. Republican convention at Chicago nominates Roosevelt and Fairbanks for president and vice-president.	1904 June. First arrival of Chinese laborers in the Transvaal gold fields.
	July 11. Corner stone of the Workingmen's College, laid in London.	July 9–10. The Democratic convention nominates A. B. Parker and H. G. Davis for president and vice-president; 25, strike of textile workers in Fall River breaks out.	July. Re-organization of the Liberal Unionist Council for the promulgation of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff views.
		Aug. Rise of disagreement with Venesuela over the seizure of the property of American asphalt interests.	Aug. 3. The expedition under Col. Younghusband reaches Lhassa, the capital of Tibet; the Dalai Lama flees.
	Sept. Return to England of the National Antarctic Expedition with a mass of valuable information.	Sept. Military manœuvres on the field of Bull Run in Virginia.	Sept. 7. Treaty concluded with Tibet establishing markets for British trade and allowing no foreign power to interfere with public affairs.
	Oct. 25. The *Arrow* makes a ten-mile flight at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. 27. The New York Subway (underground railway) is thrown open to traffic.	Oct. President Roosevelt takes steps towards summoning a second Peace Conference at The Hague.	Oct. 28. Great Britain agrees to submit the North Sea outrage by the Russian fleet to arbitration.
		Nov. 8. President Roosevelt re-elected by an overwhelming majority. 15. Treaty of arbitration with Germany signed.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1904	1904 June 28. The Danish steamer *Norge* sinks in the North Sea; over 600 lives lost.	1904 June 16. Russia: Gen. Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, assassinated.	1904 June 14-15. A Russian force disastrously defeated at Telissu; 27. The Japanese under Kuroki take the passes at Ta-ling and Mo-tien-ling on the way to Liao-Yang; continued naval operations with gradual attrition of Russian fleet; advance against the fortifications of Port Arthur.
	July 12. Germany: Treaty of arbitration signed with Great Britain. 30. France breaks off diplomatic relations with the Vatican.	July 28. Russia: Von Plehve, the reactionary minister of the interior, assassinated.	July 9. Russians driven by Gen. Oku from Kai-ping. 17. Russians under Gen. Keller repulsed at Mo-tien-ling. 25. Gen. Oku occupies Ta-shih-chao. 27, Japanese enter Niu-cnwang.
	Aug. France: The bishops of Dijon and Laval follow a summons to Rome in disobedience to the government; tension with the Vatican increases.	Aug. 12. Russia: Birth of an heir to the Czar.	Aug. 10. The Russian fleet makes a sortie from Port Arthur but is defeated; some of the vessels seek refuge in neutral ports, the rest return to the harbor. 14. The Japanese defeat the Vladivostock squadron. Aug. 24.-Sept. 4. The Russians defeated and driven from Lao-Yang in one of the greatest battles of history.
		Sept. Italy: Strikes and disorder in northern part of peninsula; Socialists control affairs in Milan for a few days.	Sept. 7. The Russian army in its retreat reaches Mukden.—Around Port Arthur the Japanese continue to draw their lines closer, displaying heroic courage.
	Oct. The French premier urges a course of strong action towards the Vatican.	Oct. 22. Russia: The Baltic fleet on its way to the far East fires upon a British fishing fleet in the North Sea, killing two men.	Oct. 5. The Russian army under Gen. Kuropatkin advances south from Mukden. 9-15. In a tremendous battle on the Sha-ho the Russians are checked with a loss estimated at 60,000; desultory fighting continues till the 18th; the armies face each other in winter quarters.
	Nov. 10. France: A bill for the separation of Church and State introduced by the premier.	Nov. Russia: A meeting of delegates of the Zemstvos at St. Petersburg petitions the Czar for wide-spread reforms, including the establishment of political and religious equality and the creation of a national legislature.	Nov. 30. The Japanese at Port Arthur capture 203 Metre Hill, overlooking the harbor and proceed to bombard the Russian fleet.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1904	1904 Deaths in 1904: Arnold, E., Bartholdi, F.A., Dvorak, A., Finsen, N., George, King of Saxony, Gérome, J. L., Gissing, G., Hearn, L., Herzl, T., Hoar, G. F., Hutton, L., Isabella II., of Spain, Jokai, M., Kruger, S.J.P., Longstreet, J., Murad V., ex-sultan of Turkey, Réclus, E., Stanley, H.M., Stephen, Leslie, Verestchagin, V., Von Holst, H. E., Waldeck-Rousseau, P. M., Watts, G. F.	1904 Dec. 1. The president's message deals at length with the relations of capital and labor and the regulation of corporations.	1904 Dec. 22. International commission for the arbitration of the North Sea incident with Russia begins its sessions at Paris.
1905	Jan. 6. The Lick Observatory announces the discovery of a sixth satellite of Jupiter and of a number of double stars.	1905 Jan. 21. A protocol is signed with Santo Domingo which is designed to guarantee the integrity of Dominican territory, undertake the adjustment of foreign claims, administer the finances, and assist in maintaining order; 28, The House authorizes an investigation of the iron and steel industry; 30, The Supreme Court declares the beef trust illegal.	1905 Jan. 6. The archbishop of Canterbury refuses a request of American churches that he use his influence to have the educational tax removed from British Nonconformists.
		Feb. 16. The House authorizes an investigation of the methods of the Standard Oil Co., in Kansas; 26. The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission unanimously recommends a sea-level canal to be constructed in twelve years, at a cost of $230,500,000.	Feb. 21. Bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1904	1904 Dec. 2. A committee of the French Chamber adopts a substitute bill for the separation of Church and State.	1904 Dec. 27. Russia: An imperial manifesto promises partial reforms but upholds the ideal of autocracy; it arouses general disappointment.	1904 Dec. 31. Gen. Stoessel in command at Port Arthur asks for an armistice.
1905	1905	1905 Jan. 22. The striking workmen of St. Petersburg, led by Father Gapon, move toward the Winter Palace Square in order to present their petition to the czar in person. They are met by troops and are shot down by hundreds; 29. Warsaw is under mob rule.	1905 Jan. 2. Port Arthur surrenders with more than 24,000 officers and men, after the fleet in the harbor had been blown up. Jan. 27. Gen. Kuropatkin announces the capture of Sandepas and other positions; 29. Driven out of Sandepas. The whole Russian right is withdrawn across the Hun.
	Feb. 8. It is announced that no further loans will be granted Turkey by France owing to complications arising from a German contract to supply artillery to the Porte; 13. The North Sea case is closed before the international commission, Paris. Admiral Rozhestvenski is held responsible for the firing on the English trawlers near the Dogger Banks.	Feb. 6. The procurator-general of Finland is assassinated. — The assembly of the nobles at St. Petersburg sends an address to the czar, urging that representatives of the people should have a share in the government; 17. Grand Duke Sergius assassinated; 20. The miners' strike in Belgium spreads; 21. The powers accept the proposal for higher Turkish customs duties on condition that the additional revenue shall be devoted to reforms; 24. The piercing of the Simplon Tunnel is completed.	Feb. 12. The Japanese cut the railroad between Mukden and Harbin; 25. They take Beresneff Hill after heavy fighting; 27. The Russian flanks are turned. The Japanese shell Mukden; 28. Severe fighting continues along the entire line.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1905	1905 Mar. 26. Citizens of New York subscribe $600,000 towards an endowment of $1,000,000 for the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome.	1905 Mar. 1. Assurance is given the Haitian minister that the United States has no intention of annexing Santo Domingo.	1905 Mar. 21. Viscount Goschen and the Earl of Selborne defend in the House of Lords the increase in naval expenditure; 23. The government of Newfoundland takes measures to prevent American fishermen from obtaining bait there.
	Apr. 27. Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 for a college professors' pension fund in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland; 29. The czar of Russia grants religious freedom.		Apr. 26. More than 1000 emigrants gathered by the Salvation Army leave Liverpool for Canada.
		May 2. The teamsters' strike in Chicago is accompanied by rioting; 23. The Southern Industrial Parliament opens its sessions in Washington.	May 3. Lord Dunraven issues a pamphlet declaring that Ireland cannot be Anglicized and urging measures of self-government.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1905	1905 Mar. 17. The French Chamber of Deputies votes to reduce the term of active service in the army to two years; 29. Count von Bülow, the imperial chancellor, announces that Germany will stand firm in the interests of the open-door principle in Morocco.	1905 Mar. 2. The Russian Committee of Ministers votes to grant religious freedom to the people; 21. Agitation for Hungarian as the language of military command is supported by the leaders of the Kossuth party in Austria-Hungary; 22. The Russian Committee of Ministers recommends the abolition of the compulsory use of the Russian language in Polish schools; 23. Authorization for an international loan of $100,000,000 is signed in St. Petersburg; 29. The European powers determine to place the Macedonian finances under international control.	1905 Mar. 3. St. Petersburg reports Kuropatkin to be in full retreat on Tieling; 5. Japanese within five miles of Mukden. Nogi with the Port Arthur veterans suddenly turns westward; S. Kuroki gains a victory on the east, and the Japanese appear on the north of Mukden. The Russians evacuate positions on the south and southwest, firing great stores; 10. Mukden and Fushun are occupied by the Japanese. Remnant of Kuropatkin's army reaches Tie Pass. Russian losses in fighting around Mukden are 27,700 dead, 110,000 wounded and 40,000 captured; Japanese: 41,000 total. 17. Gen. Linevitch supersedes Kuropatkin; 23. Japanese loan to raise $150,000,000; 23–24. Japanese carrying out flanking movements, endangering Russian communications; 26. Russians driven out of all positions in the watershed of the Liao River.
	Apr. 29. The German envoy at Tangier makes an unconciliatory statement on Germany's attitude toward Morocco.	Apr. 3. Belgium, as the chief creditor, protests against the American receivership for Santo Domingo; 21. The Cretan Assembly proclaims the union of Crete with Greece; 22. Greece and the powers refuse to recognize the Cretan proclamation; 29. The czar decrees religious freedom.	Apr. 7. The Japanese attack with heavy losses; 18. Japanese estimate the strength of Linevitch's army at 200,000; 23. The Russians attempt to advance and are defeated; 24. The Baltic fleet is sighted off the coast of Annam.
	May 7. Ex-Premier Combes issues a statement of his policy for the separation of Church and State in France; 31. A bomb is thrown in Paris at a carriage occupied by King Alfonso and President Loubet.	May 1. 100 persons are shot by troops at Warsaw, and a number are killed and wounded at Lodz; 16. The governor-general of Ufa assassinated.	May 18. The condition of the roads interrupts fighting in Manchuria; 27–8. The Baltic fleet under Rozhestvenski is defeated in the Korean Straits. 14,000 Russians go down with their ships, 3000 are taken prisoners, and 1000 escape. The Japanese loss is three torpedo boats and about 800 men.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1905	1905	1905 June 1. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is opened at Portland, Oregon; 10. Ex-President Cleveland, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse accept appointment as trustees of the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Insurance Society; 17. Serious rioting in Chicago by the striking teamsters; 29. The New York State Insurance Dept. begins an investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the request of its own officers; 30. John D. Rockefeller gives $10,000,000 to the General Education Board.	1905
		July 1. Five corporations and seventeen individuals engaged in the meat packing industry are indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law; 6. The remains of John Paul Jones are formally received by United States officials at Paris; 29. The boycott of American trade among Chinese in Shanghai is reported effective.	July 10. Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, declares the army to be inadequate and totally unfit for war; 13. Balfour declares himself opposed to conscription; 17. A royal commission appointed to investigate the problem of tramway and underground railway lines in London, proposes an expend ture of $120,000,000.
	Aug. 23. Knabenshue makes a successful flight over New York City in his airship; 26. A new scientifie process for manufacturing diamonds is reported as discovered by Dr. C. V. Burton of Cambridge, England.	Aug. 8. The peace envoys of Russia and Japan meet at Portsmouth, N. H.	Aug. 20. Lord Curzon resigns as viceroy of India. The earl of Minto is appointed his successor; 25. London announces the signing of a new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance.
	Sept. 12. The bridge of the Cape to Cairo Railway across the Zambesi River is formally opened.		Sept. 26. Great Britain and China agree to a conference to conclude a new Tibetan treaty.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1905	1905 June 8. Germany proposes an international conference on the Moroccan question; 21. Premier Rouvier asks Germany for an explanation of her intentions regarding Morocco.	1905 June 4. The czar appoints Gen. Trepoff assistant minister of the interior with almost unlimited power to suppress popular demonstrations; 6. The Zemstvo Congress is held at Moscow despite the police orders; 7. Norway declares itself separated from Sweden; 23. Revolt in Lodz, Poland; troops kill fifty and wound 200; 28. The Russian battleship *Knias Potemkin*, of the Black Sea squadron, is seized by her crew; 29 The *Knias Potemkin* shells Odessa; 1000 people are killed in street fighting. Sailors mutiny at Libau and attack the government stores.	1905 June 1. Reforms proposed for Morocco are rejected by the sultan; 16. A force of Russians is dislodged from Liao Yang Wo Peng and driven north with large losses; 20. The Japanese begin an enveloping movement in Manchuria. Vladivostock is threatened.
	July 3. The Fren h Chamber of Deputies passes by a vote of 341 to 233 the bill for the separation of Church and State; 8. Germany's terms in regard to Morocco are accepted.	July 11. Fighting continues at Warsaw between the strikers and the troops. The prefect of the Moscow police is assassinated.	July 8. Japanese seize the island of Saghalien, used by Russia as a penal settlement; 24. The Russians are defeated northwest of Nan-shan-chentse.
	Aug. 30. Cholera becomes epidemic in Germany near the Russian border.	Aug. 5. The Russian government decides to issue another internal loan of $100,000,000; 24. The government of Warsaw is placed under martial law.	Aug. 4. Japanese closing in on Vladivostock; 19. The weather causes a cessation of hostilities in Manchuria; 26. The sultan of Morocco refuses to recognize control by France over Franco-Algerian citizens; 29. The peace plenipotentiaries reach an agreement. Japan waives indemnity, the possession of interned warships, and the limitation of Russian naval power in the far East. Saghalien is to be divided.
	Sept. 26. The Franco-German negotiations over Morocco are concluded.	Sept. 6. The entire Baku region is under the control of rioters; 25. A political congress, consisting of 300 delegates from all parts of the Russian Empire, assembles at Moscow with the consent of the government.	Sept. 5. The Russo-Japanese plenipotentaries sign the treaty of peace; 12. The bridge of the Cape to Cairo Railway across the Zambesi River is formally opened; 15. An armistice is signed in Manchuria.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1905	1905 Oct. 3. The International Tuberculosis Conference meets at Paris. Deaths in 1905:—Atkinson, Edward; Baldwin, W. H., Jr.; Butterworth, Hezekiah; Dodge, Mary M.; Gomez, M.; Harland Henry; Hay John; de Hérédia, J. M.; Irving, Sir H.; Iselin, Adrian; Jefferson, J.; Kinross, Lord; Lee, Fitzhugh; Packard, A. S.; Reid, Sir Wemyss; Sharp, W.; Thomas, Theodore; Verne, Jules; Wallace, L.; Whitehead, R.; Woolsey, Sarah C. ("Susan Coolidge"); Ziegler, W.	1905 Oct. 5. First long distance flight by Wright brothers' aëroplane; 24½ miles in 38 minutes. Nov. 18. The Panama Canal board of consulting engineers decides in favor of a sea-level canal.	1905
1906	1906	1906 Jan. 1. New England woollen manufacturers voluntarily raise the wages of 30,000 employees; 23. Government opens the beef trust case in Chicago; 30. Consular-reform bill passes the Senate. Feb. 14. Ship-subsidy bill passes Senate; 19. Report sent to Congress by the Panama Canal commission and board of consulting engineers recommends a lock canal, which it is estimated can be built in 8 or 9 years at a cost of $147,000,000; 21. Pure-food bill passes Senate.	1906 Jan. 16. Formal control o the fortifications of Hali fax taken over by th Canadian government.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1905	1905	1905 Oct. 24. The Russian railroad strike spreads throughout the empire; 30. The czar issues a manifesto assuring civil liberty, extension of the suffrage, and inability to enforce laws without the consent of the Duma. Nov. 3. The Russian censorship over the press and private dispatches is abolished; 13. Prince Charles of Denmark is elected king of Norway; 15. The Social Revolutionists of St. Petersburg begin a great strike with the object of overthrowing the monarchy.	1905 Oct. 14. The Russo-Japanese peace treaty ratified.
	Dec. 6. The French Senate adopts by a vote of 181 to 102 the bill for the separation of Church and State.	Dec. 9. Russian troops mutiny in Kronstad; 17. A general strike is declared and insurrection spreads in the Russian provinces; 22. 125,000 workers are out in St. Petersburg; 31. Nearly all of southern Russia is in rebellion, the insurgents having control of several railway lines and cities.	
1906	1906 Jan. 14. France severs diplomatic relations with Venezuela; 17. Fallières elected president of France; 20. Great demonstrations of the German Social Democrats are held in Berlin and other Prussian towns. Feb. 22. Germany extends reciprocal tariff rates to the United States.	1906 Jan. 16. Algeciras conference on Morocco begun; 24. The Belgian Chamber passes the port of Antwerp bill; 30. The crown prince of Denmark is proclaimed King Frederick VIII. Feb. 9. The Hungarian Parliament is dissolved by a show of force.	1906 Jan. 6. Two provinces in Equador are held by rebels; 22. Chinese troops invade Tonquin but are driven back by the French with a loss of 600 killed or wounded.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1906	1906	1906 Mar. 9. Joint statehood bill to admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory passes the Senate.	1906 Mar. 9. The House of Commons adopts resolution to the effect that members ought to be paid £300 per year; 12. The Commons announces determination to resist any proposal to create a system of protection; 21. The compensation commission in S. Africa completes its work—claims for losses in the Boer War amount to $310,000,000.
	Apr. 21. Peary reached 87° 6′ N. lat., a new record.	Apr. 18. San Francisco earthquake and fire; 20. Conflagration checked.	Apr. 25. Woman suffrage advocates cause a commotion at Westminster.
	May 19. The Simplon Tunnel through the Alps, 12¼ m. long, is formally opened.	May 18. The railroad rate bill passes the Senate.	May 4. Government demands withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah; 19. A deputation of 400 women, to the premier, demands the right to vote.
	June 26. Cable completed from Guam to Japan.	June 2. Resolution requiring supplies for Panama Canal to be bought in the U. S. passes the Senate; 18. Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal bill passes the Senate; 21. Bill for lock canal at Panama passes the Senate; The Fall River cotton manufacturers grant a 14 per cent. increase in wages; 22. Bill appropriating $25,000 for the president's travelling expenses passes the Senate.	

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1906	1906 Mar. 7. The Rouvier ministry defeated in France as a result of the opposition to taking the church inventories; 10. The most terrible mining disaster on record, at Courrières, France. About 1100 killed; 11. Strike of 30,000 miners; 21. The congress of miners in the north of France resolves on a great strike.	1906 Mar. 29. In the municipal elections in Russia the Constitutional Democrats have sweeping victories.	1906 Mar. 9. 600 Moros killed in the battle on Mount Dajo, island of Jolo, P. I.; 27. A bill for the purchase of the Japanese railroads by the government is passed by the House after amendment by the Peers.
	Apr. 21. The German federal council approves the bill for the payment of members of the Reichstag 27. The homes of the leading Royalists, Bonapartists, labor leaders, and anarchists searched at Paris for evidence of a plot against the republic.	Apr. 5. Censorship of the press restored in St. Petersburg; Vesuvius in violent eruption; 7. The Moroccan convention signed; 10. Vesuvius still active; a market in Naples collapses from the weight of ashes; 17. Russian 5% loan of $440,000,000 to be issued at 88.	Apr. 27. Anglo-Tibetan treaty; China retains sovereignty of Tibet, giving protection to British interests.
	May 2. Three-fourths of the strikers in Paris return to work.	May 2. Resignation of Count Witte as prime minister of Russia; 6. Sharp actions in Bulgaria between Turkish and Bulgarian bands; 10. The Duma opened in St. Petersburg; 12. Turkey yields to England's demand for evacuation of points in the Sinai peninsula; 20. Austrian crown and Council of Ministers refuse the Hungarian demand for a separate tariff; 27. Greece breaks off diplomatic relations with Roumania; 31. A bomb is thrown at the king and queen of Spain after their wedding, 24 persons are killed.	May 2. Plague spreads rapidly in Northeastern Persia.
	June 27. The International Cotton Congress at Bremen decides that it is necessary to broaden the source of supply.	June 14. Bialystok sacked and 200 Jews killed, following bomb-throwing by a Jewish anarchist.	June 19. Peruvian troops invade the disputed section of eastern Ecuador; 30. The pope consents to arbitrate the territorial dispute between Colombia and Peru.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1906	1906	1906	1906
	Aug. 28. Esperanto Congress opens at Geneva.	Aug. 15–16. Race war at Brownsville, Tex.; 22. All colored troops are ordered out of the State.	
	Sept. 20. Sixteen balloons start from Paris in the first competition for the Gordon-Bennett cup, which is won by Lieut. Lahn, U. S. A., in the balloon *United States*, which lands in England; 26. The Institute of International Law regulates the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war, and limits the use of torpedoes.	Sept. 2. President favors simplified spelling; 19, 500,000 acres opened to settlement in Oklahoma; 22. Many negroes killed in Atlanta and the city is put under martial law.	Sept. 3. Four hundred and ninety delegates, representing a million and a half members of trade unions, meet at Liverpool; 5. The Trade Union Congress passes a resolution in favor of an 8-hour day for all organized labor.
			Oct. 9. Newfoundland officials decide to enforce the fishing laws strictly and revoke all concessions to Americans; 20. Anglo-French convention covers future administration of the New Hebrides.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1906	1906 July 3. The election of Count Boni de Castellane to the French Chamber of Deputies is annulled on the ground of bribery; 12. Dreyfus completely vindicated, restored to the army and given the insignia of the Legion of Honor.	1906 July 10. The Russian court-martial acquits Rozhestvenski on the ground that he was wounded. Four officers found guilty of surrendering to the enemy are sentenced to be shot, but are afterwards pardoned; 17. The Czar approves the famine relief measures of the Duma; 21. Dissolves the Duma; 31. Mutiny of Russian troops at Helsingfors is suppressed after great loss of life.	1906 July 10. The dry-dock Dewey reaches the Philippines after a voyage of 193 days; 23. The Pan-American Congress meets at Rio de Janeiro.
		Aug. 6. Russian revolutionary societies issue a call to the people to rise and overthrow the czar's government; 7. The general strike in Russia is called off; 8. The Russian cabinet appropriates $27,000,000 for famine relief, 9. The Spanish cabinet votes to ignore the papal protest in regard to civil marriages; 25. A bomb, intended for Premier Stolypin of Russia, kills 28 and wounds 24 persons.	Aug. 12. King Menelik of Abyssinia signs the Franco-Italian-British treaty; 16-17. Earthquakes and fire cause great destruction of life and property in Valparaiso, Santiago, and other Chilean cities; 20. Uprising against the Cuban government.
	Sept. 23. Socialist congress at Mannheim. Bebel opposes general strikes as a mode of political agitation.	Sept. 9. Troops destroy the Jewish quarter of Siedlce, Russian Poland, and hundreds are killed and wounded; 17. Severe measures taken by the Spanish government to suppress a Carlist revolt in Catalonia; 20. Final steps taken for distribution of land to the Russian peasantry.	Sept. 1. Dalny, Manchuria opened as a free port; 2. The emperor of China issues an edict promising a constitutional government; 8. Pres. Palma of Cuba asks the U. S. to intervene; 14. All railroads and telegraph lines in Cuba are cut; 18. A typhoon at Hong Kong causes the loss of thousands of lives and the wrecking of 36 vessels; 21. Emperor of China issues edict demanding that the opium habit in China be eradicated in ten years; 22. 400 Malays killed by Dutch forces on the island of Bali; 24. Armistice signed in Cuba.
	Oct. The police at Posen seize 10,000 copies of a violent proclamation calling upon the Poles to meet and protest against the use of German in religious instruction in the schools.	Oct. 12. Turkish troops defeated with heavy losses in Yemen; 19. The Russian government issues a ukase making all equal before the law, removing all restrictions in regard to state employment abolishing the communal system and the poll tax, and leaving peasants free to choose their place of residence.	Oct. 25. Japan demands of the U. S. full rights of the treaty of 1894 for Japanese subjects in California; 28. Over 800 Japanese coral fishers drowned off Bato Island in a hurricane.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1906	1906	1906 Nov. 1. Three cent street cars operated for the first time in Cleveland; 7. The Pennsylvania R.R. raises wages 10 per cent.	1906
	Dec. 19. The U. S. Senate ratifies the Red Cross convention providing for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded on the field. Deaths in 1906: Anthony, Susan B.; Brunetière, F.; Curie, Pierre; Craigie, Mrs. ("John Oliver Hobbes"); Christian IX., of Denmark; Dunbar, Paul L.; Field, Marshall; Gorman, A. T.; Harper, W. R.; Henderson, D. B.; Holyoake, G. J.; von Hartmann, Karl; Huntington, Daniel; Ibsen, Henrik; Johnson, Eastman; Kodama, Baron; Ristori, Adelaide; Sage, Russell; Sutro, Emil; Schofield, Gen. J. M.; Shaler, N. S.; Schurz, Carl; Toole, J. L.; Wheeler, Gen. J.	Dec. 22. Pres. Roosevelt orders a second investigation of the affair at Brownsville; 29. The Cleveland Electric Railway announces 3½ cent fares on all its lines.	Dec. The Education bill, for the exclusion of the denominational control of the schools, passes third reading in the House of Lords; 12. The Commons rejects all amendments of the Lords; Constitution granted to the Transvaal; 19. The House of Lords rejects the concessions offered by the Government in the matter of the Education bill; 20. The Education bill withdrawn; 26. The Indian National Congress opens at Calcutta; 30. King Edward approves the appointment of James Bryce to be ambassador to the U. S.; 31. An agreement of the British railways to abolish rebates goes into force.
1907	1907	1907 Jan. 19. Floods on the Ohio River render homeless 15,000 people in and around Cincinnati; 23. The Senate adopts the amendment increasing the salaries of the vice-president, speaker, and members of the Cabinet and of Congress.	1907 Jan. 24. Delegates of the Labor Party meet at Belfast; 26. The Labor Party favors the extension of the suffrage equally to all men and all women.
	Feb. 7. Rockefeller gives $32,000,000 to be administered by the General Education Board.	Feb. 26. Major Goethals appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal.	Feb. 9. A great gathering of women in London demands attention for the Female Suffrage bill; 27. Motion in the Commons in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the established church in England and Wales.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1906	1906 Dec. 28. The French Senate passes the amended Separation bill.	1906 Nov. 7. By a new interpretation of the election law the Russian Senate disfranchises thousands of city and railroad employees. Dec. 14. The Belgian Chamber votes in favor of annexing the Congo Free State; 29. Factories closed at Lodz, Russian Poland, 100,000 men out of work.	1906 Nov. 22. The Chinese imperial regulations for the suppression of the use of opium are published. Dec. 26. Severe earthquake shocks in the province of Tacna, Chile; 30. The shah and the crown prince sign the Persian constitution.
1907	1907 Jan. 3. New French law amending the Church and State Separation law of 1905 is signed by the president.	1907 Jan. 3. Articles of the Polish National League, embodying plans for action in case of war, published at Breslau; 26. Spanish Parliament suspended by the king. Feb. 20. Consuls in Odessa appeal to their embassies for protection for foreigners during the continued anti-Jewish disturbances.	1907 Jan. 14. The greater part of Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by earthquake and fire; over 1000 dead; 19. Shah of Persia crowned at Teheran; 30. The Chilean Congress authorizes the construction of a railroad from the Peruvian frontier to the Strait of Magellan.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1907	1907 Mar. 12. Mrs. Russell Sage gives $10,000,000 to create the Sage Foundation for philanthropic work. Apr. 5. Carnegie gives $6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg. June 15. Second Peace Conference at The Hague opened.	1907 Mar. 4. 17,000,000 acres added to the forest reserves; 14. Pres. Roosevelt issues orders for the exclusion of Japanese laborers and for the dismissal of suits against the San Francisco school board; violent decline on the N. Y. Stock Exchange; Sec. of the Treasury offers to redeem $25,000,000 of 4 per cent. government bonds; 30. The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Secretary of Labor begin mediation at Chicago which averts a strike on more than forty railroads. Apr. 8. The Supreme Court decides that the Isle of Pines is not American territory; a convention is concluded between the United States and England for a Canadian boundary commission. 14. National arbitration and peace congress opened in New York; Jamestown Ter-centenary Exposition opened. May 9. Haywood trial begun. June 3. Wages advanced 5 per cent. in cotton mills of northern New England; 24. Treaty with Santo Domingo signed; 26. Sec. Taft announces that American occupation of Cuba will continue for 18 months; 29. Contracts awarded for two 20,000 ton battleships.	1907 Mar. 2. The cause of municipal ownership receives a reverse in the defeat of the Progressives in the London elections; 9. Agreement with Russia as to intervention in Persia; 20. 70 advocates of woman suffrage arrested; 22. The Commons rejects a bill for the introduction of the metric system. Apr. 15. The British Colonial Conference begins sessions in London. May 6. Owing to political agitation in the university and schools of Bengal, the government threatens to withdraw educational aid. June 3. Irish Home Rule bill withdrawn; 26. The Commons passes a resolution to curtail the power of the House of Lords; 27. King Edward lays the foundation stone of a new extension to the British Museum; 28. Great combination formed of the iron and steel manufacturers.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1907	Mar. 4. The grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz announce their intention to grant constitutions to the duchies; 12. The French battleship *Jena* blown up at Toulon; 24. Treaty between France and Siam transfers three provinces to the former; 29. French troops occupy Oudja, Morocco.	1907	1907 Mar. 22. Russian evacuation of Manchuria completed; 24. Dr. Mauchamp killed at Morocco City by Mohammedan fanatics.
		Apr. 7. 19 women elected to the Finnish Diet; first women representatives in any national legislature.	Apr. 15. Manchuria formally returns to Chinese rule; Chilpancingo and Chilapa, Mexico, destroyed by earthquake; 19. Iloilo, Philippines, destroyed by fire.
	May 1. France refuses to accept the certificate provided under the Pure Food Law for American meat; 14. The Reichstag passes a German-American commercial agreement to remain in force until July, 1908; 22. The French cabinet agrees on a bill to suppress adulterated wines; 31. French naval reserve strikes.		May 3. The Dominican Congress ratifies the new treaty with the United States; 16. Chinese officials state that famine relief sent by the United States has healed all breaches between the two countries; 21. All the native opium dens in Shanghai are closed by imperial edict.
	June 1. Demonstration at Nimes of 200,000 persons connected with the French wine trade; 5. Strike of the French naval reserve comes to an end; 11–12. Mayors of municipalities in the wine district of France resign as a protest against the condition of the vine-growers; 20. Serious disturbances in the wine provinces; 31. The French Senate adopts a bill for the suppression of the adulteration of wine.	June 8. The czar approves the project for a railroad from Tomsk to Bering Strait and for a tunnel under the Strait; 14. The Norwegian Parliament votes to grant the suffrage to about 300,000 women based upon a property qualification; 15. The czar dissolves the Duma and in defiance of an essential guarantee of the Constitution promulgates a new electoral law; 29. The Russian government takes measures to prevent Armenian massacres.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1907	1907 July 4. Centenary of Garibaldi's birth celebrated throughout Italy July 17. Pope Pius X. issues a syllabus of sixty-five errors concerning faith, the scriptures, and ecclesiastical authority. July 20. Foundation stone laid of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague.	1907 July. The question of the segregation of Japanese children in California becomes acute. July 25. President Roosevelt announces the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty. July 28. Haywood acquitted of the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho.	1907
		Aug. 3. Federal District Court fines the Standard Oil Company $29,240,000, for accepting rebates; the order was later overruled by the circuit and Supreme courts. Aug. 17. Secretary Taft, as mediator, concludes an agreement between the representatives of Colombia and Panama.	Aug. 29. Canada: the superstructure of the great cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River nine miles above Quebec collapses, with loss of 80 lives.
		Sept. 18. A suit is begun in federal courts to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. Sept. 29. President Roosevelt starts on a Western and Southern tour.	Sept. 11. Canada: riotous demonstrations against Japanese take place at Vancouver, B. C.
	Oct. 17. First regular wireless despatch over the Atlantic Ocean for commercial purposes. Oct. 17. Marconi wireless service opened from Cape Breton, Canada, to Clifden, Ireland.	Oct. 14. Anti-Japanese riots in San Francisco. Oct. 16. Secretary of War Taft opens the first Philippine Assembly. Oct. 21. Financial crisis at New York City; the Knickerbocker Trust Company and several banks suspend; and the panic of 1907 follows.	
	Nov. 17. Central American Peace Conference opened by Secretary of State Root.	Nov. 16. Oklahoma becomes a State.	
	Deaths in 1907: Aldrich, T. B.; von Bergmann, E.; Berthelot, P. E. M.; Carducci, G.; Casimir-Perier, J. P.; Garrison, G. P.; Grau, M.; Grieg, E. H.; Grow, G. A.; Gunter, A. C.; Heilprin, A.; Joachim, Joseph; Kelvin, Lord; Lamsdorf, Count; Mansfield, R.; Mendelyef, D.; Mazaffar-eddin, Shah of Persia; Moissan, H.; Morgan, J. T.; Oscar II., King of Sweden; Saint Gaudens, Augustus; Sully-Prudhomme, R. F.; Theurie, A.; Watson, Rev. J. (*"Ian Maclaren"*).	Dec. 11. Pres. Roosevelt announces determination not to run for a third term. Dec. 16. The United States fleet of battleships sails from Hampton Roads on a world-circling tour.	Dec. 17. Great Britain and Russia agree upon joint action to prevent an uprising in Persia.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1907	1907 July-August. France: A period of great disturbance among the wine growers.	1907 July 17. Russia: 169 members of first Duma who drew up the Viborg manifesto arraigned for trial. July 23. King Leopold of Belgium opens the new port of Zeebrugge.	1907 July 19. Japan forces the abdication of the Emperor of Korea in favor of his son and the admission of a Japanese resident general. July 31. Moroccan tribesmen attack Casablanca.
		Aug. 31. Anglo-Russian agreement delimitating spheres of control in Asia signed.	August. Mexico: The Government purchases the controlling stock in the Mexican Central and Mexican National railroads. Aug. 31. Persia: The Premier, Amin-es-Sultan assassinated.
	Sept. 23. Germany: Emperor William unveils a memorial at Memel emblematic of rise of Prussia.		
	Oct. 18. Germany: Trial of editor Maximilian Harden for libelling Count von Moltke; he was later acquitted.		Oct. 11. Persia: The Shah signs a new constitution; 14. Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur.
	November. Fighting between the French troops and the Moroccan army.	Nov. 14. Third Russian Duma opens.	
		Dec. 6. Publication of treaty for the annexation of the Congo Free State to Belgium. Dec. 8. Sweden: King Oscar II. dies, and is succeeded by Gustav V. Dec. 14. Russia: Fifty-nine members of the Duma are charged with treason.	Dec. 5. Japan announces that emigration to the United States and Canada will be limited. Dec. 18. Peru and Chile conclude their first treaty of amity and friendship.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1908	1908 Jan. 12. Completion of the work of excavating the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River.	1908 Jan. 5. George A. Pettibone acquitted of the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenburg, of Idaho. Jan. 6. U. S. Supreme Court declares Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional. Jan. 14. Pres. Roosevelt promises an end to the American occupation of Cuba, fixing February 1, 1909, or earlier, as the time for the withdrawal of troops. Jan. 27. The Supreme Court decides that a law prohibiting discrimination against members of labor organizations by common carriers to be unconstitutional.	1908 Jan. 6. C. Arthur Pearson acquires control of the London *Times*. Jan. 31. Dr. Jameson, premier of Cape Colony, resigns.
		Feb. 3. Supreme Court declares a boycott instituted by a labor organization to be a combination in restraint of trade. Feb. 10. Arbitration treaty with France signed at Washington.	Feb. 6. $100,000 paid by British Government to Raisuli as a ransom for Kaid Sir Harry MacLean; sum partially repaid later.
		Mar. 4. In a school building near Cleveland, O., 167 children are burned to death. Mar. 13. End of trial respecting the Pennsylvania State Capitol fraud; four are found guilty. Mar. 23. The Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the railroad rate laws of Minnesota and North Carolina.	Mar. 13. The House of Commons rejects the Labor Party's Unemployed Workingmen's Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1908	1908 Jan. 10. Germany: Serious riots in the streets of Berlin by Socialists who demand universal suffrage. Jan. 28. France: The Chamber of Deputies sustains, by a vote of 428 to 92, the Government's policy in Morocco.	1908 Jan. 9. Italy: Sharp encounters between Italian troops and Abyssinians in the Italian Somaliland.	1908 Jan. 11. Mulai Hafid proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Fez; civil war follows. Jan. 25. Haiti: Revolution suppressed and Jean Juneau executed.
		Feb. 1. Portugal: King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince assassinated at Lisbon; 2. Manuel II. proclaimed king. Feb. 13. Turkey: Kiamil Pasha resigns; succeeded by Hilmi Pasha. Feb. 20. Russia: General Stoessel found guilty, by a court martial, of charges in connection with the defense of Port Arthur.	Feb. 17. Turkish forces sent to Persian frontier. Feb. 29. Japan demands an apology from China for seizure of steamer *Tatsu Maru*.
	Mar. Germany: Suffrage riots continue in the streets of Berlin.		Mar. 1. China surrenders the *Tatsu Maru* to Japan; 14. China agrees to pay indemnity to Japan and to suppress the attempts to boycott Japanese articles.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1908	1908	1908 April. Congress passes act providing for remission to China of part of the Boxer indemnity. Apr. 3. The Populist National Convention nominates Thos. E. Watson for President. Apr. 5. Arbitration treaty with Japan signed at Washington. Apr. 13. The first conference of the Board of Governors held at Washington. Apr. 14. The Vreeland Currency Bill passes House of Representatives. Apr. 30. Senate passes Currency Bill.	1908 Apr. 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigns the premiership of Great Britain. Apr. 8. H. H. Asquith becomes Prime Minister, and David Lloyd-George Chancellor of the Exchequer.
	May 12. Corner-stone of the building for the Bureau of American Republics laid at Washington.		May 12. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy withdraw troops from the Island of Crete.
		June 8. Pres. Roosevelt appoints a commission of 57 on conservation of national resources. June 16. The Republican National Convention opens at Chicago; 18. Nominates Wm. H. Taft for President.	June 16. The House of Commons passes the Old Age Pensions Bill.
	July 6. The Peary expedition to the North Pole starts.	July 7. The Democratic National Convention meets at Denver; 10. Nominates, for the third time, Wm. J. Bryan for President.	July 25. The Irish University Bill passes the House of Commons. July 31. The House of Lords passes the Old Age Pensions Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1908	1908 Apr. 4. Germany: The Reichstag decides that the German language must be spoken at all public meetings in all parts of the Empire.	1908	1908 Apr. 11. Venezuela declines to consider American demands for arbitration of claims.
		May 6. Manuel II. takes oath of office before the Portuguese Cortes. May 8. Portugal: Troops, after heavy fighting, defeat natives, near Bissao in Portuguese Guinea. May 22. Russia: The President and seventeen members of the Duma arrested and imprisoned.	May 4. Fernando Guachalla elected President of Bolivia. May 15. The Shah of Persia deprives Cabinet of authority; the act causes revolutionary outbreak. May 16. Abyssinia: King Menelik and Italian Gov't sign agreement defining boundaries between Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland. May 27. Peru: Augusto B. Leguia elected President.
	June 13. France: A law adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and by the Senate providing for secret ballot.		June 26. The Shah of Persia declares martial law throughout his realm.
		July 24. Turkey: The Sultan restores the Constitution of 1876, and orders a general election for members to a Parliament.	July 1. Santo Domingo: Ramon Caceres becomes President. July 4. Japan: The ministry resigns; 12. The Emperor summons Count Katsura to form a new Cabinet. July 9. Venezuela: Diplomatic relations with the United States are severed. July 12. Panama: José D. Obaldia elected President. July 22. Venezuela: Pres. Castro on grounds that political refugees are harbored in Curaçoa expels Minister from the Netherlands.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1908	1908 Aug. 17. The Fourth International Esperanto Congress meets at Dresden.	1908 Aug. 14–19. Race riots, accompanied by destruction of property and lynching of negroes, occur at Springfield, Ill.	1908
	Sept. 13. The Eucharistic Congress is held at London.	Sept. 3. After investigating the Springfield riots, a special grand jury returns 117 indictments.	
		Oct. 1. The two-cent postage rate between the United States and Great Britain goes into effect. Oct. 8. Treaty of arbitration with China signed at Washington.	Oct. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia agree to take measures to prevent war in the Balkans. Oct. 26. Canada: The Liberals successful in the general elections.
		Nov. 3. The presidential elections result in the success of the Republican ticket, with W. H. Taft and J. S. Sherman for President and Vice-President respectively. Nov. 4. Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, resigns.	Nov. 11. Mr. Fisher forms new Australian Cabinet.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere
1908	1908	1908 Aug. 2. Turkey: In the midst of constitutional changes, cabinets rise and fall rapidly, one is formed on the 2d and falls on the 5th, while another is formed on the following day; Resolution inaugurated by the Young Turk party. Aug. 20. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies ratifies the Congo annexation treaty; Turkey agrees to a settlement of the boundary controversy with Persia. August. The relations between Holland and Venezuela become strained, and Holland sends warship to Venezuelan waters.	1908 Aug. 18. Persia: A diplomatic representative sent to Athens for the first time in 2399 years.
	Sept. 2. France: A force of 15,000 Moors defeated by French troops at Boudenib near the Algerian frontier.	Sept. 4. Russia: The Government issues edict requiring professors in the universities to renounce membership in political parties not recognized by the authorities. Sept. 9. Belgium: The Senate adopts Congo annexation treaty.	
	Oct. 28. Germany: Protests made against the unrestraint of Kaiser William's public utterances concerning international affairs.	Oct. 5. Austria-Hungary: The Dual Monarchy announces the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria issues declaration of independence, and becomes a kingdom under Prince Alexander. Oct. 11. Denmark: New Cabinet formed under M. Neergaard as premier. Oct. 12. The Servian assembly sustains the Gov't in its protest against Austrian aggression.	
	Nov. 10. The Reichstag denounces the action of the Kaiser in speaking so freely of foreign affairs; 17. Emperor William promises that in future foreign affairs will be conducted through one of the ministers.	Nov. 7. The Austrian Cabinet resigns because of the German-Czech dissensions. November. The relations between Austria and Servia becomes strained to the breaking point; numerous raids and frontier fights occur.	Nov. 22. China: The Gov't designates Tang Shao-yi as special commissioner to thank U. S. for the partial remission of the Boxer indemnity. Nov. 24. Venezuela: The affairs of government placed in the hands of Vice-President J. V. Gomez, during the absence in Europe of Pres. Castro.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1908	1908 Dec. 4. A code of laws governing naval warfare is prepared by conference of the Powers held at the invitation of Great Britain. Deaths in 1908: Allison, W. B.; Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry; Carlos I., King of Portugal; Cleveland, Grover; Gilman, D. C.; Halévy, L.; Kuang Hgsu, Emperor of China; Proctor, Redfield; Sardou, Victorien; Smith, C. E.; Stedman, E. C.; Tsi-an, Dowager Empress of China.	1908 Dec. 10. Abraham Ruef convicted on charges of bribery. Dec. 23. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison are held in contempt of court in connection with the Buck Stove case.	1908 Dec. 1. The House of Lords rejects the Licensing Bill.
1909	1909 Jan. 13. Prof. A. L. Lowell becomes president of Harvard University. Jan. 19–20. Celebration of Centenary of Edgar Allan Poe. Feb. 12. Centenary of Abraham Lincoln widely celebrated. Feb. 25. New code for naval warfare is adopted by an international naval conference in London.	1909 Jan. 8. President Roosevelt charges Senator Tillman with being involved in a questionable land deal in Oregon. Jan. 9. Six night riders convicted at Union City, Tenn. Jan. 11. Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign treaty for settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada. Jan. 25. Sec. of State Root resigns; succeeded by Robert Bacon. Jan. 27. The Newfoundland fisheries treaty signed at Washington; whereby differences between U. S. and Great Britain are to be submitted to The Hague. Feb. 13. The long-standing differences between U. S. and Venezuela adjusted; the three outstanding claims to be referred to The Hague. Feb. 21. The U. S. fleet returns to Hampton Roads after a voyage around the world. Feb. 23. Patent agreement between the U. S. and Germany signed at Washington.	1909 Feb. 11. Relations between Great Britain and Germany adjusted in conference between Chancellor von Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere
1908	1908	1908 Dec. 19. Portugal: The Cabinet resigns, and Dr. Pereira de Lima forms a new ministry. Dec. 21. Negotiations resumed between Austria and Turkey concerning the settlement of the Turkish claims to Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1908 Nov. 14. China: Death of Emperor Kuang Hsu; 15. Death of Dowager Empress. Dec. 21. China: The infant heir-apparent is proclaimed emperor; regency established under Prince Chun.
1909	1909 Feb. 9. France and Germany sign agreement in reference to Morocco.	1909 January. The Great Powers, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, and the Balkan States are occupied with negotiations concerning the settlement of questions relating to the status of the new kingdom of Bulgaria and those connected with the assumption of sovereignty by Austria-Hungary over Bosnia and Herzegovina. Feb. 26. Austria and Turkey sign protocol settling compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1909 Jan. 2. China: Yuan Shih-kai deposed as commander and chief of the Chinese army; Na-tung appointed in his stead. Jan. 12. Turkey accepts $10,500,000 as compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Feb. Rebellion in Persia becomes formidable. Feb. 15. Mexico: Theater fire at Acapulco, Mexico, in which 350 persons are burned to death.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1909	1909 Mar. 23. Lieutenant Shackleton reports having reached within 111 miles of the South Pole.	1909 Mar. 4. W. H. Taft inaugurated as President of the United States. Mar. 15. Special session of Congress begins. Mar. 16. President Taft in a message to Congress urges revision of tariff. Mar. 17. The Payne Tariff Bill introduced in House of Representatives. Mar. 20. Col. Duncan B. Cooper and son found guilty of killing ex-Senator Carmack; later pardoned by Gov. Patterson. Apr. 9. The Payne Tariff Bill passes House of Representatives by a vote of 217 to 161.	1909 Mar. 24. New Zealand offers a battleship to the British navy. Apr. 29. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George introduces a revolutionary budget in House of Commons.
	May 25. Andrew Carnegie gives $1,000,000 to the hero fund of France.	May 4. A court of inquiry begins investigation of the Brownsville affair to ascertain which of the negro soldiers are eligible for reënlistment; the U. S. reëstablishes diplomatic relations with Venezuela. May 30. General street-car strike begins in Philadelphia.	
	June 1. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens at Seattle.	June. Tariff revision debates occupy the Senate.	June 10. The Lloyd-George Budget passes second reading, in midst of wild excitement, by a vote of 367 to 209.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1909	1909 Mar. 16. Paris disturbed by strike of telephone, telegraph, and postal employees. Mar. 19. French Ministry sustained by Chamber of Deputies in contest with striking state employees.	1909 Mar. 7. Italy: General elections result in victory for the Government. Mar. 25. Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized by the Powers. Mar. 25. Servia: Crown Prince George renounces succession to the Servian throne.	1909 Mar. 31. Cuba: U. S. troops evacuate Cuba, thus terminating intervention.
	Apr. 1. Germany: The Gov't introduces bill in Reichstag to prevent American fertilizer interests from purchasing the Prussian potash mines.	Apr. 13. Turkey: Mutiny of the army in Constantinople; 14. New ministry formed under Tewfik Pasha; 19. The Young Turk forces invest Constantinople, and on the 24th enter the city; 25. The Sultan's guard surrenders; 27. Abdul Hamid deposed and Mohammed V. proclaimed Sultan; 30. Turkish Ministry reorganized under Tewfik Pasha. Apr. 30. Persia: Russian forces cross border and occupy Tabriz.	
	May 13. Germany: The National Liberals and Radicals withdraw from Reichstag breaking Government "bloc." May 13. France: Premier Clemenceau sustained by Chamber of Deputies.	May 11. Russia and China sign agreement concerning Manchurian railways. May 13. Albania: Revolt breaks out amidst tribesmen.	May 4. The Shah of Persia grants a constitution. May. Rebellion breaks out in Santo Domingo; 25. Insurgents defeated. May 21. Revolution started in Colombia.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1909	1909 July 6. Champlain Tercentenary celebrated at Ticonderoga. July 25. M. Bleriot flies in his monoplane over English channel.	1909 July 5. The United States, Great Britain, and Austria refuse to recognize the Russo-Chinese agreement concerning the Manchurian railway. July 8. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill passes the Senate. July 12. Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution adopted by Senate.	1909 July 28. The House of Commons, in order to force a vote on the budget, adopts a rigid closure rule.
	Aug. 28. International Medical Association meets at Budapest. Aug. 30. International Trade Congress opens at Paris.	Aug. 5. President Taft signs the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill. Aug. 27. National Conservation Congress meets at Seattle.	Aug. 19. South African Union Bill passes British Parliament.
	Sept. 1. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, announces that, on April 21, 1908, he reached the North Pole. Sept. 6. Commander Peary announces that he discovered the North Pole, on April 6, 1909. Sept. 12. Halley's comet seen from the University of Heidelberg, by Prof. Wolff. Sept. 13. Commander Peary denies that Cook reached the North Pole. Sept. 25. Hudson-Fulton Celebration inaugurated in New York City. Oct. 2. The Kalgan Railroad, constructed solely by Chinese, begins operation. Oct. 28. John D. Rockefeller gives $1,000,000 to fight hook-worm disease.	Sept. 14. President Taft begins tour of West and South. Sept. 23. President Taft opens the great Gunnison tunnel in Colorado. Oct. 11. Charles R. Crane resigns as ambassador to China after a controversy with Sec. Knox.	Sept. 17. The House of Commons passes the Irish Land Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1909	1909 July 14. Prince von Bülow resigns and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg named as Chancellor of the German Empire. July 20. France: Resignation of Clemenceau Ministry. July 23. M. Briand forms Cabinet.	1909 July. Spain: Riots and demonstrations against the Moorish war. July 28. Martial law declared throughout Spain. Aug. 16. Denmark: New Cabinet formed under Count Holstein-Ledreborg. Aug. 19. Greece and Turkey leave Cretan question in hands of the four Powers. Sept. 26. The Spanish troops victorious at Melilla. Oct. 13. Spain: Execution in Barcelona of Prof. Francisco Ferrer causes great excitement and indignation among European Socialists. Oct. 15. Greece: The Greek Parliament abolishes right of royal princes to hold command in the army. Oct. 21. The Spanish Cabinet resigns, and Señor Moret forms new ministry. Oct. 22. Denmark: The Cabinet and Count Holstein resign; M. Lahle forms another gov't on 27th. Oct. 29. Greece: Naval mutiny suppressed.	1909 July 13. General rebellion breaks out in Morocco; constitutionalists in Persia victorious and enter Teheran. July 16. Mohammed Alim dethroned, and the Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza declared Shah of Persia. July 17. The Greek Cabinet resigns, and M. Rhallis forms new gov't. July 19. Moorish tribesmen attack Spanish soldiers at Melilla. July 20. Argentina and Bolivia differ concerning boundary line. Aug. 4. Gonzales Valencia becomes President of Colombia. Aug. 27. China: A Constitution, modelled after that of Japan, promulgated. Sept. Persian rebels successful; refuse to submit until Shah convokes mejliss. Sept. 4. Chinese-Japanese agreement concerning Manchuria signed at Pekin. Oct. 10. Civil war in Nicaragua; 19. Mulai Hafid recognized as Sultan of Morocco on condition that he guarantees provisions of Algeciras agreement. Oct. 24. Zelaya forces badly defeated. Oct. 25. Peruvian and Bolivian Congresses ratify boundary protocol. Oct. 26. Prince Ito assassinated at Harbin by a Korean.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1909	1909 Nov. 3. Commander Peary's polar records approved by the National Geographical Society.	1909 Nov. 11. After investigation, it is announced that the Sugar Trust has deprived the Government of millions in custom frauds. Nov. 18. American warship sent to Nicaragua.	1909 Nov. 4. The Lloyd-George Budget passes House of Commons. Nov. 17. The Irish Land Bill, somewhat amended, passes House of Lords. Nov. 30. House of Lords reject budget by a vote of 350 to 75.
	Dec. 8. Dr. Cook's polar records received for examination by a committee of experts from faculty of the University of Copenhagen; later rejected as evidence that he had penetrated as far North as the pole. Deaths in 1909: Barth, Theodore; Bull, W. T.; Coquelin, B. C.; Crawford, F. M.; Cuyler, T. L.; De Armond, D. A.; Gilder, R. W.; Hale, E. E.; Harriman, E. H.; Helper, H. R.; Ito, Prince Hirobumi; Johnson, J. A.; Leopold II, King of Belgium; Lombroso, Cesare; Meredith, George; Mitchell, D. G. ("Ik Marvel"); Modjeska, H.; Newcomb, Simon; Peckham, R. W.; Swinburne, A. C.; von Halle, Ernst; Wright, C. D.; Zalinski, E. L. G.	Dec. 2. U. S. troops land in Nicaragua.	Dec. 1. New Parliamentary elections called.
1910	1910 Jan. 19. The Southern Health Conference organized at Atlanta, Ga., to fight the hook-worm disease.	1910 Jan. 5 Sec. Knox proposes to the Powers that the jurisdiction of the International Prize Court at The Hague be extended so as to make it a court of arbitral justice.—Sec. Knox proposes to the Powers that the Manchurian Railway of China be financed by international syndicate. Jan. 6. Atty.-Gen. Wickersham makes report exonerating Sec. Ballinger. Jan. 7. President Taft dismisses Gifford Pinchot from Forestry Bureau, for insubordination. Jan. 17. The Separate Statehood Bill for Arizona and New Mexico passes the House of Representatives. Jan. 26. Joint committee of Congress begins Ballinger–Pinchot investigation.	1910 Jan. 10. King Edward dissolves Parliament and orders another to meet on Feb. 15.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1909	1909 Nov. 8. France: Chamber of Deputies rejects bill changing mode of election of members of lower house.	1909 Dec. 2. Italy: The Cabinet of Signor Giolitti resigns; 10. New ministry established by Baron Sidney Sonnino. Dec. 17. Death of King Leopold II., of Belgium. Dec. 22. Portugal: New ministry is formed under Señor Beiras. Dec. 23. Belgium: Albert I. becomes king and promises reforms in the Congo.	1909 Nov. 15. Persia: The Shah opens the Persian Parliament. Dec. 20. Nicaragua; José Madriz elected president by Congress and Zelaya is exiled.
1910	1910 Jan. 12. Germany: The Government announces approval of American policy in Manchuria. Jan. 20. France: Great floods throughout France; the Seine reaches highest point in three centuries.	1910 Jan. 11. Turkey: Hakka Bey announces formation of new Cabinet. Jan. 14. Spain: Plot discovered to overthrow ministry, followed by many arrests. Jan. 22. The Knox plan to neutralize the Manchurian Railroad rejected by Russia and Japan, and on the following day by Great Britain and France.	1910

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1910	1910	1910	1910 Feb. 21. King Edward opens Parliament.
		Mar. 5. The U. S. Postal Saving Bank Bill becomes law. Mar. 16. Speaker Cannon's decision on a point of order overruled by combination of Republican insurgents and Democrats by a vote of 163 to 111. Mar. 19. Resolution for a reorganization of the Rules Committee passes House of Representatives.	Mar. 21. Premier Asquith introduces Parliament Reform Bill in House of Commons.
		Apr. 4. Decision of the Supreme Court in the Arkansas and Nebraska Railroad rate cases adverse to the claims of the States. Apr. 5. The Socialists carry the municipal elections of Milwaukee. Apr. 6. The negro soldiers of the 25th infantry regiment found guilty by a military court of the Brownsville shooting affair.	Apr. 14. The House of Commons, by a vote of 351 to 246, pass the resolution limiting the veto power of the House of Lords. Apr. 28. The House of Lords adopts the Budget Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1910	1910 Feb. 5. Germany: Tariff agreement with the United States approved by the Reichstag. Mar. 6. Berlin: The Socialists, in defiance of police, hold a large open air meeting.	1910 Feb. 1. Sweden: M. Konow forms a new Cabinet. Feb. 8. Spain: The Moret Ministry overthrown: Señor Canalejas forms a new Cabinet. Feb. 12. Spain: The Government notifies the Pope of plans to revise the *concordat* with the Vatican. Feb. 27. Russia: The Minister of Foreign Affairs submits to Sec. Knox an alternative plan for the construction of the Sougun-Chinchow Railroad. Mar. 21. Resignation of Italian Cabinet. Mar. 28. Monaco: Prince Charles proclaims a representative government with universal suffrage. Mar. 30. Greece: King George issues a royal decree for the revision of the constitution. Mar. 31. Italy: A new Cabinet, with Luigi Luzzati as Premier, is formed. Apr. 4. Italy: The Pope declines to see ex-Pres. Roosevelt. Apr. 7. Turkey: The advance of Albanian clansmen repelled by Turkish troops before Prestina.	1910 Feb. 2. Mexico: The Mexican Packing Company fails with liabilities of $37,000,000. Feb. 18. Nicaragua: Federal army defeated, at San Vicento, by the insurgents. Feb. 21. Egypt: Pasha Boutros, the Premier, assassinated by a Nationalist student. Feb. 23. China: Imperial troops occupy Lassa; the Dalai Lama flees to India. Apr. 3. Morocco: Mad Mullah is reported to have destroyed many towns and killed hundreds of tribesmen. Apr. 14: China: The foreign missions of Changsha destroyed by rioters. Apr. 27. Venezuela: Señor J. V. Gomes elected President by Congress.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1910	1910 May 4. Lieutenant Peary receives a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. May 18. The earth passes through the tail of Halley's comet.	1910 May 14. Announcement from Washington of the settlement of proposed Chinese Railroad loan; Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and U. S. are to participate equally.	1910 May 6. Death of King Edward VII. May 7. George V. proclaimed King of Great Britain and Emperor of India.
	June 18. The World's Missionary Conference is held in London. June 21. The Paris Academy of Medicine announces discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine. July 12. The Pan-American Congress opened at Buenos Aires.	June 10. The Western Union Telegraph Company indicted by Federal Grand Jury under Sherman Anti-Trust Law; the company yields later to demands of Government. June 20. Pres. Taft signs the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill. July 8. Carl Etherington, an alleged anti-saloon league detective, lynched by a mob, in Newark, Ohio. July 21. Forest fires rage in Manitoba, Ontario, Montana, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin.	June 10. Sir Chas. Hardinge appointed Viceroy of India.
	Aug. 15. The sixth international Esperanto Convention assembles at Washington, D. C. Aug. 18. A bronze statue of Washington, presented by the State of Virginia to France, unveiled at Paris.	Aug. 9. An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York City. Aug. 31. Ex-Pres. Roosevelt at Ossawatomie proclaims the New Nationalism.	Aug. 3. The British Parliament adjourns without settling the question of the veto power of the House of Lords.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1910	1910	1910 May 13. Russia: Expulsion of Jews resumed at Kieff.	1910 May 5. Costa Rica; Cartago nearly destroyed by an earthquake, approximately 1000 being killed. May 11. Peru and Ecuador mobilize troops in anticipation of war. May 24. Egypt: Ex-Pres. Roosevelt in a speech endorses British occupation, and arouses thereby opposition of Nationalist students. May 30. Inception of the Colonial Federation of United South Africa; ex-Pres. Roosevelt, at Guildhall, in London, advises England to suppress anarchy or let Egypt govern itself.
	June 9. France: Premier Briand outlines the Government's programme of Parliamentary activity; electoral reform, improved budget measures, an income tax, and judicial and administrative reform are conspicuous features.	June 7. Italy: Southern Italy shaken by a severe earthquake; Messina almost destroyed and 200,000 persons lose their lives.	June 4. Peru and Ecuador withdraw troops, accepting mediation by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.
		July 7. Spain: King Alfonso signs a bill prohibiting the entrance of additional religious orders until the negotiations with the Vatican are satisfactorily concluded. July 29. Spain: The Spanish envoy to the Vatican is recalled,—no settlement having been arranged.	
		Aug. 28. Montenegro becomes a kingdom, with former Prince Nicholas as King.	Aug. 16. Señor Pedro Montt, President of Chile, dies at Bremen. Aug. 21. Nicaragua: The Revolutionists win a decisive battle. Aug. 24. Japan formally annexes Korea. Aug. 26. Panama: Carlos Mendoza elected President by the Assembly. Aug. 31. Nicaragua: Gen. Juan Estrada is inaugurated President.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1910	1910 Sept. 7. The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague decides the Newfoundland fisheries controversy, which had endured, in one form or another, practically throughout the history of United States. Oct. 5. Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Oct. 16. Walter Wellman and a crew of five attempt a transatlantic flight in dirigible airship, *America IV.*: the experiment is unsuccessful, and the party and ship are rescued in mid-ocean by the steamer *Trent*.	1910 Sept. 3. The National Conservation Association meets at St. Paul, Minn., and is addressed by President Taft. Sept. 27. Pres. Taft places all assistant postmasters under the Civil Service regulations.	1910 Oct. 17. Great Britain threatens, unless order is restored within three months, to occupy certain districts of unrest in Persia.
	Nov. Washington grants complete suffrage to women. Dec. 10. Puccini's opera, *The Girl of the Golden West*, is sung for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Deaths in 1910: Agassiz, Alex.; Björnson, Björnstjerne; Brewer, B. J.; Carlisle, J. G.; Clemens, S. L. (Mark Twain); Eddy, M. B.; Edward VII.; Fuller. M. W.; Hill, D. B.; Howe, J. W.; Huggins, Sir W.; James, W.; Koch, R.; LaFarge, John; McEnery, S. D.; Montt, P.; Nightingale, F.; Platt, T. C.; Schiaparelli, G.; Spencer, Earl J.; Smith, Goldwin; *Tolstoi*, Count Leo.	Nov. 8. The general election results in sweeping Democratic gains, the House of Representatives becoming Democratic by a large majority. Dec. 7. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is vindicated by the Congressional Committee of investigation of all charges against him. Dec. 12. Pres. Taft appoints Edward D. White Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	Nov. 3. Reorganization of British Cabinet. Nov. 9. English, French, and German banks sign an agreement to participate with an American syndicate in making a loan of $50,000,000 to China. Nov. 16. The Government Bill restricting the veto power of the House of Lords is introduced in that body by Lord Crewe. Nov. 22. British suffragettes assault Premier Asquith and Augustine Birrell. Nov. 28. Parliament dissolved and new elections are ordered. Dec. 19. The general elections result in a coalition majority for the Government, of 126.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1910	1910	1910 Sept. Spain: Serious riots, occasioned by the strike of coal miners, occur in various cities. October. Portugal: Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur in Lisbon. Oct. 6. The royal family of Portugal takes refuge at Gibraltar. Oct. 18. Greece: M. Venezelos forms new Cabinet. Oct. 28. The revolutionary Portuguese Government decrees the freedom of the Press and the separation of Church and State. Oct. 30. Ex-Premier Franco arrested on charges of abuse of power in office.	1910
	Nov. 7. France: The Cabinet resigns, and M. Briand, the premier, forms another. Nov. 9. Socialists and Catholics fail in attempt to vote lack of confidence in new Cabinet.	Nov. 8. Portugal: Revolutionists abolish Monarchy and establish a Republic; King Manuel exiled.	Nov. 22. Mexico: Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself President. Nov. 24. Naval rebels at Rio de Janeiro kill their officers and take possession of three ships. They shell the other warships in the harbor, and send an ultimatum ashore to which the Gov't accedes.
	Dec. 20. France: The Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Gov't's policy in settling the railroad strike.	Dec. 23. Spain: The Cortes passes "padlock bill" forbidding, for two years, the further creation of religious orders.	Dec. 1. Gen. Porfirio Diaz inaugurated Pres. of Mexico for eighth term.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1911	1911 Jan. 9. The first South American Postal Congress meets at Montevideo. Jan. 11. Kaiser William II.'s Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research is formally opened in Berlin. Jan. 20. Andrew Carnegie adds $10,000,000 to the endowment of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C. Jan. 23. Opening at Paris of the Oceanographic Institute built by the Prince of Monaco.	1911 Jan. 3. First Postal Savings Bank opened in the United States. Jan. 5. Pres. Taft, Sec. Knox, and Ambassador Bryce open negotiations for an arbitration treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain. Jan. 11. Pres. Taft, in a special message, asks for $5,000,000 to fortify the Panama Canal. Jan. 19. The Ways and Means Committee given power to appoint committees subject to approval of the House. Jan. 30. The Bill creating a Tariff Board passes the House of Representatives.	1911 Jan. 1. Pauper disqualifications for the old age pensions cease to be operative in the United Kingdom. Jan. 3. The Indian Government issues order prohibiting emigration of indentured Indians to the Natal. Jan. 28. The Duke of Connaught appointed as successor to Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.
		Feb. 14. The Canadian Reciprocity Bill passes the House of Representatives. Feb. 21. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan signed at Washington.	Feb. 1. Mylius convicted for libelling George V. Feb. 9. The House of Commons, by a vote of 324 to 222, endorse the principle of free trade. Feb. 22. The Canadian Parliament passes a resolution attesting its loyalty to the British Empire and its intention to control its fiscal policies.
	Mar. 29. Tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible is celebrated in London.	Mar. 1. The title of Sen. Lorimer to his seat in the Senate is confirmed by a vote of 46 to 30. Mar. 3. Pres. Taft signs a bill abolishing federal circuit courts. Mar. 4. Pres. Taft calls an extraordinary session of Congress to meet on April 4 to consider the reciprocity agreement with Canada. Mar. 7. Resignation of Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior; W. L. Fisher appointed in his stead. Mar. 13. Constitutionality of the federal corporation tax law affirmed by the Supreme Court.	Mar. 11. Sir James Ward, premier of New Zealand, advocates an Imperial Council and graduated contributions to an imperial fleet.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1911	1911 Jan. 3. France: The Institute of France decides that it will not admit women to its membership. Jan. 10. M. Brisson is re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.	1911 Jan. 7. Italy: A commission of senators recommend that the Italian Senate should be made more representative in character.	1911 Jan. 10. Salvador: Manuel E. Oranjo elected President. Jan. 11. Roumania: The Ministry resigns, and M. Carp forms conservative cabinet. Jan. 19. Paraguay: Pres. Gondra resigns, and is succeeded by Col. Jara.
	Feb. 24. France: The majority in favor of the Government reduced to sixteen. Feb. 27. Resignation of premier, M. Briand.	Feb. 25. Bulgaria: Five ministers charged with systematic violation of the law.	
	Mar. 1. France: A new French Gov't is formed under M. Monis as premier. Mar. 7. Germany: The Chancellor warns the Vatican against issuing decrees or bills affecting Germans without first consulting the Gov't. Mar. 10. The Greenwich standard of time adopted in France and Algiers.	Mar. 7. Russia: Jubilee of the emancipation of the Serfs celebrated in St. Petersburg. Mar. 11. Italy: The trial of thirty Neapolitan Camorrists, charged with murder, begins at Viterbo. Mar. 18. Italy: Resignation of Premier Luzzati and Cabinet.	Mar. 1. Uruguay: José Batele y Ordonnez elected President. Mar. 7. The Mexican revolution becomes more serious, and 20,000 American soldiers are ordered to the border. Mar. 27. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolutionists, states that he will not lay down arms until Diaz is displaced.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1911	1911 Apr. 29. The International Exhibition of Industries opened at Turin by King of Italy.	1911 Apr. 4. Congress meets in special session; Champ Clark elected Speaker. Apr. 12. Resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for direct election of Senators passes House of Rep. by a vote of 296 to 16. Apr. 21. Bill for reciprocity with Canada passes the House of Representatives.	1911 Apr. 2. Decennial census taken in United Kingdom; woman suffragists attempt to evade enumeration. Apr. 3. Great Britain and Japan sign new commercial treaty; 21, John Redmond, speaking at Holyhead, states that Irish party will vote for Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Apr. 24. Parliament r-assembles and begins consideration of the Parliament Bill; 26. Amendment to Parliament Bill providing for referendum of constitutional questions to the electorate rejected in Commons by a vote of 286 to 164.
	May 14. The International Institute of Agriculture holds genera. assembly at Rome. May 23. Opening of New York City public library.	May 1. Supreme Court decides that the federal government, not that of the States, controls forest reserves. May 8. The Farmer's Free List Bill passes the House. May 15. The House of Rep. appoints a committee with A. O. Stanley as chairman, to investigate the affairs of the Steel Trust; Henry L. Stimson succeeds Jacob M. Dickinson as Sec. of War. May 16. Supreme Court decides that the Standard Oil Company is an organization in restraint of trade, and orders its dissolution within six months; distinguishes between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade. May 29. Supreme Court orders dissolution of the American Tobacco Company.	May 4. Lloyd-George introduces National Insurance Bill in Commons. May 8. British and Chinese Govts. sign an agreement in Peking to decrease Chinese production of opium and its import from India in equal proportions for seven years. May 15. The Parliament Bill passes the Commons by a vote of 362 to 241. May 22. Lord Lansdowne's Parliament Bill passes House of Lords.
	June 4. A statue of Victor Emmanuel II. unveiled by King of Italy.	June 12. The Senate passes the resolution for the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators.	June 22. The coronation of George V. and Queen Mary takes place in Westminster Abbey.

A.D.	FRANCE AND GERMANY.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1911	1911 Apr. 12. France: The Champagne riots break out again in the Epernay district.	1911	1911 Apr. 8. Morocco: Fez falls before an attack of the Berbers. Apr. 23. Mexico: After varying success, the insurgents and federals agree to sign an armistice for four days' peace.
	May 11. The German Reichstag rejects Alsace-Lorraine constitution bill; finally accepts it on the 26th. May 21. France: Sec. of War killed and Premier Monis injured by the fall of an aeroplane at Issy-les-Molineaux; French relief column enters Fez, after policy of intervention is applied. May 30. Germany: Reichstag passes Workingmen's Insurance Bill.	May 29. Russia and Japan express a desire to share in the international loan to China. The Pope issues an encyclical condemning the anti-religious attitude of the Portuguese Republic.	May. Mexico: After interrupted negotiations and the capture of Juarez, articles of peace are signed at Juarez. May 25. Porfirio Diaz resigns as Pres. of Mexcio and Francisco de la Barra is chosen as provisional president.
	June 7. Germany warns France that Moroccan sovereignty must be respected. June 12. France announces that she will act in concert with Spain in the Moroccan matter without consulting the other Powers. June 23. The French Ministry of Monis is defeated and resigns; 27. New ministry formed under M. Caillaux as premier.	June 8. Belgium: Resignation of Schollaert Cabinet on failure of the Education Bill. June 14. New ministry formed under M. de Broqueville. June 26. Austria: The Premier, Baron Bienerth, resigns, and is succeeded by Baron Gautsch.	June. Albania: The guerilla warfare of the clansmen continues. June 13. Persia: W. Morgan Shuster, American financier, placed in charge of Persian finances. June 15. Mexico: The International Boundary Commission gives Mexico a part of the Chamiza tract near El Paso, Texas.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1911	1911 July 26. Universal Races Congress meets in London.	1911 July 17. The Senate passes with amendments the House Bill providing for publicity of campaign contributions. July 19. The Senate ratifies the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. July 26. The Reciprocity Bill passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Taft. July 27. The LaFollette compromise Wool Bill passed by the Senate.	1911 July 5. Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Parliament Bill adopted in the Lords by a vote of 253 to 46. July 13. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance renewed for ten years. July 21. Premier Asquith states in a letter to Mr. Balfour that he will advise King to create a sufficiently large number of peers to carry the Parliament Bill. July 24. Canada: The Opposition in the Dominion Parliament demands that Reciprocity Bill be submitted to the Canadian people. July 29. Canada: Premier Laurier advises the dissolution of the Parliament.
		Aug. 1. The Senate passes the Farmers' Free List Bill. Aug. 2. Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration treaties signed at Washington. Aug. 15. Pres. Taft vetoes bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood; recommends certain changes. Aug. 17. Pres. Taft vetoes Wool Bill and Farmers' Free List Bill. Aug. 18. The Senate modifies the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill in accordance with views of the President. Aug. 22. Pres. Taft vetoes Cotton Bill.	Aug. 7. The Balfour motion of censure on the Government fails by a vote of 246 to 346. Aug. 8. Commons reject the amendments of the House of Lords to Parliament Bill; the House of Lords decides not to insist on its amendment, and passes the Parliament Bill; the House of Commons passes a resolution in favor of paying members an annual salary of £400.
	Sept. 9. First aërial postal service in United Kingdom instituted between Hendon and Windsor.	Sept. 15. Pres. Taft begins a 15,000 mile campaign tour.	Sept. 21. Canada: the general elections result in a victory for the Conservatives and a rejection of the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1911	1911 July 1. Germany: The Government orders a gunboat to Agadir to protect German interests in Morocco. July 17. It is announced that Germany demands a cession of a part of the French Congo for foregoing her claims in Morocco.	1911 July 10. Russia informs Germany that she will support France in the Morocco matter. July 15. Turkey: A Turkish force, under Edhem Pasha, ambushed by Albanians near Ipek. July 31. Russia: The Government demands the dismissal of Shuster as Financial Agent of Persia.	1911
	Aug. 3. France: The railway men adopt a resolution against *Sabotage*. Aug. 4. It is reported that Herr Kinderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon arrive at an agreement concerning the Moroccan question.	Aug. 3. The Albanian tribesmen, persuaded by King Nicholas of Montenegro, accept the Turkish concessions. Aug. 24. Portugal: Manuel Arriaga elected President.	Aug. 14. Haiti: General Leconte elected President.
		Sept. 2. Portugal: New Cabinet formed under Senhor Chagas. Sept. 14. Russia: M. Stolypin, the Premier, mortally wounded at Kieff; 18. Premier Stolypin dies; 19. M. Kokovtsoff appointed Prime Minister.	
	Sept. 1. France: Food riots in Northern France. Sept. 10. Germany: Socialist Conference meets at Jena.	Sept. 28. Italy: After long negotiations presents ultimatum to Turkey; 29. No satisfaction being obtained Italy declares war on Turkey; 30. The Turkish Ministry under Hakki Bey resigns; Turkey appeals to Powers; Italy bombards Preveza, and announces blockade of Tripolitan coast. Sept. 29. Sweden: In the general elections, the Conservatives are defeated, and M. Lindman resigns as Premier.	Sept. 8. Fighting occurs between Peruvians and Bolivians at Manuripe. Sept. Revolutionary outbreaks occur in China.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1911	1911 Oct. 9. International Maritime Conference meets at Paris. International Committee of Cotton Growing Associations meets in Berlin.	1911 Oct. 19. Chairman N. W. Aldrich presents to the U. S. National Monetary Commission his plan for banking and currency reform.	1911 Oct. 6. Canada: Mr. Borden becomes Premier and forms conservative ministry. Oct. 19. Mr. Birrell outlines the Government's proposed Irish Home Rule Bill. Oct. 23. Winston Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty and Reginald McKenna Home Secretary.
	Nov. 9. Dedication of granite temple erected over the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.	Nov. 13. The Sulzer resolution providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia passes House by a vote of 300 to 1. Nov. 15. Plan for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company is made public.	Nov. 4. The Ulster Unionists issue a manifesto refusing to accept Home Rule. Nov. 8. Mr. Balfour resigns as leader of the Unionist party. Nov. 11. King George V. leaves England for India consigning the government of the realm to a commission formed of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Morley. Nov. 13. Mr. Bonar Law selected as leader of the Unionist party. Nov. 27. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech before the Commons concerning the Moroccan negotiations, supports the claims and position of France.
	Dec. 8. King George selects position for the All-India memorial to Edward VII. Deaths in 1911: Abbey, E. A.; Bigelow John; Clarke, Sir C. P.; Dilke, Sir Chas.; Dryden, J. F.; Frye, W. P.; Gilbert, Sir W. S.; Harlan, J. M.; Higginson, T. W.; Hooker, Sir J. D.; Houssaye, Henri; Johnson, T. L.; Komura, Marquis J.; March, F. A.; Mills, R. Q.; Morton, Paul; Pulitzer, Joseph; Rouvier, M.; *Stolypin, P. A.*	Dec. 2. The McNamara brothers confess responsibility for the explosion which occurred in the building of the Los Angeles *Times*. Dec. 18. Pres. Taft notifies the Russian Gov't that the treaty of 1832, under which Russia has excluded Jewish American citizens, will be abrogated on Dec. 31.	Dec. 6. The Insurance Bill passes House of Commons. Dec. 12. Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which King George V. announces the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Dec. 15. The Insurance Bill passes House of Lords.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1911	1911 Oct. 18. Germany: The Kaiser unveils, at Aix-la-Chapelle, statue of Frederick the Great. Oct. 25. After many diplomatic exchanges, France and Germany arrive at agreement concerning points of difference in Moroccan controversy.	1911 Oct. 3. Italy announces complete blockade of Tripolitan ports. Oct. 4. Said Pasha forms new Turkish Ministry. Oct. 5. Italian flag raised at Tripoli. Oct. 7. Sweden: M. Staaff forms new ministry.	1911 Oct. 1. Mexico: General Francisco I. Madero elected President. Oct. 14. China: Because of the serious revolutionary activities in China, Yuan Shih-kai is recalled from banishment and made Viceroy. Oct. 16. Mexico: Fighting between Maderistas and Zapatistas. Oct. 19. Persia appeals to Great Britain for assistance against Russia. Oct. 26. China: The Revolutionist leader Li-Huan-Hung proclaims a republic. Oct. 30. China: The Emperor grants a constitution.
	Nov. 2. France and Germany negotiate treaty concerning exchange of territory in Africa; 4. The treaty agreed upon and signed. Nov. 24. Publication in London of the five secret articles of the Anglo-French declaration of 1904 concerning Egypt and Morocco. Nov. 27. German Navy League begins campaign advocating the enlargement of the naval force.	Nov. 3. Russia demands an apology for insult to consular officers by Persian *gendarmerie*. Nov. 5. Italy, by Royal Decree, annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Nov. 8. The Portuguese Cabinet resigns. Nov. 11. Portugal: New ministry formed under Senhor Vasconcelles.	Nov. 8. Shuster charges both Russia and Great Britain with unwarranted interference in Persian affairs. Nov. 14. China: An imperial edict commands Yuan Shih-kai to accept premiership; 26. Revolutionists attack Nanking.
	Dec. 20. France: The Chamber assents to Franco-German agreement by a vote of 393 to 36.	Dec. 1. Russia sends another ultimatum to Persia demanding dismissal of Shuster; 3. Sends troops into Persia.	Dec. 1. China: Rebels capture Nanking; 5. Prince Chun, the regent, abdicates, and guardians are appointed for infant emperor. Dec. 4. Persia appeals to the world for aid against Russia; 22: Persia yields to the demands of Russia; dismisses Shuster.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912	1912 Jan. 4. Pres. Taft issues proclamation recognizing the admission of New Mexico to the American Union of States. Jan. 14. The Supreme Court decides that the amended Employers' Liability Law is constitutional. Jan. 16. Pres. Taft notifies the Cuban Government that intervention will result unless the military authorities cease to interfere in civil affairs. Jan. 29. Clarence S. Darrow indicted on charge of bribing McNamara jurors. Feb. 10. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections exonerates Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, from charges of corruption. Feb. 14. Pres. Taft proclaims the admission of Arizona to statehood. Feb. 19. Supreme Court decides that, in accordance with the constitutional guaranty, it is function of Congress to determine whether or not the adoption of the initiative and referendum renders government of a State unrepublican in form. Feb. 25. Col. Roosevelt writes to seven governors that he will accept the Republican nomination for President.	1912 Feb. 14. Bill for the disestablishment of Welsh Church introduced in House of Commons.
	Mar. 7. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, announces the discovery of the South Pole, which he reached on Dec. 11, 1911.	Mar. 2. Pres. Taft issues proclamation of neutrality in reference to Mexico. Mar. 7. The Senate, after adopting certain amendments, ratifies arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Mar. 14. Pres. Taft forbids shipment of arms into Mexico.	Mar. 1. General strike of coal miners begins in Great Britain; more than a million men stop work, the mines suspend operation, and industries generally suffer. Mar. 21. Minimum Wage Bill passes House of Commons, and House of Lords on the 28th; crisis in miners' strike is passed. Mar. Suffragettes become particularly violent, smashing hundreds of windows.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Jan. 10. France: As a result of sensational charges of M. Clemenceau, in reference to the conduct of the negotiations regarding Morocco, the premier, M. Caillaux, and the Cabinet resign; 13. A new Cabinet formed under M. Poincaré; 17. Violent outburst of anti-Italian feeling follows seizure of French liners by Italian warships (*see* Italy); matter later referred to arbitration.	1912 Jan. 12. Naval engagement takes place in the Red Sea between Italian cruisers and Turkish gunboats, in which seven Turkish ships are sunk; 17. Italian torpedo boats seize the French liners *Carthage* and *Manouba*, alleging that they carry contraband; strained diplomatic relations between two countries.	1912 Jan. 2. China: Dr. Sun Yat Sen proclaims himself provisional President of the Republic of China. January. Mexico: Incipient revolts against the Madero Government break out.
	Feb. 1. France: War Department abolishes system of secret reports; 10; Senate ratifies Morocco agreement bill. Feb. Germany: In general elections, the Socialists make remarkable gains.	Feb. 22. Italy: The Parliament passes a bill for the annexation of Tripoli.	Feb. 2. Honduras: General Bonilla assumes the presidency. Feb. 5. Santo Domingo: Eladio Victoria elected President. Feb. 12. China: The Emperor abdicates, and a Republic is established; 15. Yuan Shih-kai elected President by the National Assembly.
	Mar. 11. Westphalian and French miners strike in sympathy with Engish miners. Mar. 30. France establishes protectorate over Morocco.	Mar. 7. Austria-Hungary: The Hungarian Premier, Count Khuen-Hedevary, resigns, but continues in power.	Mar. 21. Paraguay: The Government overthrown by a revolution led by General Navero. Mar. 29. China: Tang-Shao-yi becomes first premier of the Republic.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912 Apr. 12. Memorial to Queen Victoria unveiled at Cimiez. Apr. 16. Miss Harriet Quimby, a woman aviator, flies across the English Channel.	1912 Apr. 1. Wool Bill passes House. Apr. 27. Committee on Banking and Currency in House begin investigation of the Money Trust. Apr. 29. Inquiry ordered by the Senate into contributions and campaign funds for the years 1904–1908.	1912 Apr. 15. The White Star liner *Titanic* strikes iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland and sinks, with loss of 1513. Apr. 17. The proposed loan to China becomes open equally to six Powers: Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, and the United States.
	May 1. New typhoid serum submitted to the French Academy by Drs. Metchnikoff and Broughton Alcock; and a new medicinal treatment of cancer announced by Dr. Grezda of Agram.	May 17. Eugene V. Debs nominated for President by the Socialist National Convention. May 28. The Smith Committee of Inquiry of the Senate make report on the sinking of the *Titanic*. May 30. Steel Bill passes Senate.	May 2. *Titanic* inquiry opens under presidency of Lord Mersey. May 23. General strike proclaimed of all transport workers of London; ends July 29. May–June. Discussions in House of Commons concerning Irish Home Rule.
	June 8. Memorial to Christopher Columbus unveiled at Washington, D. C.	June 17. President Taft vetoes Army Appropriation Bill. June 18. Republican National Convention meets in Chicago. June 22. President Taft renominated by Republicans; followers of Roosevelt "bolt" and propose organization of new Progressive Party. June 25. Democratic National Convention assembles at Baltimore.	June 12. Col. J. E. B. Seeley becomes Secretary of State for war in British Gov't. June 19. The House of Commons, by a majority of 69, declines to exclude Ulster from operation of Home Rule Bill.
	July 24. First International Congress on Eugenics held in London; Prof. Herschell Parker and Belmore Brown announce that they have ascended within three hundred feet of the summit of Mt. McKinley.	July 2. Dr. Woodrow Wilson nominated on 46th ballot by Democratic National Convention. July 11. House of Rep. impeaches Judge Archbald. July 13. Senator Lorimer unseated. July 29. Lieutenant Becker, of the New York City Police, arrested for having instigated murder of Herman Rosenthal; in subsequent developments, a great scandal arises from alleged grafting practises of the police.	July 9. New Zealand: MacKensie Ministry resigns, and Mr. Massey forms another on the 10th. July 11. Great Britain protests against exemption of American coastwise ships in Canal Tolls Bill, pending in U. S. Congress.

A.D	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Apr. 15. Germany: Defense Bill, providing for great increase in naval and military expenditures, introduced in Reichstag. Apr. 17. France: Native Moroccan troops mutiny; 22. Order restored after bloody fighting.	1912 Apr. 18. Italian warships bombard forts at entrance of Dardanelles. Apr. 21. Austria-Hungary: George Lukacs becomes Hungarian Premier. Apr. 30. Portugal: Royalist raid occurs at Monção.	1912 Apr. 17. Mexico declines to recognize right of U. S. Government to interfere in her affairs.
	May 8. Germany: The Reichstag adopts new rule of practice by which members have right to interpellate ministers. May 13. Germany: Emperor William, in private conversation with Burgomaster of Strassburg, threatens to abolish the constitution of Alsace and Lorraine and incorporate provinces with Prussia. May 21. Germany: Defense Bill passed by Reichstag. May 23. France: M. Paul Deschanel elected President of Chamber of Deputies in place of M. Brisson (deceased).	May 15. King Frederick of Denmark dies and is succeeded by Christian X. May 22. Austria-Hungary: On reopening of Hungarian Chamber, Count Tisra is elected President amid scenes of great confusion.	
	June 30. France: Celebration at Paris of bicentenary of Rousseau.	June 5. Hungary: Scenes of wild disorder occur in Chamber when the opponents of the Tisra Army Bill are expelled by the police. June 19. Montenegro: General Martinovitch forms new Cabinet. June. Guerilla warfare between Italians and Arabs continues in Tripoli.	June 28. The Chinese Premier, Tang Shao-yi, resigns; succeeded by Lu Cheng-Nsieng.
	July 9. France: Chamber of Deputies accepts the principle of the Government's electoral reform bill; 10. Despite violent demonstration by Opposition, the bill passes by vote of 339 to 217.	July 8. Italy: Trial of the Camorrists at Viterbo ends, and twenty-six men are convicted —the sentences of imprisonment varying from five to thirty years. July 17. Turkey: Ministry under Said Pasha resigns, and is succeeded, on 18th, by Tewfik Pasha; on the same day the last named ministry is overthrown and Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha forms a Cabinet.	July 29. Japan: Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, dies: he is succeeded on the 30th by his son Yoshihito.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912 Aug. 14. The Duke of Connaught dedicates National Memorial to Nova Scotian Assembly, which was first opened in 1758.	1912 Aug. 2. The Monroe Doctrine extended, by Lodge resolution in the Senate, to cover foreign corporations holding land on American continents; the Stanley Committee for investigating U. S. Steel Corporation reports to House of Representatives and suggests legislation to control industrial combinations and trusts. Aug. 5. Progressive National Convention opens in Chicago, and on the 7th nominates Theodore Roosevelt for President. Aug. 9. Senate passes Canal Tolls Bill; President Taft vetoes Wool Bill. Aug. 14. Steel and Iron Tariff Revision Bill, which was vetoed by Pres. Taft, is passed over his veto by House of Rep., but veto is sustained in the Senate.	1912 Aug. 19. Great Britain accepts the invitation of Count Berchtold to exchange ideas relative to situation in Balkan States.
	Sept. 4. Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry meets at Washington, D. C. Sept. 9. Prof. Vilhjalmar Stefansson returns after four years' exploration in arctic regions. Sept. 10. International Congress for Labor Legislation opens at Zurich. Sept. 30. Opening of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University.	Sept. 13. The United States Government decides to intervene in Santo Domingo, because of civil war obtaining there.	Sept. 6. The British Trade Union Congress at Newport votes against Syndicalism and re-affirms its support of independent working-class political action. Sept. 19. After making demonstrations against Home Rule, Ulster Unionists sign a Solemn Covenant, pledging continued resistance.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere,
1912	1912 Aug. 17. France and Germany accept invitation of Count Berchtold to join in "conversation" with reference to Balkan affairs.	1912 Aug. 5. Frontier fights between Montenegrins and Turks. Aug. 8. Turkish Minister leaves Cettigne. Aug. 16. Austria: Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, invites Powers to join in "conversation" on Balkan situation.	1912 Aug. 7. Russia and Japan arrive at agreement authorizing spheres of influence in Manchuria. Aug. 9. Haiti: Tancrede Auguste made President after death of Leconte. Aug. 19. Peru: Guillermo E. Billinghurst elected President.
	Sept. 10. France: The Government announces that in future practically the entire fleet will be concentrated in Mediterranean.	Sep. 6. Russia and China renew treaty of St. Petersburg for ten years. Sept. 9. Servia: The Tripkovitch Ministry resigns; 12. M. Pashitch forms new Gov't. Sept. 30. The Balkan powers, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece, begin mobilization of troops in their respective capitals.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912	1912	1912 Oct.—The Clapp Committee continues investigations; 4. Ex-President Roosevelt admits that corporations contributed to his campaign fund in 1904, but denies that they secured any material advantage as a return. Oct. 6. United States marines capture Léon, the greatest stronghold of the Nicaraguan revolutionists; the insurrection is suppressed and order, for the time, restored. Oct. 7. Trial of Lieut. Becker begins in New York City. Oct. 14. Attempted assassination of Col. Roosevelt in Milwaukee. Oct. 24. Becker found guilty.	1912 Oct. 22. House of Commons appoints committee to investigate alleged atrocities in the Putumayo district of Peru.
	Nov. 22. Cambridge University abolishes rule limiting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England. Nov. California, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon grant complete suffrage to women	Nov. 4. Supreme Court formulates simplified rules of equity procedure in federal courts. Nov. 5. The general election results in success of Wilson and Marshall, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President.	Nov. 9. James Bryce, ambassador to U. S., resigns. Nov. 11. Government defeated by 22 votes during committee stage of Home Rule Bill. Nov. 28. An organized attempt made by suffragettes to destroy pillar-box mail.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere,
1912	1912 Oct. 5. Premier Poincaré submits proposals to the Powers whereby war in the Balkans may be prevented, and suggests joint intervention by Austria-Hungary and Russia. Oct. 11. Germany: Resignation of Herr Kaempf, President of Reichstag.	1912 Oct. 8. Montenegro, despite protest of Powers, declares war against Turkey; 9. Attacks Turkish forces at Podgoritza and captures the Planinitza and Detchitch mountains; 13. Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece present notes to Turkey demanding autonomy for Macedonia within six months; 18. The powers mentioned declare war against Turkey, and their armies advance into Turkish territory; Peace treaty between Italy and Turkey signed at Ouchy, Switzerland; the Powers later recognize Italian sovereignty in Tripoli; 22. Kirdjali captured by Bulgarians, Prishtina by Servians; Bulgarians win great victory at Kirk Killise; 24. Bulgarians advance on Adrianople, and Greeks occupy Kazhani; 26. Servians occupy Uskub; 29–30. Great battle fought near Lule Burgas between Bulgarians and Turks, after which Turks are forced to retreat toward Chataldja lines; 30. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha resigns, and Kiamil Pasha forms new government.	1912 Oct. 16. Mexico: Revolution breaks out in Vera Cruz; later suppressed, and its leader, Felix Diaz, is captured and condemned to death—a penalty subsequently revoked. Oct. — Peru: Diplomatic exchanges with United States with reference to alleged Putumayo atrocities in which Peru protests against commission of investigation.
	Nov. 4. France rejects Turkish appeal for intervention; 6. Parliamentary commission appointed to inquire into depopulation.	Nov. 3. The Balkans: Turkey requests Powers to intervene; 5. Bulgarians force Turks within the Chataldja lines with great loss; 8. Salonika surrenders to the Crown Prince of Greece; 13. Turkey opens peace negotiations with Bulgaria; 17. Servians capture Monastir; 21. After short suspension of hostilities during the negotiations, the war is resumed, Turkey having declined the peace conditions offered. Nov. 10. Socialists in Vienna make demonstration against war in Balkans. Nov. 12. Premier Canalejas, of Spain, assassinated; 14. Count Romanones forms new Cabinet.	Nov. 1. Cuba: Gen. Mario G. Menocal elected President. Nov. 11. Diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile are resumed after a suspension of 2½ years. Nov. 28. Gen. Victoria resigns as Pres. of Santo Domingo, and is succeeded by Archbishop Nouel.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1912	1912 Dec. 3. Oxford University abolishes rule restricting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England. Deaths in 1912: Alma-Tadema, Sir L.; Astor, J. J.; Booth, Wm.; Brisson, Henri; Canalejas, José; Evans, R. D.; Frederick VII., King of Denmark; Labouchere, Henry; Lang, Andrew; Lister, Baron, J.; Loyson, C.; Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan; Nogi, M.; Rayner, Isidore; Sherman J. S.; Stead, W. T.; Weaver, J. B.	1912 Dec. 3. The Archbald impeachment trial begins. Dec. 18. Burnett Immigration Bill with illiteracy test attached passes the House of Representatives.	1912 Dec. 14. South Africa: Premier Botha resigns; 20. Forms new Cabinet. Dec. 16. Bonar Law, in important speech at Ashton-under-Tyne, outlines Unionist Tariff policy. Dec. 17. Meeting of the ambassadors of the Great Powers in London to discuss the Balkan situation. Dec. 21. British Medical Ass'n rejects Gov't's proposals regarding provisions of Insurance Act.
1913	1913 Jan. 1. The Parcels Post system inaugurated throughout the United States.	1913 Jan. 13. Judge Archbald found guilty upon five articles of impeachment and disqualified from ever holding public office in the United States. Jan. 23. Bill limiting campaign contributions to $5000 passes the Senate.	1913 Jan. 16. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons by a majority of 110 (first passage). Jan. 27. The Speaker of the House of Commons rules out the Woman's Suffrage Bill because of changes in the text after the first reading. Jan. 30. Home Rule Bill rejected in the House of Lords.
	Feb. 10. It is reported that Capt. R. F. Scott, the polar explorer, reached the South Pole, but that, on the return journey, he and four members of the party perished.	Feb. 1. Senate adopts the proposed amendment to the Constitution restricting Presidents to one term of six years. Feb. 3. The Income Tax amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the required number of States, and becomes a part of the organic law. Feb. 4. Pres. Taft vetoes Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill. Feb. 8. House of Rep. passes the Webb Liquor Bill; 10. Senate passes Webb Bill; 14. Pres. Taft vetoes the Immigration Bill; 18. The Senate overrides veto of Immigration Bill, but House sustains it; 28. The Senate overrides the veto of the Webb Bill. Feb. Pres. Taft declines to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico—a policy continued by Pres. Wilson.	Feb. 13. The House of Lords reject the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Dec. 7. Germany: The Triple Alliance renewed without change. Dec. 26. France: Premier Poincaré announces candidature for Presidency.	1912 Dec. The Balkans: Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro sign armistice with Turkey, but Greece abstains; 5. The signatories to the armistice agreement appoint delegates to peace conference at London; 16. Representatives of Turkey and the Balkan States assemble in London for conference; 28. The allies reject proposals of Turkey.	1912 Dec. 4. Japan: Resignation of the premier, Marquis Saionji; 19. Prince Katsura forms new Government.
1913	1913 Jan. 17. France: The National Assembly selects Raymond Poincaré as President; 20. M. Aristide Briand, after resignation of M. Poincaré, forms new Cabinet.	1913 Jan. 22. Turkey: The Gov't. decides to yield Adrianople; 23. The war party in Constantinople revolts, because of proposed treaty concessions, and Nazim Pasha, minister of war, is assassinated. Jan. 30. The Balkan Allies give notice that the armistice has terminated and that war will be resumed.	1913 January. Serious disorder continues in Mexico.
	Feb. 14. Germany: Largely through efforts of Socialists, the Gov't acquires majority of stock in new petroleum monopoly; 27. A committee of the Reichstag decides to limit the profit of the Gov't in oil to 5 per cent. Feb. 18. France: Poincaré inaugurated as President.	Feb. The Balkans: Resumption of hostilities by Allies and a general advance on Turkish lines.	Feb. Mexico: A battle is fought in the streets of Mexico City between the federal troops and the followers of Felix Diaz; 18. Pres. Madero is taken prisoner, and Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional President; 23. ex-Pres. Madero and ex-Vice-Pres. Suarez killed while being transferred to the penitentiary in Mexico City. Feb. 10. Japan: The premier, Katsura, and his Cabinet resign; he is succeeded by Count Yomomato.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1913	1913	1913 Mar. 1. The House overrides veto of the Webb Bill. Mar. 3. First territorial legislature of Alaska meets at Juneau. Mar. 4. Pres. Taft signs bill creating Department of Labor; Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as President of the United States. Mar. 17. Pres. Wilson calls special session of Congress to revise the tariff law Mar. 18. Pres. Wilson discourages American Bankers from continuing in the six-Power Chinese loan group.	1913 Mar. 26. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, urges Great Britain and Germany to suspend naval construction for a year.
		Apr. 3. The U. S. Gov't. recognizes Republic of China. Apr. 7. Congress convenes in extraordinary session. Apr. 8. Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the requisite number of States. Apr. 19. Pres. Wilson urges the State of California to make the proposed legislation concerning ownership of land by aliens less objectionable to Japan. Apr. 30. The Webb Anti-Alien Land Bill passed by Legislature of California.	Apr. 3. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charge of instigating destruction of property.
	May 1. The National Peace Congress meets at St. Louis. May 8. First inter-denominational conference in America meets in New York to consider the possibility of uniting all Christian organizations. May 12. International Peace Conference meets at Washington, D. C.	May 4. Gov. Johnson signs Anti-Alien Land Bill. May 8. The Underwood Tariff Bill passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1913	1913 Mar. 18. France: Premier Briand and his Cabinet resign. Mar. 21. France: The Barthou ministry is announced.	1913 Mar. 6. The Balkans: Janina, with 32,000 troops, surrenders to Greeks; The Hungarian Chamber enact a suffrage law granting a limited franchise to women; 18. King George of Greece is assassinated at Salonika; 19. Crown Prince Constantine is proclaimed King of Greece; 26. Adrianople, after prolonged siege, surrenders to combined force of Bulgarians and Servians. Mar. 11. Russia and Austria-Hungary agree to demobilize troops on the Russo-Austrian border.	1913 Mar. 7. Mexico: Huerta denies that Madero and Suarez were murdered. Mar. 21. Honduras: Pres. Manual Bonilla dies, and is succeeded by Vice-Pres. Francisco Bertrand.
	Apr. 18. Germany: Herr Liebknecht, Socialist leader, causes sensation by charging the Krupps and other gun manufacturers with bribing officers in the War Department and with creating war scares in other countries for the purpose of business advantage.	Apr. 23. The Balkans: Montenegrin soldiers capture Scutari. Apr.–May. Negotiations instituted for peace between Balkan allies and Turkey.	Apr. 8. The first Parliament of the Chinese Republic convenes. Apr. 12. Japan: The Japanese Ambassador presents formal protest to United States against the discriminatory provisions of the proposed anti-alien land legislation in California.
		May 5. Montenegro, yielding to pressure of the Powers, evacuates Scutari. May 30. The Balkan Allies and Turkey sign treaty of peace at London.	May 4. Michel Oreste elected President of Haiti. May 8. Bolivia: Gen. Ismael Montes elected President. May 10. China: The Gov't. accepts loan of $125,000,000 from the international banking syndicate. May. Rebellion against the Huerta government breaks out in Northern Mexico.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1913	1913 June–July Celebration of the semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. June. Alaska grants complete suffrage to women. July 26. Illinois grants partial suffrage to women. Aug. 15. A memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers unveiled at Southampton, England. Aug. 20. The Universal Peace Congress convenes at The Hague. Aug. 28. Dedication of the Palace of Peace at The Hague. Sept. 14. Prof. Malladra descends 1200 feet into the crater of Vesuvius, and registers a temperature of 626° F. Oct. 10. Pres. Wilson presses electric button which causes the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, the last obstruction to the navigation from ocean to ocean through the Panama Canal. Oct. 14. Benjamin Altman bequeaths to New York City a $15,000,000 art collection.	1913 June 10. The Supreme Court decides that the States have the right to fix intra-state railroad rates so long as they do not make them confiscatory. June 23. Pres. Wilson reads his message to Congress urging reform of the banking and currency law. June 28. Sec. Bryan and Ambassador Chinda sign renewal of the arbitration agreement between United States and Japan. July 11. The Senate begins an investigation of the alleged political activities of the National Manufacturing Ass'n. Aug. 1. The State Department announces that Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey have declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Aug. 4. Pres. Wilson selects ex-Gov. Lind, of Minn., as special envoy to Mexico. Aug. 27. Pres. Wilson outlines before Congress his Mexican policy which among other things includes the retirement from power of Huerta and the holding of an election for president. Sept. 9. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill passes Senate; 18. The Administration Currency Bill passes the House of Rep.; The impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer begins. Oct. 16. The Sulzer Impeachment trial ends; he is found guilty of three of the offenses charged in the eight articles of impeachment; he is deposed as governor, but not disqualified from holding office.	1913 June 11. A committee of the House of Commons exonerates certain Cabinet members of wrongdoing in purchasing shares of Marconi stock. July 7. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons, this being its second passage. July 8. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passes the Commons for second time. July 14. Bill abolishing plural voting passes House of Commons. Sept. The Ulster demonstrations continue. Sept. 29. Great Britain announces withdrawal from the international group of five Powers which was to lend money to China; it is alleged that the group is dissolved. Oct. 22. Lloyd-George makes known plan of the Gov't. for getting the people back to the land.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1913	1913 June 30. The bill providing for an increase of the German army passes Reichstag.	1913 June 7. The Powers of Europe demand that the Balkan States demobilize their armies.	1913
	July 7. France: The Chamber of Deputies adopts the three-year military service bill by a vote of 339 to 223.	July 8. The Balkans: Servia, declares war against Bulgaria, and captures Istip after severe battle; Greece declares war against Bulgaria; 16. King Charles mobilizes Roumanian troops; 20. Turkish soldiers reoccupy Adrianople.	July. Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur in southern China. July 15. Bulgaria: Dr. Danev and Cabinet resign.
	Aug. 7. The French Senate passes the three-year military service law by a vote of 245 to 37.		Aug. 10. A treaty of peace between Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece and Bulgaria is signed at Bucharest. Aug. 18. Mexico: Huerta declines offer of mediation from the United States Government.
		Sept. 15. The Balkans: Bulgaria and Turkey sign agreement concerning boundary.	
		Oct. 6. Russia and Japan recognize the Republic of China. Oct. 25. Premier Romanones of Spain resigns 27. Eduardo Dato forms a Conservative ministry for Spain.	Oct. 6. China: Yuan Shih-kai is elected permanent President by the Chinese Parliament. October: Mexico. The Revolutionists are generally successful; 26. Election held in territory under federal control, but few vote; result undecisive; Huerta retains executive powers.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1913	1913	1913	1913 Nov. 10. Premier Asquith, for the British Government, states that there has been no thought of intervention in the Mexican affairs, and that England endorses with the utmost cordiality the American policy.
	Deaths in 1913: Avebury, Lord; Bebel, A. F.; Brady, A. N.; Doane, W. C.; George, King of Greece; Katsura, Prince Taro; Madero, F. I.; Miller, C. H.; Morgan, J. P.; Nebeker, E. H.; Ollivier, E.; Picard, A. M.; Rochefort, H.; Wallace, A. R.; Wolseley, Sir G. J.	Dec. 2. Pres. Wilson in his annual address before Congress announces that he plans to follow a policy of "watchful waiting" with reference to Mexico. Dec. 19. The Senate passes the Glass-Owen Currency Bill.	Dec. 5. The British Government forbids importation of arms into Ireland; Premier Asquith announces his willingness to compromise the Home Rule controversy upon the principles expressed by Sir Edward Carson.
1914	1914 Jan. 5. Henry Ford announces that the Ford Motor Company will set aside $10,000,000 of the 1914 profits for the benefit of the employees, and establishes a minimum wage of $5 per day for all employed.	1914 Jan. 25. The Alaska Railway Bill passes the Senate.	1914 January. Ulster opposition to Home Rule evinces itself in numerous demonstrations.
	Feb. 13. It is reported from Italy that torpedoes have been exploded two miles away by ultra-violet rays in experiments conducted by the Government; Validity of experiments denied later. Feb. 26. The antarctic expedition led by Dr. Frederick Mawson returns to Adelaide.	Feb. 3. Pres. Wilson removes embargo on shipment of arms into Mexico. Feb. 4. The Burnett Immigration Bill passes the House of Rep. Feb. 9. The Senate enacts new military law to supersede that of 1806. Feb. 18. The Alaska Railway Bill passes the House of Representatives.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1913	1913 Nov. 5. France: The Chamber of Deputies rejects a woman suffrage amendment to the proposed electoral reform bill by a vote of 311 to 313; Nov. 18. France: The electoral reform bill, providing for proportional representation, passes the Chamber of Deputies. Dec. 2. France: J. L. Barthou resigns the premiership of France; 8. M. Gaston Doumergue forms new ministry. Dec. 2. Germany: Intense feeling of opposition created by clash of the military with the citizens of Alsace at Zabern; 4. The Reichstag votes lack of confidence in Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministry because of the support given the military authorities in Alsace.	1913 Nov. 3. Russia: Mendel Beilsis tried at Kieff, acquitted of charge of killing a Christian by "ritual murder." Nov. 5. Bavaria: The mad King Otto is deposed; the regent, Prince Ludwig, proclaimed king as Ludwig III. Nov. 13. Greece and Turkey sign treaty of peace at Athens. Dec. 11. Switzerland: Dr. Arthur Hoffman elected President. Dec. 14. Greece annexes the Island of Crete.	1913 Nov. 14. Mexico: Great Britain, Germany, and other nations advise Huerta to yield to the demands of the United States; 27. The rebels capture Mazatlan. Dec. 9. The Mexican Congress declares the election of Oct. 26. void, and empowers Huerta to continue the administration of the office; 28. The rebels attack Ojinaga, the last stronghold of the federals in the North. Dec. 22. King Menelik, of Abyssinia, reported to have died on Dec. 12.
1914	1914 Jan. 10. Germany: A court martial acquits Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad of charges preferred against them in connection with the Zabern affair. Jan. 24. The Reichstag orders an investigation of Zabern affair. Feb. 25. France: The French Senate rejects the Government proposition to replace direct taxation with an income tax.	1914 Jan. 2. Spain: King Alfonso dissolves the Cortes and orders a general election. Jan. 27. Portugal: The Cabinet headed by Dr. Alfonso Costa resigns. Feb. 8. Portugal; Bernardino Machado forms new ministry. Feb. 10. Sweden: Premier Albert Staaff resigns because of differences of opinion in Cabinet concerning necessity of increasing means of defense in Sweden. Feb. 11. Russia: M. Kokovtsoff, the Premier, resigns; 13. M. Koremykin forms new ministry. Feb. 16. Sweden: Dr. Knut Hammarskjöld forms new Cabinet. Feb. 21. Prince William of Wied accepts throne of Albania.	1914 Jan. 10. Mexico: Gen. Villa wins the battle of Ojinaga. Jan. 11. China: Pres. Yuan Shih-kai dissolves the Chinese Parliament. Feb. 4. Peru: Pres. Billinghurst is deposed and exiled by revolutionists.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1914	1914 Apr. 4. Experiments near Madrid, Spain, demonstrate that electric lamps may be lighted by wireless current.	1914 Mar. 5. Pres. Wilson asks Congress for repeal of the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Tolls Act. Mar. 19. Amendment granting woman suffrage defeated in Senate. Apr. 4. Sec. Daniels forbids service of intoxicating liquors at the officers' mess in navy; 8. Outlines of a proposed treaty with Colombia become known, in which it is suggested that the United States is to pay Colombia $25,000,000 for her claims to Panama and that Colombia is to have free use of the Canal; 14. The U. S. fleet is ordered to Tampico and other points on the Gulf of Mexico as a result of insults to the flag by the Huerta agents; 19. Pres. Wilson requests authority from Congress to secure reparation for insults to American flag; 20. The House approves the action of the Executive and authorizes use of the army and navy to secure reparation; 21. Vera Cruz is captured by U. S. marines, commanded by Rear-Admiral Fletcher; 22. The Senate passes resolution approving the course of the President after considerable debate concerning the motives to be ascribed for action; 25. The U. S. accept offer of good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; 28. Pres. Wilson orders federal troops into Colorado because of civil war which virtually obtains there.	1914 Mar. 2. The South African Assembly approves deportation of labor leaders who directed the late railroad strike; 5. The Irish Home Rule Bill is introduced for third passage in the House of Commons; 9. Premier Asquith proposes temporary exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill; 19. The Opposition rejects the Asquith compromise propositions; 24. Resignations of Army officers check movement upon Ulster; King George criticized when officers are reinstated, but Asquith assumes responsibility and states that no assurance of permanent exemption from duty has been given to recalcitrant officers; 30. Asquith accepts resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seeley, and assumes the portfolio of war himself; announces that he will retire temporarily from Parliament and stand for reëlection. Apr. Warlike preparations for opposition to Home Rule continue in Ulster. Apr. 8. Premier Asquith is reëlected to House of Commons, unopposed, by his constituency of East Fife, Scotland. Apr. 28. Certain British officers again refuse to lead their troops against Ulster.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1914	1914 Mar. 16. The slaying of Gaston Calmette editor of the Paris *Figaro*, by the wife of Finance Minister Caillaux causes crisis in French Cabinet and great sensation throughout France.	1914 Mar. 1. Albania: Epirus declares its independence and a rebellion breaks out. Mar. 3. Swedish parliament dissolved as a result of dissensions concerning proposed increase of armaments and new election ordered; new election (in April) results in success of Conservatives who represent those desiring greater defensive means. Mar. 8. Italy: The Premier, Signor Giolitti, resigns. Mar. 13. Italy: Signor Salandra invited to form new Government. Mar. 14. Servia and Turkey sign a peace treaty at Constantinople.	1914 Mar. 21. Mexico: Gen. Villa makes the long-expected attack on Torreon; fighting continues throughout March. Mar. 23. Japan: The Emperor Yoshihito prorogues Diet because of continued deadlock concerning naval appropriation bill.
	Apr. 1. France: The Committee investigating the Rochette affair censure Caillaux and Monis; 3. The Chamber refuses to prosecute Caillaux and Monis.		Apr. 2. Mexico: The rebels under Gen. Villa capture Torreon after eleven days of fighting. Apr. 7. Japan: Viscount Kejoura informs the Emperor of his inability to form new ministry; Count Okuma, on the 15th, succeeds in forming new Government. Apr. 10. Mexico: A party of United States marines, landing for supplies, are arrested in Tampico, and subjected to insults; Huerta apologizes briefly for arrest of marines; 19. Huerta refuses to salute United States flag within the time alloted, *i. e.*, by six o'clock of that day; 23. Gen. Bustillos becomes president of Venezuela; 24. The rebels capture Monterey; 27. Huerta accepts offer of mediation from the A. B. C. Powers.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France
1914	1914	1914 May 6. The administration's Anti-trust Bill is introduced in House of Representatives.	1914 May 12. Premier Asquith announces that in case the Home Rule Bill passes a third time, he will introduce amendments looking toward satisfactory settlement of Ulster demands.
	May 14. Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, London, is formally opened.	May 14. Chas. S. Mellen testifies before Interstate Commerce Commission concerning financial and political transactions of the New York and New Haven Railroad.	May 25. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes House of Commons. May 29. The Canadian Pacific Railroad ship *Empress of Ireland* is struck in the St. Lawrence River by the collier *Storstad* and sunk, causing death of 1024 persons; later investigations place entire responsibility for accident on the *Storstad*.
		June 1. The House of Rep. vote unanimously to exempt labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.	June 2. The French Ministry resigns; 7. M. A. F. Ribot forms Cabinet, but on the first division, June 12, is defeated by a vote of 262 to 306; 13. M. Réné Viviani heads new Cabinet as premier.
	June 8. Thirty-seven nations are represented at the International Business Conference at Paris. June 16. By will, James Campbell, bequeaths $35,000,000 to found hospital and medical school in connection with St. Louis University.	June 11. The Senate passes the Panama Canal Tolls Repeal Law. June 25. The H. B. Claflin & Co., merchants of New York, fail with liabilities of $30,000,000. July 11. The House of Representatives passes the Hay Bill, creating an aviation service in the Army Signal Corps.	

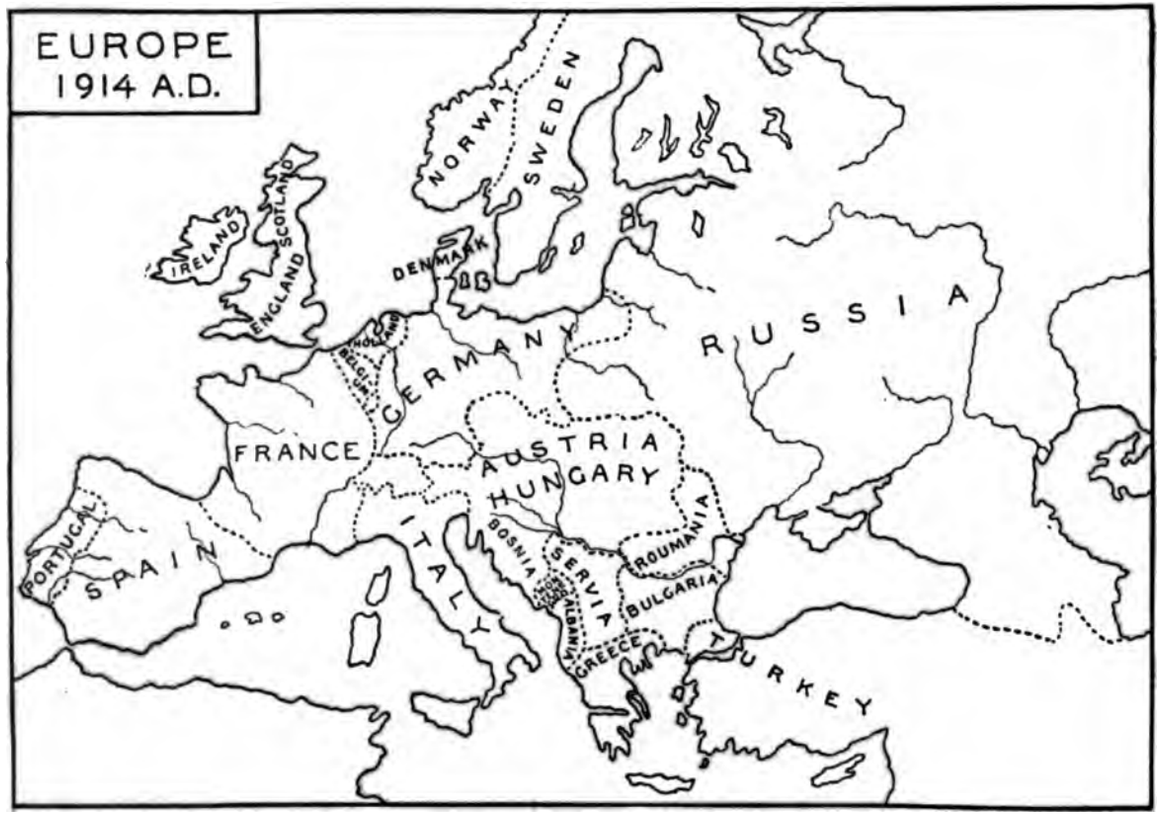
FOR EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR

			July 1. The Ulster Volunteers succeed in landing arms and ammunition despite the vigilance of the authorities; 10. Ulster organizes "provisional government," giving Sir Edward Carson power to call the Volunteers to arms. July 27. Sir Edward Grey, in an attempt to avert a general European war, seeks to convene a conference of the interested Powers at London; the effort is unsuccessful.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1914	1914	1914	1914 May 5. The South American mediators announce that a peace conference will be held at Niagara Falls, Canada. May 13. Mexico: Rebels capture Tampico. May 23. Japan ratifies the new arbitration treaty with the U. S.
		May 28. Albania; The rebels bombard the capital, Durazzo, and King William takes refuge aboard warship of Italy.	
			June 2. Mexico: The Mexican delegates at Niagara announce that Huerta is willing to resign; 24. The rebels capture Zacatecas.
			July 9. Guadalajara taken by the rebels; 15. Gen. Huerta resigns the presidency and is succeeded by Señor Francisco Carbajal.

SEE SPECIAL CHRONOLOGY, PAGES 404 TO 451

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1914	1914 Deaths in 1914: Amend, E. B.; Aoki, Viscount S.; Bacon, A. O; Baer, G. F.; Bertillon, A.; Buckner, S. B.; Chamberlain, Joseph; Collier, Price; Couzins, Phœbe; Cullom, S. M.; Deroulede, Paul; De Vinne, Theodore; Draper, Eben S.; Fels, Joseph; Gill, Sir David; Ginn, Edwin; Griswold, Putnam; Heyse, Paul; Holland, J. P.; Ito, Count; Japan, Dowager Empress of; Keith, B. F.; Kossuth, Francis; McBurney, Charles; Marchesi, Mme.; Mercalli, G.; Mistral, Frederic; Mitchell, S. Weir; Nordica, Mme.; Pius X., Pope; Riis, Jacob; Stevenson, Adlai E.; Strathcona, Lord; von Suttner, Baroness; Swan, Sir J. W.; Tenniel, Sir John; Wallace, A. R.; Westinghouse, George.	1914 Aug. 3. Pres. Wilson offers the good offices of the United States in mediating the differences between the European nations at war. Aug. 11. Senate passes the emergency ship bill admitting foreign-built vessels to the United States registry. Aug. 29. House of Representatives passes bill providing for the creation of a Federal bureau for war risk marine insurance. Aug. —. Many conventions held in Southern States to devise means for alleviation of conditions incident to the low price of cotton due to the European war.	1914 July 27. France: Mme. Caillaux acquitted. July 29. British fleet leaves Portsmouth under sealed orders. July 30. Great Britain declines to pledge neutrality on the basis of terms offered by Germany which were in effect that Germany would guarantee the integrity of continental France, but not of the French colonies.


EUROPE
1914 A.D.
NORWAY
SWEDEN
IRELAND
SCOTLAND
ENGLAND
DENMARK
HOLLAND
BELGIUM
GERMANY
RUSSIA
FRANCE
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
ITALY
BOSNIA
SERVIA
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
TURKEY

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1914	1914	1914	1914
			Aug. 15. Mexico: Provisional President Carbajal resigns after appointing General Carranza as Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Japan sends Germany an ultimatum, demanding the evacuation and surrender of Kiao-chow and the withdrawal of German warships from eastern waters; Japan promises eventually to restore Kiao-chow to China.
		Aug. 17. Belgium: Government announces removal of capital from Brussels to Antwerp.	
			Aug. 21. General Carranza enters Mexico City, and in his inaugural address announces a programme of justice and reform.
			Aug. 23. Japan declares war on Germany: Japan blockades Kiao-chow.
		Sept. 1. Russia: The Czar changes name of capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd.	
			Dec. 18. Egypt declared a British protectorate.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1915	1915	1915	1915
	Jan. 14. Alabama adopts prohibition.		Jan. 4. London Stock Exchange reopens, having been closed since July 30.
	Jan. 25. First trans-continental telephonic communication under direction of Alexander Bell.		Jan. 7. France abolishes sale of absinthe.
	Jan. 30. S. Dakota abolishes the death penalty.		
	Feb. 6. Arkansas adopts prohibition.		
	Feb. 7. Wireless communication between moving trains established by Lackawanna R. R.		
	Feb. 12. At The Hague, representatives of the United States, Holland, and China sign anti-opium protocol.		
	—Iowa adopts woman suffrage.		
	—Iowa adopts prohibition.		
	Feb. 20. Panama Pacific Exposition opened.		
	Feb. 23. Nevada adopts "Easy Divorce."		
	Mar. 2. Idaho and Utah adopt prohibition.		
	Mar. 5. North Dakota abolishes death penalty.		
		Apr. 14. New York abolishes the office of coroner.	
	April 30. Satisfactory wireless communication by day established between Washington and Panama Canal Zone.		
	May 23. Thomas A. Edison announces invention of the telescribe, an apparatus for recording telephone conversations.		
	June 5. New Danish Constitution gives suffrage to women.		
		June 7. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, resigns.	
		June 19. Superdreadnought *Arizona* launched at New York Navy Yard.	
		June 23. Robert Lansing appointed Secretary of State.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1915	1915	1915	1915
			Jan. 12. Mexico: Ex-President Gutierrez surrenders to Carranza.
	Jan. 13. Austria: Count Berchtold resigns Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Office.		
			Jan. 16. Constitutional leaders select as President Colonel Garzsa.
	Jan. 26. Germany seizes food supply by official edict.		
			Jan. 29. Peruvian Ministry resigns.
			Mar. 1. Viera elected President of Uruguay.
		Mar. 6. Greece: Venizelos, Greek Premier, resigns.	Mar. 3. China extends for 99 years to Japan Russia's lease of Dalny and Port Arthur.
			Apr. 23. Danish Diet adopts woman suffrage amendment.
		May 13. Salandra Ministry in Italy resigns.	
		May 17. Jaago Chagas, Premier of Portugal, severely wounded by a Senator.	
		May 26. General Sukhomlinoff, Russian Minister of War, resigns.	
		June 5. Denmark: New Danish Constitution signed by King Christian, giving suffrage to women and reducing the political power of landowners.	
			June 27. Mexico: Generals Huerta and Orozco, charged with planning revolt for Mexico, arrested by U. S. officials near the border.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1915	1915 July 1. Prohibition becomes effective in Alabama. July 16. Panama Canal used for first time by U. S. warships. July 21. Prohibition adopted by voters of Alberta Province, Canada. July 30. Becker executed at Sing Sing. August 17. Leo Frank lynched at Marietta, Ga. Aug. 24. Eastman Kodak Co. dissolved by U. S. District Attorney at Buffalo, as an illegal combination in restraint of trade. Sept. 4. Discovery of extracting dyes from coal tar announced. Sept. 14. So. Carolina adopts prohibition (to take effect Jan. 1, 1916). Sept. 17. Vilhjalmar Stefansson, Arctic explorer, after an absence of 18 months, reports discovery of new arctic land northwest of Prince Patrick Island. Sept. 29. Wireless telephonic conversation established between Virginia and Honolulu, a distance of nearly 5000 miles. Oct. 19. Woman suffrage rejected in New Jersey by 50,000 majority.	1915 July 2. Senate reception room in U. S. Capitol wrecked by bomb. July 3. Frank Holt, a German sympathizer seriously wounds J. P. Morgan, after having exploded a bomb in the Capitol at Washington. July 5. U. S. takes control of Sayville wireless station. July 21–22. Big strike of oil workers at Bayonne, N. J. Aug. 10. Government establishes national camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for the military training of citizens. Sept. 16. Treaty between U. S. and Haiti, signed at Port au Prince, provides for American supervision over Haitian finances and police. Oct. 6. Pres. Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Galt announced. Oct. 20. U. S. declares an embargo on arms for Mexico, except those destined for Carranza forces.	1915 Oct. 13. Foreign Minister Delcassé, of France, resigns. Oct. 18. Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet. Oct. 28. Premier Viviani of France, resigns.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1915	1915	1915	1915 July 14. Floods in southern China drown 80,000. July 21. Chile: Juan Luis San Fuentes elected President of Chile. July 27. Haiti: Dr. Rosalbo Bobo leads new revolution in Haiti; ex-Pres. Orestes Zamor and 160 political prisoners executed. July 29. Japanese Minister of Interior, Oura, resigns under charges.
			Aug. 19. Mexico: Gen. Villa accepts the good offices of the U. S. and other American republics.
		Oct. 5. Premier Venizelos of Greece resigns.	
			Oct. 19. Mexico: The U. S. and eight American republics formally recognize Gen. Carranza as leader of the prevailing power in Mexico.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1915	1915 Nov. 2. Woman Suffrage rejected in New York by 188,000; in Mass., by 133,000; and in Pennsylvania by 53,000. Ohio rejects prohibition by 35,000. Nov. 29. Wireless operator at Honolulu picks up messages at distance of 9000 miles. Deaths in 1915: Adams, Charles Francis; Aldrich, Nelson W.; Alexander, John W.; Bitter, Karl; Bullen, Frank T.; Crane, Walter; Creelman, James T.; Comstock, Anthony; Diaz, Porfirio; Ehrlich, Dr. Paul; Fabre, Jean Henri; Flint, Dr. Austin; Forman, Justus Miles; Frohman, Charles; Fuller, Frank; Fuller, Paul; Gregory, Eliot; Gross, Hans; Guild, Curtis; Hardie, James K.; Harper, John Wesley; Herreshoff, John Brown; Hervieu, Paul; Hubbard, Elbert; Ivins, William; Joseffy, Rafael; Klein, Charles; Leschetizky, Theodore; Long, John D.; Ludlow, Rear-Admiral Nicoll; "Maartens Maartens"; Phillips, Stephen; Pitou, August; Putnam, J. Bishop; Ridder, Herman; Robertson, Morgan; Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan; Rostand, Eugène; Schlechter, Solomon; Smith, F. Hopkinson; Story, Thomas Waldo; Tracy, Benj. F.; Tupper, Sir Charles; Vanderbilt, Alfred G.; Washington, Booker T.; Wilder, Marshall P.; Witte, Count Sergius; Woodruff, Col. Charles Edw.	1915 Dec. 2. Four officials of the Hamburg-American Line convicted in court of conspiring to furnish false manifests to vessels engaged in supplying German Warships. Dec. 4. Henry Ford and his peace party sail for Europe.	1915 Nov. 11. Great Britain closes Suez Canal to merchant ships. Nov. 13. Winston Churchill resigns from British Cabinet.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1915	1915	1915 Nov. 3. Zaimis resigns Greek ministry.	1915 Nov. 10. Yoshihito crowned Emperor of Japan. Dec. 6. Spanish Cabinet resigns.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1916	1916 Jan. 8. The Committee on Suffrage in the United States Senate reported favorably an amendment to the Constitution providing equal suffrage. Feb. 2. United States House of Representatives adopted the Keating Child Labor Bill prohibiting interstate shipment of the products of child labor. Feb. 10. United States Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison resigned. Feb. 18. United States Senate ratified treaty with Nicaragua, under which United States secured two naval bases and the right to build a canal across Nicaragua, in return for $3,000,000. Mar. 7. Newton D. Baker was nominated as Secretary of War; nomination confirmed by the United States Senate.	1916 Jan. 10. Nineteen American employés of a mining company were taken from a train near Chihuahua, Mexico, and shot by Villa bandits.	1916 Mar. 16. Gen. Gallieni resigned as Minister of War in France; succeeded by Gen. Roques.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916
			Jan. 12. Alfred Bazuerizo Moreno was elected President of Ecuador.
		Jan. 13. Tidal wave and excessive rains in Holland flooded many towns.	Jan. 13. Gen. Victoriano Huerta died in Texas.
		Feb. 22. Russian Duma opened, attended, for the first time in its history, by the Czar.	
		Mar. 29. Gen. Chouvaiev became Minister of War in Russia, succeeding Gen. Polivanov.	Mar. 29. United States cavalry, under Col. Dodd, were engaged in a fight with Villa troops at San Geronimo, Guerrero, Mexico.
			Mar. 31. Gen. Oshima became Minister of War in Japan, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Uka.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1916	1916 Apr. 15. Panama Canal reopened for traffic. May 20. Victor Carlstrom piloted a Curtiss biplane from Newport News, Va., to New York in 4 hours, 1 minute, without a stop, covering between 350 and 400 miles, and establishing longest and fastest cross-country record in America.	1916 Apr. 17. Capt. Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington; Capt. Boy-Ed, former German Naval Attaché; Capt. Hans Tauscher and others indicted by United States Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to destroy Welland Canal. May 15. Gov. Whitman signed five preparedness measures, including bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in the public schools and empowering the Governor to draft for military duty at any time all able-bodied male citizens of the State of New York between the ages of 18 and 45.	1916 Apr. 22. Sir Roger Casement, Irish Nationalist with others, taken prisoner by British naval forces when an attempt was made by a German auxiliary cruiser to land arms and ammunition in Ireland. Apr. 24. Revolt in Ireland. Apr. 27. Martial law declared throughout Ireland. May 7. The new canal at Marseilles, France, connecting the Rhone with the sea was opened. May 10. Baron Wimborne resigned his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. May 12. James Connolly, commander-in-chief of the Irish Revolution, executed in Dublin. May 25. The British Military Service Bill, calling to the colors all males between the ages of 18 and 41 in Great Britain (Ireland exempt), became law by the signature of King George.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916
			May 31. Gen. Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1916	1916 June 1. The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court was confirmed by the Senate. June 2. The United States House of Representatives passed the Naval Appropriation Bill. June 3. President Wilson signed the Army Reorganization Bill. June 4. Mr. Brandeis took his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.	1916 June 10. Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Republican National Convention. Mr. Hughes resigned as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and accepted the nomination. Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the Progressive National Convention. Mr. Roosevelt declined conditionally. June 15. Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall nominated by the Democratic National Convention for President and Vice-President, respectively. June 18. President Wilson called out the organized militia of forty-five States and the District of Columbia for service on the Mexican border, the National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico already being in service. June 26. The United States House of Representatives passed the largest army budget in its history, approximately $182,000,000.	1916 June 16. The French Chamber of Deputies, entered upon the first secret session to be held under the Third Republic. June 26. Sir Roger Casement went on trial for high treason in the Lord Chief Justice's court, London. June 29. Roger Casement was found guilty by a jury and sentenced by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be hanged for high treason.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916 June 6. Yuan Shi-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died. Vice-President Li Yuan-hung elevated to the Presidency.
			June 12. Hipolito Irigoyen was chosen President of the Argentine Republic by the Electoral College. Pelagia Luna was chosen for the Vice-Presidency.
			June 17. American troops again enter Mexico. The Carranza Consul at Brownsville, Tex., Gen. Alfredo Ricaut, issued an ultimatum to United States Gen. James Parker that unless the troops were withdrawn an attack would be made upon them by Carranza troops.
			June 22. Reports received in London of a serious uprising against the Turks in Arabia and the capture of the rebels of the holy city of Mecca.
		June 30. The Russian Duma passed the bill permanently prohibiting the sale of drink containing more than one and one-half per cent. of alcohol.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1916	1916	1916 July 6. Thomas Mott Osborne was reinstated as Warden of Sing Sing Prison. July 16. Gen. Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude. July 18. Abram I. Elkus was nominated by President Wilson for the post of Ambassador to Turkey. July 30. Two explosions of munitions on Black Tom Island, Jersey City, N. J., caused the loss of a few lives and several million dollars in property. Aug. 4. Secretary Lansing and Danish Minister Constantin Brun signed the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States for $25,000,000. Aug. 23. The merchant submarine *Deutschland* arrived in Germany from America. Sept. 1. President Wilson signed the Child Labor Bill.	1916 Aug. 3. Roger Casement was hanged in Pentonville Prison, London, for high treason.
	Sept. 4. The Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., marking the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, was presented to the Nation by the Lincoln Farm Association, President Wilson delivering the speech of acceptance.	Sept. 7. The first step toward demobilization of the 100,000-odd National Guardsmen called into Federal service for duty along the Mexican border was taken when orders were given by Secretary of War Baker for mustering out the 15,000 guardsmen recently ordered to home stations.	
	Sept. 11. With the loss of eleven lives, the second attempt to bridge the St. Lawrence River at Quebec resulted in a failure when the massive centre span, weighing 5100 tons, suddenly collapsed and fell into the river.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916 July 2. Russian Duma passes bill according peasants full civil rights. July 13. Spain suspended constitutional guarantees and proclaimed martial law throughout the country because of the railroad strike. July 21. Spain revoked its declaration of martial law. Aug. 13. The Ætna Observatory reported that the centre of the crater of Mount Ætna, 1200 feet deep, was in full eruption. Sept. 13. The Zaimis Ministry resigns in Greece. Sept. 16. A new Cabinet was formed in Greece headed by Nikolas Kalogeropoulos.	1916

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1916	1916 Oct. 31. Virginia became the eighteenth Prohibition State as the new "dry" law went into effect at midnight. Nov. 9. The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1915 was awarded to Romain Rolland, the French playwright and novelist, and that for 1916 to the Swedish poet, Vernar Heidenstam. Nov. 19. Ruth Law, in a Curtiss airplane, broke the American long-distance continuous flight record. She flew from Chicago to Hornell, 668 miles, without alighting, breaking the record made 17 days before by Victor Carlstrom. Deaths in 1916: Boissevain, Mrs. Inez M.; Boldt, George C.; Cannon, James G.; Davis, Henry Gassaway; Davis, Richard Harding; Echegaray, Don José; Ellis, Edward S.; Ellis, Mrs. Havelock; Faguet, Emile; Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Frankau, Mrs. Julia ("Frank Danby"); Fuller, Anna; Gilder, Jeannette L.; Grau, Robert; Green, Hetty; Hill, James J.; Huerta, Gen. Victoriano; Jacobs, Dr. Joseph; James, Henry; Kellogg, Clara Louise; Kitchener, Earl; London, Jack; Low, Seth; Lowell, Dr. Percival; Maxim, Hiram; Metchnikoff, Prof. Elie; Mosby, Col. John S.; Münsterberg, Hugo; Odell, Benj. B.; Ranger, Henry Ward; Rehan, Ada; Riley, James Whitcomb; Ringling, Al.; Salvini, Thomaso; Sienkiewicz, Henry; Slicer, Rev. Thomas R.; Sylva, Carmen; Tosti, Sir Francesco P.	1916 Nov. 6. Pres. Wilson re-elected President of the U. S.	1916

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1916	1916	1916	1916 Oct. 1. Emiliano Chamorro was elected President of Nicaragua. Oct. 3. Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, resigned. Oct. 30. Gen. Feng Kwo-Chang was elected Vice President of the Chinese Republic by the Parliament. Nov. 7. Wu Ting Fang became Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.
	Nov. 9. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced that after the war Germany would cooperate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league. Nov. 21. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, died at Schönbrunn Castle, near Vienna, at the age of eighty-six. His nephew, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, succeeded him on the throne.		
		Nov. 24. Petrograd announced the resignation of the Russian Premier, Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer. Nov. 25. Mr. Neratoff, Assistant Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Foreign Minister to succeed Mr. Sturmer. Dec. 14. Edmund Schulthess was elected President of the Swiss Confederation.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1917	1917	1917 Jan. 3. President Wilson nominated Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding for Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, succeeding Major-Gen. Goethals.	1917
	Jan. 8. The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting the shipment of liquor from "wet" into "dry" States. Jan. 11. The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sending of liquor advertisements by mail into "dry" territory.	Jan. 17. Danish West Indies pass to sovereignty of United States.	
	Jan. 23. North Dakota adopts woman suffrage.	Jan. 28. The War Department announced that the Pershing expedition had been ordered to withdraw from Mexico.	
	Feb. 2. Oregon and Tennessee adopt prohibition. Feb. 9. Indiana adopts prohibition. Feb. 21. The House adopted the Senate measure forbidding shipment of intoxicating liquors into States which prohibit the manufacture and sale; thus nineteen States become "bone dry." Feb. 28. The House passed the Senate bill making the District of Columbia "dry" from November 1, 1917.	Feb. 16. Thomas Patten appointed Postmaster for New York.	
		Mar. 5. President Wilson took public oath of office for his second term and delivered his inaugural address. Mar. 8. The Senate abandoned its long standing rule permitting unlimited debate. —American marines landed at Santiago, Cuba, at the request of the Civil Government.	
	Mar. 11. The New York Senate, following action by the House, agreed to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the voters at the 1917 election.	Mar. 9. The President called the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet in extra session on April 16th.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1917	1917 Jan. 26. Severe earthquake in Malay Archipelago (300 killed). Jan. 27. The President of Costa Rica, Alfred Gonzales, was deposed by the military forces. Minister of War Frederico Tinoce became the administrative head.
			Mar. 11. Mexico held elections for President and members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Carranza was elected President without opposition.
		Mar. 29. Owing to general strike, martial law is proclaimed in Spain.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1917	1917	1917 Apr. 4. The New York Legislature completed the passage of a bill creating a State constabulary.	1917
	Apr. 17. The Governor of New Hampshire signed a bill establishing prohibition, effective May 1, 1918.		
			June 15. The British Government decided to release all prisoners taken in the Irish Rebellion of April, 1916.
	June 19. Trading in cotton for future delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange reached 27 cents a pound, the highest price since 1871.		
		July 12. Armed citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., escorted to the border 1200 striking miners who they alleged to be I. W. W.'s. July 14. One thousand foreign born miners were driven from the Flat River (Mo.) district by armed American miners as a protest against labor competition.	
	Aug. 1. The Senate, by a vote of 65 to 20, adopted a resolution for submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that the article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years. Aug. 26. Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, reached North Sydney, N. S., on his homeward bound trip, after nearly four years' exploring in the Arctic regions.		
		Aug. 28. Ten suffragette pickets were arrested in front of the White House, Washington, D. C.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1917	1917
		Apr. 4. The Russian Provisional Government repealed all laws abridging religious freedom.	
			May 1. Carranza took the oath of office as President of Mexico, the first Constitutional President in four years.
		June 9. The Premier of Spain, Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, tendered his resignation. June 12. Eduardo Dato formed a Ministry in Spain, with the purpose of observing neutrality and devoting attention to economic problems.	
			July 12. The attempt to restore the monarchy in China came to an end with the defeat of the forces of Gen. Chang Hsun, by Republican armies under Gen. Tuan Chi-jui (Premier), entering Peking.
			Aug. 16. José Gutierrez Guerra was inaugurated President of Bolivia.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1917	1917 Sept. 10. Suffrage lost in Maine by a vote of 31,807 to 17,035. Sept. 20. The central span of the cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec was successfully placed. Two former efforts—in 1916–1917—failed with fatal results. Oct. 18. Mobs of children attacked seven New York City schools in protest against the Gary system. Oct. 19. New York's first woman subway guard, Miss Catharine Moloney of Brooklyn, began work for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Oct. 25. New York City Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams urged on housewives two meatless and wheatless days a week. In an address to 100 members of the New York State Woman Suffrage party in the White House, President Wilson indorsed equal suffrage by States. He said: "I am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for Woman Suffrage." Oct. 27. Twenty thousand women marched in a Suffrage parade in New York City. Nov. 2. Lieut. Hanson McCann of the United States Naval Forces at Newport News, Va., flew with a seaman, Charles Allen, from Newport News to Duquoin, Ill., a total distance of 1023 miles, in a little less than ten hours. One stop was made. Nov. 6. John F. Hylan defeated John Purroy Mitchel in New York City, carrying the entire Tammany ticket with him. Woman Suffrage won in New York State and lost in Ohio. Gov. Samuel W. McCall was chosen Governor of Massachusetts for a third term. The Republicans gained three seats in Congress, electing candidates in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.	1917 Sept. 1. Suffragettes abandoned picketing of White House.	1917

A.D.	Germany and Austria.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1917	1917

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1917	1917 Dec. 4. The New Quebec Bridge, one of the longest cantilever spanned structures in the world was opened to traffic. Dec. 6. Over 1000 persons were killed in and about Halifax, N. S., by the explosion of 3000 tons of high explosives on board the steamship *Mont Blanc* in Halifax Harbor, when it was rammed by the Belgian Relief steamer *Imo*. Thousands were injured. At the north end of the city two square miles of territory was laid waste by the blast. Fires started simultaneously all over the city, raging until they burned out. The shock of the explosion was felt 150 miles distant. Three ships were sunk in the harbor.	1917 Dec. 30. Coldest day in New York City in 33 years, 13° below zero. Lightless nights decreed for New York City.	1917
	Deaths in 1917: Beckwith, James Carroll; Bonavita, Capt. Jack; Brady, James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim"); Carreno, Mme. Teresa; Choate, Joseph H.; Cody Col. Wm. F. ("Buffalo Bill"); de Reszke, Edouard; Dewey, Admiral George; Fitzsimmons, Robert ("Bob"); Herschel, Sir Wm. James; Liliuokalani, Queen; Maude, Maj. F. Stanley; Rodin, Auguste; Seligmann, Isaac; Stuart, Ruth McEnery; Sultan of Egypt (Hussein Kemal); Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm; Winter, William.		

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1917	1917	1917	1917 Dec. 20. Australia defeats conscription in referendum vote. Dec. 26–29. Earthquakes destroy Guatemala City.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Jan. 7. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Mississippi.	Jan. 2. Seventy public schools in New York City closed for lack of coal.	Jan. 7. Earl Reading appointed special ambassador to U. S.
		Jan. 9. Pres. Wilson announces support of Federal woman suffrage amendment.	
	Jan. 11. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Virginia.		
		Jan. 13. Southern States suffer worst blizzard in their history.	Jan. 13. Joseph Caillaux arrested in Paris for treason.
	Jan. 14. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Kentucky.		
			Jan. 21. Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet.
		Jan. 24. Burleson confirmed as Postmaster General.	
	Jan. 26. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by North Dakota.	Jan. 26. Food restriction decree by Food Administrator Hoover.	
		Jan. 30. Secretary Lansing announces draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada.	
		Feb. 4. Federal registration of alien Germans begins.	Feb. 4. Court-martial of Paul Bolo Pacha opened at Paris.
		Feb. 5. Gen. March appointed Chief of Staff.	
	Feb. 12. First holiday in theatrical annals, when all theatres in New York City were closed.		
	Feb. 13. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Maryland.		
			Feb. 14. Bolo Pacha convicted of treason and sentenced to death.
		Feb. 15. Special export and import license required.	
		Feb. 26. Hurricane sweeps New York City.	
		Mar. 3. Meatless days reduced.	
			Mar. 5. Sinn Fein volunteers take Kiltamagh County Mayo, Ireland.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918	1918 Jan. 3. Canadian men in first draft under Military Service Act, called. Jan. 8. Australian Nationalist Government resigns.
	Jan. 16. Premier Wekerle of Hungary and his Cabinet resign.	Jan. 17. Switzerland recognizes independence of Finland.	
	Jan. 21. Austrian Cabinet resigns because of extension of Peace strikes. Jan. 25. Extensive strikes begin in Germany.		
		Jan. 30. Russian-Polish troops declare war on Bolsheviki. Bolsheviki occupy Kief.	
		Feb. 6. Rumanian Cabinet resigns on receipt of German ultimatum demanding opening of peace negotiations.	Feb. 1. Argentina recalls military attachés from Berlin and Vienna.
		Feb. 8. Trotzky resigns as Russian Foreign Minister.	Feb. 10. Sultan Abdul Hamid dies in Constantinople. Feb. 15. Canadian Government announces decision to extend suffrage to all women. Feb. 18. Viscount Ishii of Japan appointed Ambassador to U. S.
		Feb. 19. Åland Islands occupied by Sweden. Feb. 23. Petrograd under martial law. Feb. 28. Spanish Cabinet resigns.	Feb. 19. Mexico imposes special tax on oil land. Feb. 28. Canadian soldiers refuse to listen to W. J. Bryan on prohibition. Mar. 2. Porto Rico goes dry. Mar. 3. Alves elected President of Brazil.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918	1918	1918 Mar. 6. Fritz Kreisler barred from playing in West Orange, N. J.	1918
	Mar. 9. Indian state prohibition law declared unconstitutional. —Daylight saving schedule begins in France. Mar. 12. Maryland state wide prohibition bill defeated. — Rhode Island rejects Federal prohibition amendment.		Mar. 10. Sec. Baker of U. S. arrives in France.
	Mar. 15. Woman suffrage defeated in Mississippi. Mar. 20. Federal prohibition amendment rejected in New York.	Mar. 19. Pres. Wilson signs Daylight Saving bill. Mar. 23. Rose Pastor Stokes arrested, charged with violation of Espionage Act.	
	Mar. 31. Daylight saving starts in United States. Apr. 2. In Indiana state wide prohibition goes into effect. —Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Massachusetts.		Mar. 27. Britain and France declare that obligations of Imperial Russian Government are binding on any subsequent Russian Government.
		Apr. 5. Dr. Carl Muck, leader of Boston Symphony interned as enemy alien. Apr. 6. Third Liberty loan begins.	Apr. 7. Bolo Pacha confesses. Apr. 12. British Commons retains Irish conscription in Man-Power bill.
		Apr. 16. Charles M. Schwab appointed Director-General of Emergency Fleet Corporation. —Sec. Baker returns to United States.	Apr. 17. Bolo Pacha executed at Vincennes. Apr. 18. Viscount Milner succeeds Earl of Derby as Secretary of War in British Cabinet.
		Apr. 20. U. S. takes control of Philadelphia police to protect soldiers and sailors from vice. Apr. 25. *St. Paul* sinks at her pier in N. Y.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918 Mar. 3. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Mar. 9. Spanish Cabinet again resigns.	1918
		Mar. 14. Russian Council of Soviets ratifies treaty of Brest-Litovsk.	
		Mar. 22. Maura Cabinet formed in Spain.	
			Mar. 26. Japan announces no armed intervention for the present in Siberia. Mar. 29. Draft riots in Quebec.
			Apr. 1. Anti-Draft riots suppressed in Quebec.
		Apr. 9. Trotzky appointed Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine.	
	Apr. 15. Count Czernin, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns. Apr. 17. Baron de Radecz succeeds Count Czernin.		
			Apr. 28. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portugal.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1918	1918 May 1. Prohibition effective in New Hampshire and Michigan.	1918 May 4. Third Liberty loan ends. May 5. The *Tuckahoe* built in 27 days, launched. May 13. Anti-loafing bill in effect in New York.	1918 May 6. Field Marshal French appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
	May 15. Army fliers carrying mail fly from N.Y. to Washington in 3 hrs. 22 min. —New State barge canal linking N. Y. City with Great Lakes opens. —Regular air mail service between N. Y. City and Washington initiated.		May 18. 500 Sinn Feiners arrested in Ireland and sent to England.
		May 20. President signs draft bill affecting men reaching 21 since June 5, 1917. May 21. Director Gen. McAdoo relieves every railroad president from duty.	
	May 23. Federal prohibition amendment rejected by Louisiana. May 24. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Arizona.	May 23. Rose Pastor Stokes found guilty.	
	May 28. Aerial mail between London and Paris begins.	May 28. American R. R. Express organized. May 31. Rose Pastor Stokes sentenced to 10 years.	
	June 3. Aerial mail service, between N.Y., Boston, and Montreal initiated.	June 5. Registration day for new draft. June 7. Federal Grand Jury indicts seven as alleged spies, among them Jeremiah O'Leary and John T. Ryan.	
		June 13. O'Leary arrested.	June 20. Britain abandons Irish home-rule and conscription measures.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	May 13. Germany recognizes independence of Lithuania.		
			May 23. Naval convention between China and Japan signed at Pekin.
			May 25. Mexico severs relations with Cuba.
		May 28. First Danish Rigsdag, under equal suffrage opened.	
			June 3. Pres. Valdez of Panama dies.
		June 4. Baron de Broqueville resigns as Belgian Premier, succeeded by M. Cooreman.	
		June 19. 40,000 armed peasants revolt in Kief.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1918	1918 June 21. *New star* discovered in the constellation *Aquila*. June 26. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Georgia. —Prohibition effective in Texas.	1918 June 27. Drawing of men registered on June 5 begins. June 30. Eugene V. Debs arrested for alleged violation of Espionage Act.	1918
		July 3. Senator Tillman of South Carolina dies. July 6. Former Mayor John Purroy Mitchel killed by fall in his airplane. July 24. Lightless nights for New York City go into effect. July 28. Wheat restrictions removed.	July 3. Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller dies in London.
		Aug. 6. Col. Henry Watterson retires from active newspaper work.	Aug. 6. Gen. Foch rewarded with *baton* of Marshal of France.
	Aug. 8. Federal prohibition amendment ratified by Louisiana.	Aug. 9. Restrictions on use of meat abolished.	
		Aug. 17. 100 I. W. W.'s convicted at Chicago of conspiracy to obstruct the war.	Aug. 13. Britain formally recognizes the Czecho-Slovaks as an allied nation.
		Aug. 23. Draft register day for those who have become 21 since June 5. Aug. 27. Ambassador Page resigns because of ill health. Aug. 28. Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, dies.	

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918 June 21. M. Voldarsky, Bolshevist commissioner, assassinated in Petrograd.	1918
	July 3. German Reichstag ratifies peace treaty with Rumania.		July 3. Mohammed V. dies in Constantinople.
		July 4. Dutch Cabinet resigns.	
			July 6. Mohammed VI. proclaimed Sultan of Turkey. —Guam devastated by typhoon.
		July 7. Russian Bolshevist army mobilized. July 17. Nicholas II., deposed Czar of Russia, executed at Ekaterinburg. [*This is not certain but probable.*]	
	July 18. Hungarian Diet rejects woman suffrage measure. July 25. Baron von Hussarek appointed Premier of Austria.		
		July 27. Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg accepts throne of Finland. July 30. Field Marshal von Eichorn, German commander in Ukraine, assassinated at Kief.	
			Aug. 1. Peruvian Cabinet resigns. Aug. 3. Cuban Congress empowers President to send military force to France.
			Aug. 7. Suarez inaugurated President of Colombia.
			Aug. 14. Food riots in Japan.
		Aug. 30. Lenine seriously wounded in Moscow by assassin.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain & France.
1918	1918 Sept.–Jan. Severe influenza epidemic sweeps throughout U. S. Sept. 1. First "motorless" Sunday in New York City.	1918 Sept. 2. U. S. recognises Czecho-Slovak government. Sept. 6. Senate passes Food Stimulation bill prescribing total prohibition from July 1, 1919.	1918
	Sept. 10. First postal airplane trip between Chicago and New York.	Sept. 12. Men of 18 to 20 and 32 to 45 registered under Man Power Act. Sept. 14. Eugene V. Debs sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Sept. 18. President proclaims closing of all breweries on Dec. 1. Sept. 23. House adopts prohibition amendment to Food Stimulation bill. Sept. 28. Fourth Liberty loan opened. Sept. 30. Draft lottery for new classes held at Washington.	
	Oct. 27. Clocks in U. S. set back one hour in accordance with Daylight Saving law.	Oct. 1. Senate rejects woman suffrage amendment. Oct. 17. Motorless Sunday law rescinded. Oct. 19. Fourth Liberty loan ended.	
	Nov. 5. Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Vermont vote "dry." California, Missouri, Minnesota "wet."	Nov. 7. "False peace day," in U. S.	Nov. 12. Lord Northcliffe resigns from British Cabinet.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1918	1918	1918	1918
			Sept. 6. Hsu Shih Chang elected President of China.
	Sept. 7. First installment of war indemnity paid to Germany by Russia.		
			Sept. 21. Japanese Cabinet resigns.
	Sept. 23. German Social Democratic party declares for peace without annexations or indemnities.		
	Sept. 28. Peace demonstrations occur in Berlin.		
		Oct. 4. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of Crown Prince Boris.	
	Oct. 11. Emperor summons all rulers of German Federal States to Berlin for conference.		Oct. 11. Earthquake in Porto Rico.
		Nov. 2. King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates.	
		Nov. 8. King Wilhelm II. of Württemberg abdicates.	
	Nov. 9. The Chancellor announces intention of the Kaiser to abdicate.		
		Nov. 10. The late German Emperor and Crown Prince enter Holland.	
	Nov. 11. King of Saxony deposed.		
	Nov. 12. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicates. —German Austria proclaimed part of German Republic.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN & FRANCE.
1918	1918	1918 Nov. 14. Sec. McAdoo resigns, "tired and broke." Nov. 15. First U. S. demobilization order. —U. S. discontinues censorship.	1918 Nov. 17. American forces begin their march toward Germany. Nov. 20. 20 German submarines surrendered to British.
		Nov. 21. President signs Food Stimulation bill with prohibition clause. Nov. 22. Lightless nights' ban lifted.	Nov. 22. Lord Robert Cecil resigns from British Cabinet.
	Deaths in 1918: Abdul Hamid II.; Arnold, Richard; Barnabee, Henry Clay; Bavaria, Queen of, Maria Theresa; Bennett, James Gordon; Boyd Carpenter, Rt. Rev. William; Castle, Vernon; Collier, Robert J.; Cui, Cesar; Debussy, Claude Achille; Donovan, Mike; Dougherty, J. Hampden; Dufferin and Alva, Marquis of; Emmet, Thos. Addis; Fairbanks, Charles W.; Gladden, Rev. Dr. Washington; Greenhut, Capt. Joseph B.; Gulick, Dr. Luther H.; Held, Anna; Ireland, John, Archbishop; Keith, A. Paul; Kobbé, Gustav; Lee, Tom; Lufbery, Major Raoul; Martin, Don; McCrae, Lieut. Col. John; McGovern, Terry; Mitchel, John Purroy; Mohammed V.; Muschenheim, William C.; Redmond, John E.; Resnati, Capt. Antonio; Roebling, Charles G.; Roosevelt, Quentin; Saffonoff, Wassilly; Savage, Rev. Dr. Minot; Searle, Rev. George M.; Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil; Sullivan, John L.; Tillman, Benjamin R.; Van Wyck, Robert A.; Wagner, Charles; White, Andrew D.; Young, Mrs. Ella Flagg.	Dec. 2. First large unit of returned American troops arrives in New York. Dec. 4. Pres. Wilson and party sail for Peace Conference. Dec. 5. Carter Glass nominated Secretary of the Treasury. Dec. 8. Steel harbor net removed at New York.	Dec. 8. Gen. Petain rewarded with *baton* of Marshal of France. Dec. 13. Pres. Wilson arrives at Brest.

A.D.	GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD. elsewhere.
1918	1918 Nov. 15. Germany appeals to U. S. to save German people from starvation.	1918 Nov. 17. Sweden decides to grant woman suffrage. —Hungarian Republic proclaimed at Prague.	1918 Nov. 23. Anti-Peruvian riots occur in Chile.
	Nov. 28. Bavaria breaks relations with Berlin. Nov. 29. Kaiser *formally* abdicates.	Nov. 29. Republic of Lithuania proclaimed.	Nov. 28. Peru withdraws her consuls from Chile.
	Dec. 1. American troops cross Prussian frontier. —German Crown Prince renounces right to throne.	Dec. 2. King of Montenegro deposed. Dec. 9. Denmark and Norway sever relations with Russia. Dec. 13. Gen. Mannerheim elected President of Finland. Dec. 14. Pres. Paes of Portugal assassinated. Dec. 16. Poland severs diplomatic relations with Germany.	

CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREAT WAR

1914–1919

CHRONOLOGY OF 1914–

A.D.	PRELIMINARY EVENTS.
1914	
June 28.	Murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.
July 23.	Austrian ultimatum to Serbia.
25.	Serbian reply; Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade.
28.	Austria declares war on Serbia.
29.	Russia begins to mobilize.
30.	Interview in Berlin between Sir E. Goschen and Bethmann-Hollweg. Sir Edward Grey proposes a council.
31.	Germany declares state of war; issues ultimatum to Russia and France.
Aug. 1.	Germany declares war on Russia. France mobilized.
2.	Moratorium proclaimed by Great Britain.
3.	King Albert of Belgium appeals to Great Britain. Sir Edward Grey's famous speech in House of Commons. France declares state of war exists with Germany.
4.	Great Britain declares war on Germany, after ultimatum regarding neutrality of Belgium. President Wilson declares neutrality of United States.
5.	Austria declares war on Russia.

THE GREAT WAR
1919

A.D.	Western Front.	Eastern Front.	Military Operations elsewhere.
1914	1914	1914	1914
		July 29. Austrians bombard Belgrade.	
	Aug. 2. Germany invades Luxemburg and France. Aug. 3. Germany invades Belgium.	Aug. 2. Russians cross German frontier.	Aug. 2. Fight between German and Russian cruisers off Libau.
	Aug. 4. Bombardment of Liége begun. Engagements between French and Germans at Belfort.	Aug. 4. Russians defeated in attack on Memel; Serbs defeat Austrians near Semendria.	Aug. 5. British third flotilla has battle with Germans in the North Sea.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Military Operations on Eastern Front.
1914	1914	1914	1914
	Aug 6. Austria declares war on Russia.	Aug. 4–26. Belgium overrun by Germans. Aug. 9. Liége captured. French occupy Müllhausen.	
	Aug. 10. France declares war on Austria. Aug. 12. Gt. Britain declares war on Austria. Aug. 15. Japanese ultimatum to Germany.	Aug. 10. Austrians enter Alsace.	
		Aug. 16. British expeditionary force landed in France.	
	Aug. 17. Belgian Gov't removed to Antwerp.	Aug. 17. Germans take Louvain.	Aug. 18. Russia completes mobilisation and invades East Prussia.
		Aug. 20. Brussels captured by Germans.	
	Aug. 23. Japan declares war on Germany.	Aug. 21–23. *Battle of Mons-Charleroi.* Dogged retreat of British and French. Aug. 24. Germans take Namur.	Aug. 25–Dec. 15. Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12–Nov. 12); fall of Przemysl (May 17, 1915).
		Aug. 26. Louvain destroyed by Germans. Aug. 27. Ostend occupied by British marines.	Aug. 26. Russians severely defeated at battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia.
	Aug. 31. Name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd.	Aug. 31. Allies line al ng Seine, Marne, and Meuse rivers.	Aug. 31. Russians rout four army corps near Lemberg. Russians' reverses in East Prussia.
		Sept. 1. Germans occupy Soissons and Amiens.	
	Sept. 3. French Government temporarily moved to Bordeaux.		Sept. 2. Severe defeat of Austrians at Lemberg. Sept. 3. Russians take Lemberg.
	Sept. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia sign treaty not to make peace separately.	Sept. 6–10. *Battle of the Marne.* Germans reach supreme point of their advance; driven back by French to the Aisne. Battle line then remains practically the same for three years (300 miles). Trench warfare begins. Sept. 7. Germans take Maubeuge.	
	Sept. 9. Rulers of 700 Indian native states offer services to Britain.	Sept. 9. Germans occupy Antwerp.	Sept. 10. Serbs capture Semlin.
	Sept. 13. Belgian Government withdraws to Havre, France.	Sept. 13. Germans take Ghent.	Sept. 16. Russians driven from East Prussia.
		Sept. 23. Germans take St. Mihiel.	Sept. 23. Russians occupy Soldau.

A.D.		The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1914	1914	1914	1914
		Aug. 7. H. M. S. *Amphion* sunk by a mine.	
		Aug. 9. German U-15 sunk by British cruiser *Birmingham*.	
		Aug. 12. *Goeben* and *Breslau* sold to Turkey.	
			Aug. 23. Tsing-Tau bombarded by Japanese.
			Aug. 26. Allies conquer Togoland in Africa.
		Aug. 27. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* sunk off Rio de Oro.	
		Aug. 28. British naval victory in Heligoland Bight.	
			Aug. 29. German Samoa surrendered to a New Zealand force.
		Sept. 5. H. M. S. *Pathfinder* sunk by submarine. Loss 259.	
		Sept. 7. *Oceanic* wrecked and sunk off Scotland.	
			Sept. 10. Gen. Botha dispatches forces against German Southwest Africa.
		Sept. 11. Russian cruiser *Pallada* sunk by submarine. Loss 568.	Sept. 11. An Australian expedition captures New Guinea.
		Sept. 13. German cruiser *Hela* sunk by British submarine.	
		Sept. 22. Three British cruisers, *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Crecy*, sunk by submarine.	
			Sept. 27. Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Military Operations on Eastern Front.
1914	1914	1914	1914
		Oct. 9. Germans enter Antwerp.	
		Oct. 11. First airplane bombardment of Paris.	
		Oct. 16–28. *Battle of the Yser* in Flanders.	
		Oct. 17–Nov. 17. *First Battle of Ypres* (decisive day Oct. 31st).	Oct. 21–28. German armies driven back in Poland.
	Oct. 21. Russia forbids sale of alcohol during war.		Oct. 26. Germans evacuate Lodz.
		Nov. 1. Germans take Messines.	Nov. 1. Germans continue retreat in Poland.
		Nov. 2. British line pierced near Neuve Chapelle.	
			Nov. 4. 15,000 Austrian prisoners captured in retreat from Warsaw.
	Nov. 5. Gt. Britain declares war on Turkey.		Nov. 10–Dec. 14. Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 14).
		Nov. 11. Germans occupy Dixmude.	
	Nov. 13. U. S. declares neutrality of Panama Canal Zone.		
	Nov. 14. Death of Lord Roberts.		
		Nov. 15. Germans pushed back across Yser.	
		Nov. 17. End of *First Battle of Ypres*.	
			Nov. 23. Hindenburg's advance on Warsaw checked.
			Nov. 29. Russians win victory near Cracow.
			Dec. 2. Germans rally in Poland.
			Dec. 8. Russians again evacuate Lodz.
	Dec. 9. French Government returns to Paris.	Dec. 15. Allies gains light advantages all along Western front.	Dec. 15. Austrians concentrating along the Vistula.
	Dec. 17. Egypt declared a British protectorate.		Dec. 20. Cracow relieved.
1915	1915	1915	1915
	Jan. 7. France forbids sale of absinthe during war.	Jan. 4. Steinbach captured by the French.	Jan. 1–Feb. 15. Russians attempt to cross Carpathians.
		Jan. 8. Fighting actively resumed in Belgium.	
	Jan. 10. Austrian Foreign Minister resigns.	Jan. 14. German success near Soissons.	
			Jan. 18. Russians re-occupy Plotzk.
			Jan. 25. Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
		Jan. 30. Germans checked by British at La Bassée.	
			Feb. 3. Russians make progress in the Mlawa regions and in the Carpathians.
	Feb. 4. Germany proclaims "war-zone" around British Isles after Feb. 18.		
	Feb. 10. Pres. Wilson writes "strict accountability note."		Feb. 7. Russians cross the Bzura.
		Feb. 28. Germans use "liquid fire."	Feb. 26. Great battle in progress from Warsaw to Grodno.

A.D.		THE WAR AT SEA.	MILITARY OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.
1914	1914	1914 Oct. 26. French steamer *Admiral Gauteaume*, refugee ship, sunk by submarine.	1914 Oct. 28. De Wet's rebellion in South Africa.
		Nov. 1. German naval victory in the Pacific off the coast of Chile. Nov. 3. German naval raid into British waters. Allied fleets bombard Dardanelles.	Nov. 7. Fall of Tsingtau to Japanese.
		Nov. 10. German cruiser *Emden* caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.	Nov. 15. Turkish forts at southern end of Red Sea captured by Indian troops. Nov. 21. Basra on Persian Gulf occupied by British.
		Nov. 26. H. M. S. *Bulwark* blows up. 800 lost.	Dec. 1. Gen. DeWet captured.
		Dec. 8. British naval victory off Falkland Islands. Dec. 13. Turkish warship *Messudiyeh* torpedoed by British submarine at Dardanelles.	Dec. 8. South African rebellion collapses.
		Dec. 16. German warships bombard Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby.	Dec. 24. First German air-raid on England.
		1915 Jan. 1. H. M. S. *Formidable* torpedoed and sunk.	1915 Jan. 5. Complete defeat of the Turkish army in the Caucasus; 80,000 Turks put out of action.
		Jan. 24. British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank. Jan. 28. American merchantman *William P. Frye* sunk by German cruiser.	Jan. 18. Russians invade Turkish territory.
		Feb. 18. German official "blockade" of Gt. Britain commences. Feb. 19. Anglo-French squadrons bomb Dardanelles. Commencement of Dardanelles campaign.	Feb. 2. Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal but are driven back. Feb. 5. Turks retire from Suez Canal. Feb. 24. British South African forces occupy Garub.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Military Operations on Eastern Front.
1915	1915 Mar. 1. Gt. Britain declares blockade of Germany.	1915 Mar. 10. British capture Neuve Chapelle. Mar. 13. Severe counter-attack at Neuve Chapelle repulsed by British.	1915 Mar. 22. Russians capture Przemysl after siege of 6 months; 120,000 prisoners.
			Apr. 2. Russians continue attacks in Carpathians.
	Apr. 22. German warning against embarkation on vessels for Gt. Britain.	Apr. 17–May 17. *Second Battle of Ypres.* Apr. 23. Gas first employed. Germans fail to break British lines (Canadians).	
			Apr. 26. Allied landing on Gallipoli peninsula. Apr. 30. Germans invade Baltic Provinces of Russia.
	May 1. Warning of German Embassy against sailing for England published. (*Lusitania* sails at noon.)		
			May 2. Battle of the Dunajec. Russians retire in the Carpathians.
		May 5. Germans attain footing on Hill 60 but are practically dislodged on May 6.	May 3. Teutons break through Russian line in Carpathians.
		May 9–June. Battle of Artois (near La Bassée).	May 8. Germans occupy Libau, on Baltic.
	May 10. Germany sends a message of "sympathy" for loss of American lives on the *Lusitania*. Pres. Wilson makes "too proud to fight" speech. May 13. First "*Lusitania* note." May 23. Italy declares war on Austria. May 28. Germany answers "*Lusitania* note."		
	June 1. Germany's note about *Gulflight*.		June 3. Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
		June 6. French capture most of famous "Labyrinth" north of the Aisne.	
	June 8. Bryan resigns as Secretary of State. June 9. Second "*Lusitania* note."		
			June 22. Teutons recapture Lemberg.

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1915	1915	1915	1915
			Mar. 6. Small British force defeated in valley of the Tigris.
		Mar. 14. German cruiser *Dresden* sunk.	
		Mar. 18. Battle between Allied fleets and forts of Dardanelles. 3 of fleet sunk.	
		Mar. 28. *Falaba* sunk (111 lives lost, 1 American).	
			Apr. 26. Allies land on Gallipoli.
		May 1. *Gulflight* sunk by submarine.	
		May 7. *Lusitania* torpedoed and sunk (1154 lives lost, 114 Americans).	
		May 13. H. M. S. *Goliath* torpedoed in Dardanelles; 500 lost.	May 12. Gen. Botha occupies capital of German Southwest Africa.
			May 20. Allies capture heights of Krithia on Gallipoli.
		May 25. *Nebraskan* attacked by submarine.	
		May 26. *Triumph* torpedoed off Gallipoli.	
		May 27. *Majestic* torpedoed off Gallipoli.	
			May 31. Zeppelins raid London.
	June 1. Italian advance in Trentino.		
	June 2. Italians cross Isonzo.		
			June 4. Allies attack in Gallipoli, gaining nearly 3 miles.
	June 9. Montfalcone occupied by Italians, cutting railroad to Trieste.		

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1915	1915	1915	1915
	July 8. Germany pledges safety of U. S. vessels in "war-zone" under specified conditions.	July 2–12. Crown Prince carries on a series of furious attacks in the Argonne.	July 12–Sept. 18. German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
	July 15. Germany "expresses regret" over *Nebraskan* affair.		July 14. Germans take offensive at Riga.
	July 21. Third "*Lusitania* note."		
	July 28. The Pope sends peace note to the belligerents.		Aug. 4. Warsaw captured by Germans.
			Aug. 5. Ivangorod occupied by Germans.
	Aug. 15. National registration in Gt. Britain.	Aug. 9. British win near Hooge.	
	Aug. 20. Italy declares war on Turkey.		Aug. 17. Fall of Kovno.
	Aug. 24. Germany "expresses regret" regarding American lives lost on *Arabic*.		Aug. 19. Fall of Novo Georgievsk.
	Sept. 1. German note assures U. S. that no more lives will be sunk without warning.		Aug. 25. Fall of Brest-Litovsk.
	Sept. 7. Germany reports on *Arabic* sinking.		Sept. 3. Fall of Grodno.
	Sept. 8. U. S. demands recall of Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.		Sept. 8. German defeat near Tarnopol.
	Sept. 22. Bulgaria begins to mobilize.		Sept. 18. Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
		Sept. 25.–Oct. French in Champagne fail.	
		Sept. 27. British progress near Loos.	
	Oct. 4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.		
	Oct. 5. Germany disavows sinking of *Arabic*, prepared to pay indemnities.		
	Oct. 14. Gt. Britain declares war on Bulgaria.		
	Oct. 24. Entente to Greece requesting security for Allied troops in Macedonia.		
	Dec. 4. U. S. demands recall of German attachés, Boy-Ed and von Papen.		
	Dec. 10. Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.		
		Dec. 15. Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French in command of British Army in France and Belgium.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1915	1915	1915 July 1. *Armenian* torpedoed off Cornish coast. German squadron bombards Windau on Baltic coast. July 2. Naval action in Baltic between Russian and German warships. Naval engagement between German and Russian battleships. Aug. 2. German transport sunk in Baltic by British submarine. Aug. 8. German naval defeat in the Gulf of Riga. Aug. 14. Turkish transport in the Dardanelles. Aug. 18. Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga. Aug. 19. *Arabic* sunk by submarine (16 killed; 2 Americans). Aug. 26. German submarine destroyed off Ostend by British airplane. Sept. 2. Four Turkish transports sunk by British submarines. Sept. 4. *Hesperian* sunk by submarine (26 lost; 1 American).	1915 July 15. Conquest of German South Africa completed. July 24. Allies defeat Turks on the Euphrates. Sept. 1. Allies win success in Gallipoli. Sept. 8. Zeppelin raids on London. Sept. 28. Turks defeated at Kut-el-Amara. Oct. 5. Allied forces land at Salonika at invitation of Greek Government
	Sept. 30. Germans mass on Serbian frontier. Oct. 2. Bulgarian forces gather on Serbian frontier. Oct. 6–Dec. 2. Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prisrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2). Oct. 9. Teutons occupy Belgrade. Oct. 11. Bulgarians enter Serbia. Nov. 1. Fall of Kraguievatz, the Serbian arsenal. Nov. 16. Fall of Prilip. Nov. 20. Fall of Novi Bazar. Dec. 2. Fall of Monastir. Dec. 8. Bulgarian attack in Macedonia. Dec. 11. Bulgarians lose 8000 men at Furka. Dec. 13. Allies occupy Salonika.	Oct. 21. British fleet bombards Dedeagatch. Oct. 23. German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* torpedoed in Baltic. Nov. 7. German cruiser *Undine* sunk off Sweden by British submarine. Dec. 30. *Persia* sunk in Mediterranean.	Nov. 10. Russian forces advance on Teheran. Nov. 22. Battle of Ctesiphon; Turks routed. Dec. 1. British forces retreat to Kut-el-Amara. Dec. 13. British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt. Dec. 17. Russians occupy Hamadan (Persia). Dec. 19. British forces withdrawing from Gallipoli.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1916	1916 Jan. 18. U. S. note to governments regarding submarine warfare.	1916 Jan. 28. Germans gain at Frise on the Somme.	1916
	Feb. 10. Germany sends warning that she will treat armed merchant vessels as warships. Feb. 16. German note acknowledges liability in *Lusitania* affair. Feb. 24. President Wilson refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.	Feb. 21–July. *Battle of Verdun.* Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with but little result.	Feb. 27. Gen. Kuropatkin appointed to chief command of Russian armies on northern front.
	Mar. 8. Germany declares war on Portugal.	Mar. 2. British retake "International trench" near Ypres.	
	Mar. 27–29. U. S. instructs Ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.	Mar. 14. Fresh German attack west of the Meuse. Mar. 27. British win at St. Eloi.	
	Apr. 10. Germany replies to U. S. notes on sinking of *Sussex*. Apr. 18. U. S. delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present method of submarine warfare U. S. will sever diplomatic relations. Apr. 19. Pres. Wilson addresses Congress on relations with Germany. Apr. 24–May 1. Insurrection in Ireland.		
	May 4. German reply regarding *Sussex* in the main meets U. S. demands.	May 21. British lose trenches on Vimy Ridge. French gain footing in Fort Douaumont.	
	May 24. Conscription bill passed in Gt. Britain.	May 24. Germans again take Douaumont.	
	June 21. U. S. demands apology and reparation from Austria for sinking of *Petrolite*.	June 4. Germans win advance toward Zillebeke. June 8. Vaux taken by Germans.	June 4–30. Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernowitz taken (June 17); all Bukowina overrun. June 8. Russians enter Lutsk.

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1916	1916	1916	1916
	Jan. 11. French land at Corfu; Greeks protest.		Jan. 8. Complete evacuation of Gallipoli by British.
		Jan. 18. Allied fleet again bombs Dedeagatch.	Jan. 13. Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
	Jan. 25. Austrians take San Giovanni di Medua.		
	Feb. 12. Austrian air raid on Adriatic coast of Italy.	Feb. 13. H. M. S. *Arethusa* wrecked by mine.	Feb. 14. Beduin campaign in Egypt collapses.
	Feb. 16. Fall of Erzerum to Russians.		Feb. 16. Kamerun (Africa) captured.
		Feb. 26. French transport *Provence II* sunk in Mediterranean; nearly 1000 lost.	Feb. 27. Russians capture Kermanshah (Persia).
		Mar. 16. Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.	Mar. 19. Russians enter Ispahan (Persia).
		Mar. 24. *Sussex* is torpedoed and sunk without warning (80 killed including Americans).	
			Apr. 9. British defeated on the Tigris.
			Apr. 17. Russians capture Trebisond.
			Apr. 29. Gen. Townshend surrenders to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.
		May 8. White Star steamer *Cymric* sunk.	
	May 16–June 3. Great Austrian attack on Italians through the Trentino.		May 19. Russians join British on the Tigris and advance toward Kut-el-Amara.
		May 31. Naval battle off Jutland, several important ships lost on both sides. Victory conceded to British.	
		June 5. Lord Kitchener and staff drowned when *Hampshire* strikes mine off Orkney Islands.	

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1916	1916	1916 July 1–Nov. Battle of the Somme. Allies fail to break German lines. July 2. Priscourt taken. July 4. Germans take Thiaumont for fourth time. July 7. Second stage of British advance on the Somme. July 15. Delville Wood taken by British. July 20. French widely extend their gains north and south of the Somme. July 25. British take Pozières.	1916 July 17. In a series of battles fought in Volhynia, Russians break salient opposite Vladimir-Volhynsk on a front of 12 miles and take 13,000 prisoners.
	Aug. 2. Roger Casement executed for treason. Aug. 23. Capt. Fryatt shot by Germans after court-martial. Aug. 27. Italy declares war on Germany. Rumania declares war on Austria and Germany. Aug. 30. Turkey declares war on Rumania. Von Hindenburg appointed Chief of the German General Staff.	Aug. 3. French retake Fleury. Aug. 20. Florina captured by Belgians. Aug. 25. Defeat of Prussian Guards at Guillemont.	July 23. Russians complete conquest of Armenia. July 30. Brodi captured by Russians. Aug. 11. Russians take Stanislaw. Aug. 27–Jan. 15. Rumania crushed [Fall of Bucharest (Dec. 6), Dobrudja (Jan. 2), Foscani (Jan. 2)]. Sept. 1. Fresh Russian advance begun into the Bukowina. Sept. 5. Russians achieve victory near Halicz. Sept. 8. Rumanians occupy Orsova on Danube. Sept. 12. Russian and Rumanian armies form junction in the South Bukowina.
	Sept. 11. M. Zaimis, the Greek Premier resigns. Sept. 16. New Greek Cabinet formed. Sept. 19. Allies declare blockade of Greek coast.	Sept. 6. French score success at Verdun. Sept. 15. "Tanks" first used by British near Combles. Sept. 16. French capture Vermandovillers, Deniecourt, and Berry.	
	Oct. 4. Greek Cabinet resigns.	Oct. 26. French close in on Vaux Fort.	Oct. 2. Mackensen checked in the Dobrudja.
		Nov. 1. Germans evacuate Vaux Fort. Nov. 7. French take Chaulnes. Nov. 13. Great battle opens on the Ancre.	Nov. 15. Serbs gain in Tcherna. Nov. 19. Monastir falls to Allies.
	Nov. 21. Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria dies. Nov. 29. U. S. protests against deportation of Belgians.		

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1916	1916 July 2. Italians press forward on Carso.	1916	1916
	July 12. Italians make good advance in Adige valley.	July 10. German submarine *Deutschland* reaches Baltimore with cargo.	
	Aug. 6–Sept. New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9). Aug. 7. Italians win great success on the Isonzo front. Aug. 13. Italians cross Vallone.		Aug. 4. Turkish force repulsed by British near Rouani, near Suez Canal.
	Aug. 29. Rumanians control passes in Transylvania Alps.	Sept. 2. Allied warships seize three German vessels at Piræus.	Aug. 28. British warships bombard Kavala.
	Sept. 10. British on Salonika front cross the Struma.	Sept. 10. Italian dreadnought *Leonardo da Vinci* lost.	
	Sept. 19. Italian success on the Carso. Greek Army Corps captured at Kavala by Germans and deported to Germany.		
		Oct. 4. French transport *Gallia* sunk by submarine. *Franconia* sunk in Mediterranean.	
	Oct. 8. Rumanian forces in Southern Transylvania withdrawn to frontier. Oct. 10. Italian army gains further success in the Carso.	Oct. 8. German submarine sinks vessels off U. S. coast.	
	Nov. 1. Italian advance on the Julian front.	Nov. 6. *Arabia* sunk by submarine without warning. Nov. 21. Hospital ship *Britannic* sunk in Ægean.	

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1916	1916 Dec. 5-6. Asquith ministry resigns in Gt. Britain. Lloyd George new Prime Minister. Dec. 12. German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30), as "empty and insincere." Dec. 20. Pres. Wilson's "Peace Note" (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Allies reply (Jan. 10).	1916 Dec. 30. Sir Douglas Haig made Field Marshal.	1916 Dec. 27. Germans win at Rinnie over Russians.
1917	1917 Jan. 10. Allied governments state terms of peace. Jan. 22. President Wilson gives to Senate his views on peace. Jan. 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare. Feb. 3. U. S. severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed. Feb. 12. U. S. will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn. Feb. 21. New British blockade order published. Feb. 26. Pres. Wilson asks Congress for authority to arm merchant ships. Feb. 28. "Zimmermann note" revealed.	1917 Feb. 4. Grandcourt, on the south of the Ancre, taken by British. Feb. 17. British advance on the Ancre.	1917 Feb. 18. Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from Central Powers.

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1916	1916 Dec. 1. Admiral du Fournet lands troops at Athens. Dec. 3. Battle of Arges.	1916 Dec. 4. *Caledonia* torpedoed. Dec. 17. British transport-ship *Russian* sunk in the Mediterranean.	1916 Dec. 23. British cavalry attack on Turks at Magdhaba.
1917	1917 Jan. 7. Germans take Foscani by storm.	1917 Jan. 7. *Cornwallis* sunk in the Mediterranean. Jan. 29. H. M. S. *Laurentic* sunk off Irish coast. Jan. 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare. Feb. 25. *Laconia* torpedoed; French transport *Athos* torpedoed; Belgian relief ship *Euphrates* sunk.	1917 Jan. 23. British attack on Turks near Kut. Feb. 15. British drive Turks from Dahrabend. Feb. 24. Kut-el-Amara retaken by British (campaign begun Dec. 13). Sauna-i-Yat evacuated.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1917	1917	1917	1917
		Mar. 1. British take Gommecourt.	
		Mar. 4. It is announced that British have taken over entire Somme front.	
	Mar. 9. Count Zeppelin dies.		
	Mar. 11–15. Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar (March 15). Provisional government formed under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.		
	March 12. Armed guard placed on all American merchant vessels.		
	Mar. 13. China breaks off relations with Germany.		
	Mar. 15. Czar of Russia abdicates.	Mar. 17–19. Retirement Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1300 square miles of French territory on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.	
	Mar. 22. U. S. formally recognizes new government of Russia.	Mar. 17. British take Bapaume.	
	Mar. 27. Minister Whitlock and American consuls withdrawn from Belgium.	March 18. British take Peronne, Nesles, and Chaulnes. French take Noyon.	
		Mar. 20. Allied advance toward Cambrai.	
	Apr. 2. President Wilson asks Congress to declare state of war with Germany.		
	Apr. 6. U. S. declares war on Germany. Cuba declares war on Germany.		
	Apr. 8. U. S. severs diplomatic relations with Austria.	Apr. 9–May 14. *Battle of Arras.* British successes (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).	
		Apr. 16–May 6. *Battle of the Aisne* between Soissons and Rheims.	
	Apr. 20. Turkey severs relations with U. S.		
		Apr. 23. British advance on the Scarpe.	
	Apr. 27. Guatemala breaks off relations with Germany.		
		Apr. 28. British take Arlieux.	
	Apr. 29. Gen. Pétain appointed Chief of Staff of French army.		

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1917	1917	1917	1917
			Mar. 4. British reach Bakuba.
			Mar. 11. Bagdad taken by British.
		Mar. 19. French dreadnought *Danton* sunk in Mediterranean.	
		Mar. 21. British hospital ship *Asturias* torpedoed.	
	Mar. 26. French take 2000 prisoners at Monastir.		
			Mar. 27. British win complete victory over Turks at Goza.
		Apr. 2. American liner *Aztec* sunk.	
		Apr. 20. German destroyers raid Dover.	
			Apr. 24. Turks retreat to Jebel Hamrin.
	Apr. 25. British advance on the Dorian front near Salonika.		

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1917	1917	1917	1917
		May 4–5. French advance near Craonne.	
	May 6. War Council at Paris.		
	May 8. Liberia breaks off relations with Germany.	May 15. Gen. Pétain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander-in chief of French armies.	
	May 17. Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (formerly Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.		
	May 18. Pres. Wilson signs Selective Service Act.		
	June 2. Independence of Albania proclaimed.		
		June 7. British blow up Messines Ridge south of Ypres and capture 7500 German prisoners.	
	June 12. King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.		
	June 15. Subscriptions for First Liberty Loan close.		
		June 24. British advance near Lens.	
	June 29. Greece enters war against Germany and her Allies.	June 26. First American troops reach France.	
			July 1. Russian armies led in person by Kerensky begin short-line offensive in Galicia ending in disastrous retreat (July 19–Aug. 3).
	July 4. Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Michaelis Chancellor (July 14).		July 8. Austrian front west of Stanislaw broken.
			July 10. Russians capture Halicz.
		July 16. French win back important positions at Hill 304.	July 16. Russian retreat begins.
	July 20. First drawing at Washington for names in Selective Service draft. Kerensky becomes Premier of Russia on resignation of Prince Lvoff.		July 23. Germans recapture Halicz and Stanislaw.
		July 31. Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.	Aug. 9. Mackensen crosses the Susitsa, and opens new offensive in Rumania.
	Aug. 10. Food Control Bill passed in U. S.		
	Aug. 14. China declares war on Germany.		
	Aug. 15. Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). U. S. replies (Aug. 27). Germany and Austria (Sept. 21).	Aug. 15. Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.	
		Aug. 20–24. French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.	
		Aug. 21. Canadians enter Lens.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1917	1917	1917	1917 May 1. British defeat Turks at Jebel Hamrin.
		May 4. American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.	
	May 15–Sept. 15. Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo (Aug. 24), Monte San Gabriele (Sept. 14).		
		May 26. Hospital ship *Dover Castle* sunk in Mediterranean.	
		June 2. British transport *Cameronian* sunk in Mediterranean.	
	June 10. Italian offensive on Trentino. Capture Pass of Agnelio.		
	June 12. French force landed at Corinth.		June 13. Airplane raid on London; 157 killed, 432 injured. June 15. Airplane raid on London; 104 killed.
	June 17. Advance by Italians on Carso Plateau.		
		June 23. P. and O. liner *Mongolia* sunk off Bombay.	
			June 29. Gen. Allenby assumes command in Palestine.
	July 9. Russians evacuate Mesopotamia.	July 9. H. M. S. *Vanguard* blown up, 700 lost.	
			July 10. Turkish forces on the Euphrates defeated.
		July 30. Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. (Second mutiny Sept. 2.) H. M. S. *Ariadne* torpedoed.	
		Aug. 11. *City of Athens* sunk by mine off Cape Town.	
	Aug. 19. New Italian drive on the Isonzo. Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).		

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1917	1917	1917	1917
	Sept. 8. The Luxburg despatches ("*Spurlos Versenkt*") revealed by U. S.		Sept. 3. Riga captured by Germans.
	Sept. 15. Russia proclaimed a republic.	Sept. 20–26. British attack on six-mile front east of Ypres.	Sept. 10–13. Attempted offensive of Russians.
			Sept. 12. Germans occupy Oesel and Dagö Islands (Gulf of Riga).
	Oct. 26. Brazil declares war on Germany.	Oct. 23.–26. French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.	
	Oct. 27. Second Liberty Loan (U. S.) closed.		
	Oct. 30. Von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.		
		Nov. 2. Germans retreat from Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.	
		Nov. 3. First clash between German and American soldiers.	
	Nov. 7. Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by Bolsheviki.	Nov. 22.–Dec. 13. *Battle of Cambrai*. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" for first time to break down wire entanglements instead of usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood dominating Cambrai taken on Nov. 26. Surprise counter-attack by Germans, Dec. 2, forces British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks Dec. 13, partially successful.	
	Nov. 13. Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.		
	Nov. 29. First plenary session of Inter-Allied War Council in Paris. Col. House chairman of American delegation.		Nov. 20. Hindenburg line smashed on 10-mile front facing Cambrai to a depth of four or five miles.
	Dec. 5. Pres. Wilson in message to Congress advises war on Austria.	Dec. 4. German gain British trenches at Ypres.	
	Dec. 6–9. Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally administration in Portugal.		
	Dec. 7. U. S. declares war on Austria.		
	Dec. 13. Berlin announces armistice negotiation begins with Russia, Dec. 14.		
	Dec. 14. Cuba declares war on Austria.		
	Dec. 15. Armistice agreement between Central Powers and Russian Bolshevik government signed at Brest-Litovsk.		
	Dec. 25. France and Germany agree to exchange prisoners of 48 years or over.	Dec. 30. Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.	
	Dec. 31. British Food Controller rations sugar.		

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1917	1917	1917 Sept. 1. Sea fight off Jutland; four German mine sweepers destroyed.	1917
		Oct. 1. H. M. S. *Drake* torpedoed.	
	Oct. 24–Dec. Great German-Austrian counter-drive into Italy. Italians driven back to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.	Oct. 17. Russians defeated in naval engagement in Gulf of Riga.	
	Nov. 3. French troops arrive in Italy. Nov. 4. Austrians force passage of the Tagliamento. British troops reach Italy.		
	Nov. 7. Italians retire to the Piave.		Nov. 7. British take Gaza. Nov. 8. Turks evacuate Wadi Hesi and Ascalon.
	Nov. 12. Italians evacuate Fonzaso. Nov. 16. Austrians take Mt. Prasalau.		
		Nov. 17. Fight in North Sea between eight cruisers.	
			Nov. 18. British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
			Dec. 1. German East Africa clear of enemy.
		Dec. 6. U. S. destroyer *Jacob Jones* sunk by submarine. Loss of 60 men.	Dec. 6. Explosion of munition's vessels wreck Halifax.
	Dec. 14. Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.	Dec. 9. Italians torpedo two Austrian battleships at Trieste.	Dec. 9. Jerusalem captured by British, advancing from Egypt.
	Dec. 19. Italians recapture whole of Mt. Asolone.	Dec. 12. Convoy of neutral vessels attacked by German destroyers.	
	Dec. 24. Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago section, but are stopped by counter-attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.	Dec. 17. German raid in North Sea destroys conveyed merchant fleet.	Dec. 18. Airplane raid on London.
	Dec. 25. Germans take Col del Rosso and 9000 prisoners.	Dec. 26. Admiral Wemyss succeeds Sir John Jellicoe as First Lord of Admiralty in Gt. Britain.	Dec. 27. Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to take Jerusalem.
	Dec. 30. In Monte Tomba section, Italy, French forces penetrate German lines.	Dec. 30. British transport torpedoed in Mediterranean with loss of 800 lives.	Dec. 30. British occupy Bireh near Jerusalem.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918 Jan. 8. Italian Government prohibits making or sale of cake, confectionery, or pastry. Jan. 13. French War Minister puts postal and telegraph under military central. Jan. 13. Former Premier Caillaux arrested in Paris on charge of treason. Jan. 21. Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet. Jan. 22. Meatless days in England. Jan. 25. von Hertling in Reichstag outlines Germany's peace terms. Jan. 26. Hungarian Cabinet resigns. Jan. 28. France decrees bread ration. Jan. 31. It is announced that Americans hold first line trenches. Feb. 4. Trial in Paris of Bolo Pacha for treason. Feb. 6. Mackensen sends ultimatum to Rumanian Government. Rumanian Cabinet resigns. Feb. 9. Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization. Feb. 12. British Government refuses to recognize the Brest-Litovsk peace. Feb. 14. Paris court-martial finds Bolo Pacha guilty and sentences him to death. Russia changes to new style calendar. Feb. 23. U. S. Embassy leaves Petrograd. Feb. 24. London reports that Bolshevist leaders in Russia have accepted German peace conditions. British troops sent to Ireland to suppress outbreaks. Feb. 26. Rumania decides to make peace with Central Powers. Feb. 27. Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia.	1918 Jan. 2. Germans repulsed between Lens and St. Quentin with heavy losses. Jan. 23. Germans gain footing in Nieuport. Jan. 31. It is announced that Americans hold first line trenches. Feb. 3. Germans bombard American line in Lorraine sector. Feb. 8. French repulse German attacks north of Chemin des Dames. Feb. 22. American troops in Chemin des Dames sector.	1918 Jan. 28. Rumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia. Feb. 15. Germany renews war on Russia. Feb. 21. Germans enter Russia. Minsk taken, also Rovno. Feb. 25. Reval and Pskoff fall to Germans.

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918 Jan. 2. Teutons repulsed with heavy losses in thrust for Venice.	1918 Jan. 7. Mutiny at Kiel, German naval base. Jan. 9. British hospital ship *Rewa* torpedoed in British Channel. Jan. 20. British announce sinking in action of Turkish cruiser *Medulla* and beaching of former *Goeben*. Jan. 20. Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.	1918
		Jan. 21. *Louvain* sunk in Mediterranean.	Jan. 21. Washington reports desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops.
	Jan. 24. Germans in Italy move back defence lines from Piave River.		
		Jan. 27. *Andania* torpedoed off Irish coast.	
	Jan. 28. Italian offensive captures Col del Rosso, Col d'Echele, and 1500 prisoners.		
	Jan. 29. Italians break Teuton lines east of Asiago Plateau; take Monte di Val Bella and 2600 prisoners.		Jan. 29. Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge. German planes raid London.
			Jan. 30. British line in Palestine advances toward Antioch.
	Feb. 2. Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.		
		Feb. 5. American steamer *Alamanse* sunk by torpedo. *Tuscania*, transporting American soldiers, sunk off Irish coast, loss 101.	
	Feb. 11. West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.		
			Feb. 16. In battle for Kieff, Bolsheviki defeat Ukrainians. Feb. 19. British advance on Jericho.
		Feb. 21. *Philadelphian* sunk.	Feb. 21. British troops in Palestine take Jericho.
			Feb. 24. Turks recapture Trebizond.
		Feb. 26. British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* torpedoed in Bristo Channel; 166 doctors, nurses, and orderlies lost.	

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	Mar. 4. Germany and Finland sign treaty.		Mar. 1. Germans reach Dnieper River.
	Mar. 5. Rumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers.	Mar. 5. Rainbow Division repels German raid in Lorraine sector.	
		Mar. 8. In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack; English counter-attack.	
	Mar. 9. Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.	Mar. 10. Americans are on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Lunéville, and in Aisne sector.	
		Mar. 11. Americans go "over the top" at Toul.	
			Mar. 13. German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea.
		Mar. 14. Americans make first permanent advance northeast of Badonvillers.	Mar. 14. Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast.
		Mar. 17. Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.	
	Mar. 18. Gt. Britain and U. S. take over Dutch shipping in U. S. and British ports.	Mar. 19. French penetrate German lines near Rheims.	Mar. 19. German forces, ignoring armistice, continue advance into Russia.

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		Mar. 1. H. M. S. *Culgarian* sunk off Irish coast.	Mar. 1. Bolsheviki win battle near Rostof-on-Don.
			Mar. 2. Kieff occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
			Mar. 7. German planes raid London at night.
		Mar. 10. *Guildford Castle*, British hospital ship, torpedoed in Channel.	Mar. 10. British advance in Mesopotamia.
			Mar. 11. German air-raid on Paris. Turks recapture Erzerum from Armenians.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918 **Mar. 21. Beginning of Germany's last drive.** Germans move west from a sixty-mile base-line inclosed by Vimy Ridge and the Arras salient on the north to the Oise-Ailette watershed on the south, obliterating the Cambrai salient.	1918
	Mar. 23. Gen. Zuppelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.	Mar. 22–25. They penetrate beyond Croisilles, Bapaume, Péronne, Bril, and northwest of Noyon and claim the capture of 75,000 men and 600 guns. French reports place the enemy's loss at 600,000—the German maximum at Verdun, 1916–17.	
	Mar. 27. Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.	Mar. 23–25. Demoralization of the Fifth British Army under General Gough. Gen. Carey with a scratch division keeps it in touch with Gen. Byng's Third Army on the north, over an eight-mile gap, and the French Gen. Fayolle saves it in the south over a thirty-mile gap, between it and the Sixth French Army.	
	Mar. 29. Foch chosen commander-in-chief of all Allied forces.	Mar. 29. French counter-attacks regain eight square miles between Noyon and Lassigny. The enemy envelops Montdidier.	
		Mar. 29–Apr. 1. Enemy consolidates his positions embracing a salient of 800 square miles with its vertex on the Somme, six miles east of Amiens. His attacks to envelop Albert successful.	Mar. 31. Germans continue advance in Ukraine; take Poltava and burn it.
	Apr. 5. U. S. Army at end of first year totals 1,500,000 men.	Apr. 4–7. Germans take strategic position of Hamel on the Somme sector but are defeated by the French at Casel and by the British at Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy is also unsuccessful in his attacks between the Luce and the Avre.	
	Apr. 9. Man-Power bill introduced in House of Commons in England.	Apr. 9. Between Ypres and Arras, forty miles apart, the Germans strike on a twelve-mile front between Givenchy and Fleurbaix.	
		Apr. 10–11. They penetrate between Armentières and Messines and develop as far as Hollebeke, four miles southeast of Ypres, enveloping the towns of Armentières and Estaires and part of Messines Ridge.	Apr. 10. German troops, at Limburg mutiny.
		Apr. 12. Field Marshal Haig issues special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man."	
		Apr. 12–17. Penetration reaches Locon in the south, the Nieppe Forest in the center, and Bailleul in the north, thereby threatening the rest of the ridge—Mont Rouge and Mont Kemmel. The salient now represents 220 square miles of newly gained territory.	Apr. 13. German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.
	Apr. 16. Bolo Pacha executed. France calls men of 19.	Apr. 17–19. British voluntarily retire from Passchendaele Ridge.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918
			Mar. 23. Paris first bombarded by long range gun from distance of 75 miles.
			Mar. 28. Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed.
		Apr. 1. German naval forces land and take Hangö in Southern Finland.	Apr. 1. British advance beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
			Apr. 11. British troops continue advance in Palestine.
		Apr. 22. Zeebrugge, German destroyer and submarine base, is blockaded by British.	
			Apr. 27. British capture Kirfa in Mesopotamia.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		Apr. 18–24. Germans struggle with the British for the possession of Villers-Bretonneux.	
	Apr. 27. French Government declares meatless days.	Apr. 24–27. The Germans force the French and British from Mont Kemmel.	
	May 1. Allies meet in conference at Versailles.	May 12. The French recapture Hill 44 on the north flank of Mont Kemmel, thereby completing a series of manœuvres which henceforth places the Germans on the defensive in the Lys salient.	May 1. Sebastopol occupied by Germans.
	May 6. Rumania signs peace treaty with Central Powers.		
	May 7. Nicaragua declares war on Germany.	May 27. On a forty-mile front between Noyon and Rheims the Germans strike south with twenty-five divisions or 325,000 men and a large auxiliary force of tanks and poison gas shells overrun the Chemin des Dames and cross the Aisne on an eighteen-mile front.	May 19. German troops occupy Bjorko in Gulf of Finland.
	May 18. Sinn Feiners in Ireland, arrested as pro-Germans, deported.		
	May 23. First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian peace conference.	May 28. The Allies deploy east and west—east to the Brouillet-Savigny-Thillois line protecting Rheims and west down the Oise and the Aisne.	
		May 29. Germans make a sudden advance from the west of the salient, enveloping Soissons.	
		May 30. Germans reach the Marne between Château-Thierry and Dormans on a six-mile front.	
		June 1. Germans work up the Marne a couple of miles beyond Dormans and consolidate their positions on the west between the Oise Canal and Soissons.	
		June 6–12. American marines bend back the German line north of Château-Thierry—from Grandeles, Champillon, and Clerembant Wood east to Bussiares and Bouresches.	
		June 9. The Germans on the twenty-mile base, west of their attack begun on the 27th ult., and embracing the front between Noyon and Montdidier advance only two and a half miles before they are counter-attacked by the French near Hautebraye, between the Oise and the Aisne.	
		June 10. Enemy takes villages of Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur, and debouches from Thiescourt Wood.	
		June 11. With four new divisions the Germans reach Aronde, on the west; descend the Matz in the centre; envelop the Ourscamps Forest on the east. But here, having made their maximum penetration of seven and a half miles, they are held up and driven back by the French, who captured 1000 prisoners.	
		June 13–14. The French heavily attack at the centre and drive the enemy beyond Courcelles and Croix Ricard.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918
	May 1. Legions of Czechs and Slavs join Italy and fight against Austria.		May 1. British advance in Palestine.
	May 10. Italians capture Monte Corno.		
		May 17. Russian transport with 3000 on board sunk by German submarine; only a few saved.	
			May 19. Mussulman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea.
		May 23. British transport *Moldavia* sunk off English coast.	
		May 25–June 14. German submarines sink 19 ships off U. S. coast.	
	May 26. Italian troops break through the Teuton defensive at Capo Sile on lower Piave front.	May 26. British transport *Leasowe Castle* sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.	
	May 27. Italians advance near Prente.		
		May 31. *President Lincoln*, U. S. transport, torpedoed and sunk.	
			June 8. Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
			June 14. Tabriz, in Persia, 200 miles northeast of Mosul, captured by the Turks.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		June 16. The enemy attempts to cross the Mats, near its junction with the Oise, and is driven back with heavy casualties.	
		June 17. The enemy turns on a heavy shower of shells over the south bank of the Marne, but does not try to cross.	
		July 1. Americans take Vaux, near Château-Thierry.	
		July 4. Australians and Americans take Hameil.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918 June 15–16. The Austrian offensive counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau and Monte Grappa in the north, crosses the Piave to Il Montello, Zenson, and the Old Piave, from Capo Sile south. June 19. French counter-attacks on the Asiago Plateau render Bertigo and Pennas; Italian counter-attacks, Castalunga. Italian pressure begins to tell on Il Montello, at Zenson and south over the Capo Sile sector, aided by the augmenting river floods and naval floats. June 22–23. The Italians develop a counter-offensive from Il Montello to the sea which renders 5000 prisoners in three days. June 25–26. The Austrians are forced back across the Piave from Il Montello and the Zenson sector. June 29. Monte di Valbella and Sasso Rosso (Asiago) taken by the Italians; also 833 prisoners. June 30. Col del Rosso and Col di Chelo (Echele) are taken by Italians. July 1–4. Raids in Monte Grappa region render the Italians 569 prisoners. July 6. Last of the Austrians are driven across the Piave from the delta which they have occupied since November, with a total loss since June 15 of between 250,000 and 270,000 men, of whom over 20,000 are prisoners; the Austrians had on June 20 claimed 35,000 prisoners.	1918 July 1. U. S. transport *Covington* sunk.	1918 July 7. Czecho-Slovak forces advance into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviki and capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918 July 9. German Foreign Minister resigns. July 10. Socialists in Reichstag refuse to vote for budget. July 12. Czar Nicholas reported killed by Bolsheviki. July 14. Agreements signed between Germany and Gt. Britain regarding exchange of prisoners. July 15. Hayti declares war on Germany. July 19. Honduras declares war on Germany. July 21. Austrian Premier resigns with Cabinet. July 24. British munition workers strike. Aug. 5. Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.	1918 July 15. Americans are attacked at Vaux, northwest of Château-Thierry, and southeast between Fossoy and Mazy, losing ground here, which is later recovered, and the enemy driven back across the Marne. At Bligny, southwest of Rheims, the Italians are driven east; at Prunay, east of Rheims the French give ground. July 16. Germans develop their positions on the south bank of the Marne, east of Mazy and south of Dormans. The penetration at Bligny is developed south to the Marne; that at Prunay is deepened. July 17. From Bligny the edge of the Montague Forest is reached, but the pocket of Prunay is closed. July 18. French and American detachments under Gen. Mangin attack the right wing of the Crown Prince between Soissons and Château-Thierry on a twenty-eight-mile front with a penetration of six miles as far as the River Crise. July 19. Italian detachments on the east of the salient, northwest of the Mountain of Rheims recover Bouilly. In these two days (July 18–19) the Allies take 17,000 prisoners. July 23. Save the plateau south of Soissons the entire sector northwest, of Château-Thierry is recovered by the Allies. In the centre they have crossed the Marne, threatening Jaulgonne. On the east they have advanced to within two miles of the Fismes-Chatillon highway. The booty from July 18 amounts to 25,000 prisoners and over 400 guns. July 23–25. The enemy makes violent counter-attacks, which are repulsed. Aug. 2. French occupy Soissons and report total number of prisoners since July 15 on the Marne and Champagne fronts to be 33,400. British detachments in the Plessier-Hulen region take the height north of Grand Rozoy and reach Cramoiselle. Germans retreat north of the Vesle. Aug. 5. Germans withdraw from front line trenches north of La Bassée. Aug. 7. British General Plumer with the Second Army launches attack on the Lawe River from a five-mile base and a penetration of 1000 yards. Aug. 8. The British General Rawlinson, with the French generals, Debeney and Humbert on his right, begins an advance on the plateau south of the Somme against the army of von der Marwitz.	1918

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		July 11. U. S. supply ship *Westover* sunk.	July 8. Nikolsk captured by Czecho-Slovaks.
			July 13. Turkish attacks on the Jordan routed.
	July 17. British detachment inflicts heavy losses on Austrian garrison southeast of town of Asiago.	July 17. *Carpathia* sunk.	
		July 19. Cruiser *San Diego* sunk by mine.	
	July 20. Italians reoccupy Corno di Cabento and Monte Stabiel, north of the Adamello glacier, on the western frontier of Trentino, below the Tonale Pass.	July 20. *Justicia* sunk by torpedo.	
	July 22. Austrians start heavy bombardment in the Tonale region, in the Brento Valley, and on the lower Piave.		
		July 23. *Marmora* sunk.	
		Aug. 3. British ambulance transport *Warilda*, with 600 wounded and ill, sunk by submarine, loss 123.	
			Aug. 5. U. S. troops land at Archangel.
			Aug. 8. Allies detachments move south and attack Bolsheviki forces.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918 Aug. 10. Rawlinson has advanced nine miles; Debeney crosses the Avre; Humbert, south of Montdidier, moves toward Roye, turning the flank of von Hutier on the Lassigny massif.	1918
	Aug. 11. Counter revolution in Russia grows. Bolshevist leaders prepare for flight. Aug. 12. German ambassador flees from Moscow.	Aug. 10–11. Montdidier and Lassigny massif are captured by Humbert; the number of prisoners since Aug. 8 have amounted to 40,000. Aug. 18. Rawlinson is within one mile of Roye; a circling movement by the French is in progress southeast of Lassigny occupying Canny-sur-Mats. Similar attack is made over a four-mile front west of Armentières, forcing the Germans back between Bailleul and Vieux Berquin. Aug. 19. The French overrun the Lassigny massif, advance on the Roye highway, and take Le Hamel. British recover Mont Kemmel. Aug. 20. General Mangin advances between the Oise and the Aisne to a depth of three miles. Aug. 21. On Rawlinson's left General Byng with the Third British Army and the American 30th Division begin an offensive north of the Ancre and reach Beaucourt, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville, and Moyenneville. South of the Oise General Mangin advances to Cuts, Camelin, and Pontoise, outflanking Noyon. Aug. 22. Between the Ancre and the Somme, from north of Bray to Albert, the British penetrate two miles. Aug. 23. British on a thirty-mile front, from Mercatel (five miles south of Arras) to Lihons, take a large number of towns stretching from Gommecourt, north of the Somme, to Chuignolle, south of it, and penetrate German lines two miles. Aug. 24. British carry Thiepval Ridge and Grandcourt, and open the whole road from Albert to Bapaume. Aug. 25–26. British advance in the north, along the Scarpe, and in the centre, take Suzanne and Cappy, near the Somme. Byng crosses the Hindenburg line between Arras and Bapaume. Aug. 27. Roye taken by General Debeney.	
	Aug. 28. Retirement of Ambassador Page.	Aug. 28. Americans with Mangin move in force against Fismes and enemy's bridgehead near the Vesle-Aisne junction.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918 Aug. 9. More vessels sunk off coast of U. S. by submarines. Aug. 11. Nine U. S. fishing boats sunk by submarine. Aug. 17. French cruiser *Dopetit Thouras* sunk. Aug. 22. Belgian relief ship *Gasconier* sunk.	1918 Aug. 9. Gen. Otani of Japanese Army named to command U. S. and Allied troops in Siberia. Aug. 15. First U. S. contingent lands in Siberia.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918 Aug. 28–29. German retreat from the Scarpe to above the Aisne on a front of forty miles; the British take Bapaume and the French Noyon. General Mangin's centre crosses the Ailette. Americans (3d Division) with Mangin drive the Germans out of Juvigny, exposing the enemy line, St. Gobain-Aisne. Aug. 30. The French take Mont St. Siméon, which exposes the Noyon spur and opens the way up the Oise. Enemy retreats on a twenty-mile front, evacuating Bailleul.	1918
	Aug. 31. Lenine, Bolshevist Premier wounded twice by assailant.		
		Sept. 1. Péronne taken by the British, who cross the Drocourt-Queant "switch line" the next day. Sept. 2. American detachments capture Voormezeele; British gain Neuve Eglise and command Wytschaete from the west.	
	Sept. 4. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.	Sept. 5–6. Americans with Mangin press the enemy back between Vieil Arcy and Villers-en-Pravères. Sept. 5–11. Germans fall back from the Vesle to the Aisne.	
	Sept. 9. Bolsheviki hold all British and French consuls.	Sept. 12. Great progress made by the British toward Cambrai, capturing Havrincourt, Mœuvres, and Trescault. First American Army, under Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, assaults the famous St. Mihiel salient between Verdun and Metz, recovers an area of 200 square miles, releases the Verdun-Toul-Nancy railway, and captures 20,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.	Sept. 14. The Allied French, British, Serbian, Montenegrin, Italian, and Greek troops on the Macedonian front, began on offensive, launching his attack between the River Vardar and Lake Doiran.
	Sept. 15. Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.	Sept. 15. Approaches to the Bassin de Briey iron region reached and the right wing of the First Army under fire from Metz forts.	
	Sept. 16. Czecho-Slovaks appeal for allied help.	Sept. 16. General Mangin thrusts against the St. Gobain Forest and the Chemin des Dames. Sept. 17. Americans gain points at Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, Haumont, and north of Vandières.	Sept. 20. Front of attack increased to 100 miles, with an average daily of 5000 prisoners. A penetration of forty miles north has been made up the Vardar toward Uskub and toward the Bulgar town of Strumnitza.
	Sept. 18. U. S. rejects Austria's peace proposals.	Sept. 18. Rawlinson's Fourth British Army and Debeney's First French Army expose the outer centre defenses of the Hindenburg line northwest of St. Quentin.	
	Sept. 21. Japanese Cabinet resigns.	Sept. 25. American 30th, 38th, and 27th Divisions advance from a 14-mile front in the direction of Cambrai, crossing the Canal du Nord and ramifications of the Hindenburg line taking 6000 prisoners, which are increased to 10,000 on the following day.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918
			Sept. 1. British advance in Macedonia, west of Vardar River.
		Sept. 5. *Mt. Vernon* torpedoed but not sunk.	
			Sept. 11. Bolsheviki defeated by Czecho-Slovaks near Ekaterinburg.
		Sept. 15. *Galway Castle* sunk; 120 lost.	
	Sept. 18. In four days Bulgars and Germans have been forced back ten miles on a twenty-mile front and have lost in prisoners 4000 men and 50 guns.	Sept. 18. *Buena Ventura* torpedoed.	
			Sept. 19. General Allenby, in command of the Anglo-Egyptian Army and French detachments attacks Turkish positions on sixteen-mile front from Rafat to the sea. In three days he encircles the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies under the German General Liman von Sanders and captures 80,000 prisoners and 500 guns. On his right the Arab Army under Hussien I, King of Hedjaz, does the same to the Fourth Turkish Army.
		Sept. 20. *Ticonderoga* sunk by submarine without warning.	
			Sept. 23. In Palestine British and allied Arabs take 25,000 prisoners.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		Sept. 26. First American Army begins a great offensive covering a thirty-mile front from the Meuse west through the Argonne Forest; the French Fourth Army, under General Gouraud, from the Argonne west to the Suippe, a front of twenty miles. The Americans advance from five to six miles, taking Gercourt, Guicy, Montfaucon, Cheppy, and Verennes; the French three or four miles, taking Servon, the Butte de Mesnil, and Navarin Farm. The Germans in two days lose 10,000 in prisoners.	Sept. 23–26. Serbians and French cross the Vardar in the direction of Krivolak; French cavalry occupy Prilep. Ishtib and Veles barriers captured by Serbians. British open the road to Strumnitza, which they enter on the 26th. Italian, French, and Greeks invest Kichevo.
	Sept. 27. Bulgaria appeals to British Government for armistice.		Sept. 25. Bulgars retreat in Macedonia on 130 mile front.
	Sept. 28. Von Hertling resigns as German Chancellor.	Sept. 28. Americans advancing down the Oise come in contact with the German Kriemhilde line, with its bridgehead at Brieulles. The French capture the strategic positions of Somme-Py.	Sept. 26. Bulgaria asks for suspension of hostilities, which is rejected, but results in her capitulation on September 30, amounting to unconditional surrender.
		With the British fleet bombarding the German coastal defences from Nieuport to Zeebrugge, on the North Sea, the Belgian Army, with the Second British Army, under General Plumer, and the Fifth, under General Birdwood, later (Oct. 2) to be reinforced by the Sixth French under General Degoutte, attacked the front in Flanders—at first from Dixmude to the Passchendaele Ridge north of Ypres, and then south to the Lille sector—and capture 4000 prisoners and an immense amount of supplies.	Whole of Monastir - Prilep - Gardsko road in hand of Allies.
		Sept. 29. Americans with Rawlinson on their right press forward on a thirty-mile front from before St. Quentin to the Sensée Canal, taking Bellecourt and Nauroy.	Serbs and British capture Veles, Kochana, and Strumitza.
		Sept. 29–30. Dixmude and Roulers and many smaller towns fall to the Belgians; the British overrun Passchendaele Ridge.	Sept. 30. Bulgaria quits.
	Sept. 30. Bulgaria signs armistice on Allies' terms.	Sept. 30. Gouraud advances to within five miles of Vouziers. The Americans take Apremont.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918
			Sept. 27. British take 5000 more prisoners in Palestine.
			Sept. 29. Ten thousand Turks surrender to British at Gaza in Palestine.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918	1918 Oct. 1. As the war on this front against Austria-Hungary still continues an Italo-American naval expedition destroys the enemy naval base of Durazzo, Albania, while the town itself is occupied by Italian troops on the 13th. Italians take Berat. Serbians cut the Orient Railway at Nish, thereby destroying land communication between Berlin and Constantinople.
		Oct. 2. Lille as objective of envelopment movement; Belgians go beyond Roulers taking Hooglede and Handzeeme; British capture Rolleghemcapelle and advance on La Bassée Canal threatening Lens from the northwest and reoccupying Armentières. Debeney's troops occupy St. Quentin. Oct. 3. Lens and coal fields evacuated by the Germans. Oct. 3–13. Allies consolidate their lines from the sea to beyond Lille. Oct. 4. Americans cross the Kriemhilde line. The French advance north of Auberive.	
	Oct. 5. Austrian Prime Minister resigns. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of his son Boris. Bulgaria demobilizes.	Oct. 5. The French advance for three miles down the Suippe River; the Americans extend rupture of Kriemhilde line beyond Romagne.	
	Oct. 6. German Chancellor sends note to Wilson requesting him to aid in securing peace and stating that Germany will accept the fourteen terms as outlined by Pres. Wilson on Jan. 28, 1918, and requesting an immediate armistice.		

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918 Oct. 1. Damascus occupied by British cavalry.
			Oct. 3. General Marshall, with the Anglo-Indian Army in Mesopotamia, advances up the Tigris against Mosul.
		Oct. 6. *Otranto* sinks by collision; 364 U. S. soldiers lost.	Oct. 6. Zahlek and Rayak, 30 miles northwest of Damascus, occupied by Allenby.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918	1918
		Oct. 7. Berry-au-Bac, ten miles north of Rheims, and five southeast of Craonne—the great German supply station between Laon and Rethel captured by Allies.	
	Oct. 8. Pres. Wilson replies to German peace note asking assurance that they will accept the terms as outlined by him.		
		Oct. 9. Cambrai occupied by the Allies.	
		Oct. 10. British capture Le Cateau.	
	Oct. 12. German reply accepts Wilson's terms.	Oct. 12. Second American Army, under Major-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, attacks northwest of Verdun. Mangin has reoccupied nearly the entire length of the Chemin des Dames.	Oct. 12. Serbs capture Nish.
		Oct. 13. Mangin takes the enemy strongholds of La Fère and Laon.	
	Oct. 14. Pres. Wilson replies to Germany's peace offer, specifying details.	Oct. 14. Belgian, French, and British attack in Flanders from Dixmude to Wervicq. On the Aisne, twelve miles east of Laon, the French take Sissonne on the Hunding line.	Oct. 14. Italian troops in Albania enter Elbasan and invest Tirana.
	Oct. 15. Turkey notifies Austria she will make separate peace with Entente. Revolt in Bohemia against Austria. Martial law proclaimed.	Oct. 15. In Flanders the British take Menin. Southwest of Lille they cross Haute Deule Canal. North of the Aisne French take Olizy and Termes, near Grand Pré. First American Army takes Hill 299 and storms St. Georges.	
		Oct. 16. Second British Army captures Wervicq, Comines, Halluin, and Wevelghem in Lys Valley, Flanders; on its left Belgians and French take Ingelmunster and Lechtervelde, and outflank Thourout. First American Army takes Grand Pré at vertex of Argonne Forest.	
		Oct. 17. Fall of Ostend, Lille, and Douai; Ostend occupied by British naval forces under Sir Roger Keyes; Fifth British Army enters Lilli; First British Army, under Horne, enters Douai. Anglo-French attack from Le Cateau to the Oise carries the line of the Selle and part of Le Cateau. First American Army wins control of the Côte de Chatillon.	
	Oct. 18. Czecho-Slovak council formally declares independence.	Oct. 18. Blankenberghe occupied in advance of Belgians on Bruges; French advance on Ghent; Sensée crossed north of Courtrai; Americans with British capture Wassigny and Ribeauville. American First Army captures Bantheville; the French Fourth crosses Aisne.	
	Oct. 19. Armistice refused Austria.	Oct. 19. Zeebrugge and Bruges occupied by the Belgians; First British Army captures Denain. French penetrate the Hunding line, between the Oise and the Serre, First American Army loses and regains Bantheville.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918	1918 Oct. 7. Allenby occupies Sidon and the French Beirut.
			Oct. 13. Tripolis on the Syrian coast occupied by Allenby.
		Oct. 15. U. S. transport *America* sinks at pier.	Oct. 15. Allenby's cavalry occupies Homs, within 100 miles of Aleppo.
	Oct. 19. Foch orders the Italian Chief of General Staff, General Diaz, to attack the Austro-Hungarian armies.		

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918	1918 Oct. 20. With the Belgian coast clear of the enemy he retreats from the Dutch frontier to the south of Valenciennes; British Second Army on the road to Brussels.	1918 Oct. 20. French and Serbs reach Danube.
	Oct. 21. Socialist papers in Germany demand abdication of Kaiser.	Oct. 21. Fifth British Army reaches Tournai. First British Army enters Valenciennes suburbs.	Oct. 21. Serbian and French forces continue advance.
		Oct. 22. Franco-Belgian attack on Lys Canal toward Ghent takes 11,000 prisoners. French advance on Serre front reduces La Fère salient and captures Chalandry and Grandlup.	
		Oct. 23. Third and Fourth British Armies advance four miles on twenty-mile front between the Scheldt and Le Cateau; on their left the First, between Valenciennes and Tournai, takes Bruay, Bleharies, and Espain. First American Army breaks through Freya defenses.	
		Oct. 24. Third and Fourth British Armies, between the Scheldt and the Sambre, advance within a mile of the Valenciennes-Metz railway.	
		Oct. 25. First British Army north of Valenciennes goes through Raismes Forest into the Condé loop of the Scheldt; the Third gains an eight-mile stretch on the Valenciennes-Avesnes railway. French attack between the Oise and the Serre, Souche, and Aisne on a twenty-five-mile front.	
	Oct. 28. Austria-Hungary sends note accepting all Allied terms including freedom of the Czecho-Slovaks; is ready for armistice.	Oct. 26. British take Artres and Famars, and Englefontaine, south of Valenciennes. First French Army, under Debeney, crosses the Péron, and advances between Sissonne and Château-Porcien. Germans begin a retreat toward Hirson, between the Oise and Serre. First American Army employs sixteen-inch naval guns against the Mézières-Metz supply railway.	
		Oct. 31. American 30th Division, with the British Third Army, on a fifteen-mile front releases several towns from Pergwyk to Winterkern.	
		Nov. 2. Valenciennes occupied by British.	
		Nov. 3. Belgian Army reaches Terneuzen and liberates ten miles along the Dutch frontier. First American Army shatters Mézières-Metz railway at Montmédy and Conflans.	

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front.	The War at Sea.	Military Operations at Other Points.
1918	1918	1918 Oct. 20. German submarines recalled to their bases.	1918
	Oct. 24. In the Monte Grappa region the Italians take Monte Solarolo and the French Sisemol; on the Piave, British and Italians, composing the Tenth Army, under Lord Cavan, gain a footing on the Island of Grave di Papadopoli, and the next day cross the river.		
			Oct. 25. Marshall's forces enter Kirkuk and force the passage of the Sesser Zab, a branch of the Tigris.
			Oct. 26. Aleppo falls.
	Oct. 27. Austria-Hungary asks for peace. Lord Cavan's army reaches points three miles east of the Piave and the Italians cross the Montello region.		
			Oct. 28. Marshall takes Kalat Shergat on the Tigris.
	Oct. 29. The Italian armies are advancing on a thirty-mile front; Tenth Army forces passage of the Monticano, north of Oderzo; Twelfth carries Valdobbiadene and Monte Cosen, three miles to the north; Eighth captures Conegliano and Vittorio; Third, with the 332d American Regiment, crosses the lower Piave at San Dona di Piave and Zenson. Prisoners to date 33,000.		
			Oct. 30. Surrender of Turkish Army on the Tigris—7000 prisoners. Turkey capitulates opens passage between Black and Ægean seas to Allies, with their occupation of forts and immediate repatriation of all allied prisoners of war.

A.D.	Diplomatic and Internal Affairs.	Military Operations on Western Front.	Eastern Front also Balkan Front.
1918	1918 Nov. 4. Austria accepts truce terms. Armistice goes into effect at 3 P.M. Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany. Nov. 7. "False peace" day in New York. Nov. 9. German Kaiser abdicates. Nov. 10. Ex-Kaiser flees to Holland. Nov. 12. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicates.	1918 Nov. 4. British, First, Third, and Fourth Armies with two American divisions advance on thirty-mile front, capturing 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre Canal. Passage of canal forced by the First French, with a bag of 3000 prisoners and 15 guns. Nov. 6. First American Army captures heights of the Woevre and Sedan. Nov. 7. Germans begin a seventy-five-mile front retreat from the Scheldt to the Aisne, and Debeney with the First French reaches the railway between La Capelle and Hirson and on the Thon as far as Leuze. Nov. 8. Germany's armistice delegates received by Marshal Foch. Nov. 9. French pass through Hirson and invest Mézières. Maubeuge taken by Rawlinson's Fourth British Army. Nov. 11. German envoys sign armistice. At 11 A.M. final shots of the war are fired.	1918 Nov. 4. The capitulation of Austria-Hungary today closes the war on this front save against the retreating German detachments which are pursued across the Danube until Nov. 11, when Germany capitulated and accepted the Foch armistice.

A.D.	Italian Front also Balkan Front	The War at Sea	Military Operations at Other Points
1918	1918 Nov. 1. Eighth Army goes beyond Vittorio; the Tenth crosses the Conegliano-Oderzo highway. The Twelfth, Eighth, Tenth, and Third armies reach the Livenza. The Tyrol-Belluno line is cut. Prisoners number 50,000. Nov. 3. Rovereto and Trent, in the Trentino, are occupied by the Italians; Udine, on the plains of Veneto; Trieste and Pola, on the Adriatic. Prisoners number 100,000 and guns taken 2200 and the Austro-Hungarians armies are threatened with fatal envelopment, when— Nov. 4. Austria-Hungary capitulates to General Diaz, accepting his terms of armistice. Nov. 10. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy makes triumphal entry into Trieste.	1918	1918

ARMISTICE PERIOD

1918–1919

United States Delegates to the Peace Conference were announced Nov. 18 as follows: The President, Robert Lansing, Colonel Edward M. House, Henry White, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Nov. 21. German fleet surrendered.

Marshal Foch, with Generals Guillaumat and Gouraud, entered Strasbourg, Nov. 25.

On Nov. 29 the Germans began withdrawing across the Rhine.

The American Army entered Germany, Dec. 1.

British troops crossed the Belgian frontier and entered Germany, Dec. 3.

Dec. 4. President Wilson sails for France.

On Dec. 12 the armistice was extended until Jan. 17.

The American Army crossed the Rhine on Dec. 13, and the French entered Mainz.

On Dec. 16 the American Army reached its final objective at Coblenz, and the British formally occupied Cologne.

Jan. 18. Formal opening of the Peace Conference.

The Supreme Council adopted President Wilson's proposal to ask all Russian factions, including the Bolsheviki, to meet the Allied and Associated Governments at Princes' Islands on Feb. 15. The Soviet Government, and the governments of Ukraine, Crimea, Esthonia, the Lettish Republic, and Lithuania agreed to participate. William Allen White and George Davis Herron were appointed to represent the United States.

A resolution to create a League of Nations was adopted Jan. 25, and President Wilson was named chairman of the commission to draft a plan.

The Peace Conference on Feb. 13 decided on new armistice terms to be presented to Germany.

Feb. 14. Draft of the League of Nations covenant read by President Wilson and text made public.

Feb. 15. President Wilson sails for United States.

Mar. 13. President Wilson returns to France.

April 25. First German peace delegates reach Versailles.

April 28. Revised League of Nations covenant adopted by Peace Conference.

May 7. Summary of the treaty, including revised draft of the League of Nations covenant made public.

June 9. Text of the treaty as originally drawn and presented to Germany read in the Senate after newspaper publication.

June 15. Summary of German reply and counter proposals made public.

June 16. Summary of reply to Germany's counter proposals made public. This was in effect a summary of the changes in the treaty.

June 20. Revised text of the treaty made public in London and Paris.

Crews of German fleet at Scapa sink most of vessels.

Germany accepts peace terms unconditionally June 22.

Peace officially signed June 28.

UNDER THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE TREATY GERMANY—

Restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin for fifteen years and of Danzig permanently. The people of the Saar Basin are to decide by a plebiscite, by district, whether they wish to be annexed to Germany or to France or to accept control by the League of Nations.

Recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over neutral Moresnet and cedes to Belgium Prussian Moresnet and the districts of Eupen and Malmédy.

Cedes a small strip of Upper Silesia to Czecho-Slovakia. Cedes the rest of Upper Silesia to Poland, but, except in certain districts in the northeastern corner, ceded unconditionally to Poland, a plebiscite to determine nationality is to be held between the sixth and eighteenth months after the signing of the treaty.

Cedes to the principal Allied and associated powers the district of Memel.

Cedes to Poland without plebiscite most of Posen and portions of West Prussia and Pomerania west of the Vistula and of West Prussia east of the Vistula. Parts of East Prussia are to decide by vote whether they wish to belong to Prussia or Poland.

Agrees to the creation of three zones in Schleswig in which the inhabitants are to decide, by districts, whether they are to belong to Prussia or Denmark.

(Doubt still exists as to whether the third zone was omitted in the final revision of the treaty.)

Recognizes the independence of Austria and agrees that this independence shall be inalienable except with the consent of the council of the League of Nations.

Renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or her Allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia, and Shantung.

Reduces her army within three months to 200,000 men, with reductions, determined by the Allies, every three months thereafter, reaching a minimum of 100,000 by March 31, 1920.

Abolishes conscription within her territories.

Agrees to dismantle all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine within six months.

Must stop all importation, exportation, and nearly all production of war material.

Agrees to Allied occupation of parts of Germany for fifteen years, or until reparation is made, with the understanding that the army of occupation will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations.

Agrees that any violation by her of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometres east of the Rhine shall be regarded as an act of war.

Reduces her navy to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000.

Must surrender or destroy all other vessels.

Is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

Must demolish the fortifications of Helgoland. The fishing harbor is not to be destroyed.

Must open the Kiel Canal to merchant and war vessels of all nations at peace with her and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

May have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may not manufacture or import aviation material for six months.

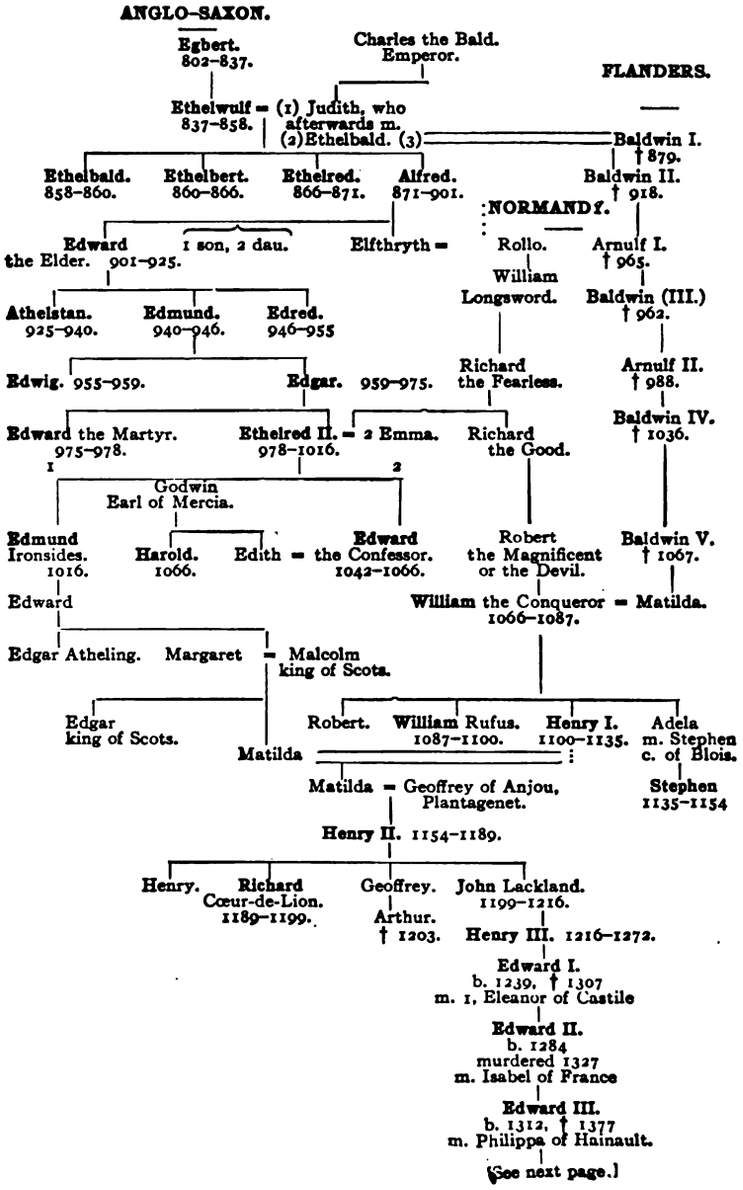
Accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to the Allied and associated governments and nationals.

Agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Within four months Germany may make proposals regarding the manner of the payment of her reparation obligations. Within two months thereafter the Allied Reparation Commission will answer such proposals. The commission is directed to make a final determination of the total due from Germany before May 1, 1921.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

NOTE.—The dagger (†) attached to a date means "died."

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802–1916



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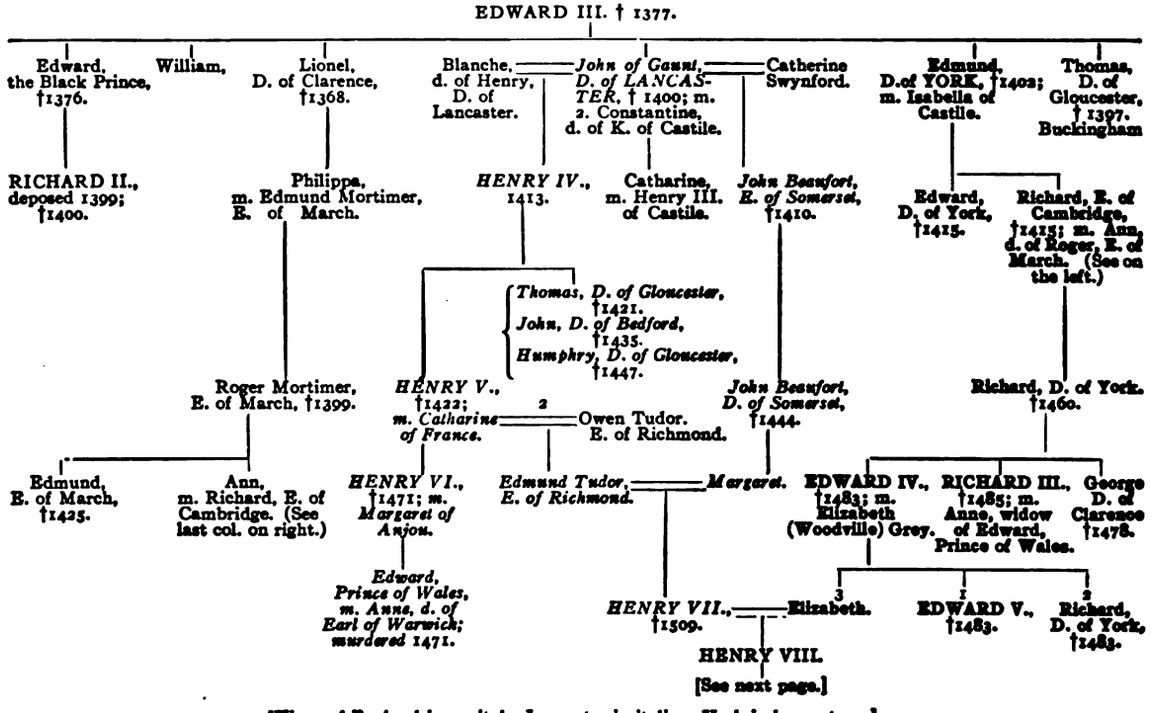
ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802–1916

The Houses of Lancaster and York, 1377–1483



[Kings of England in capitals; Lancaster in italics; York in heavy type.]

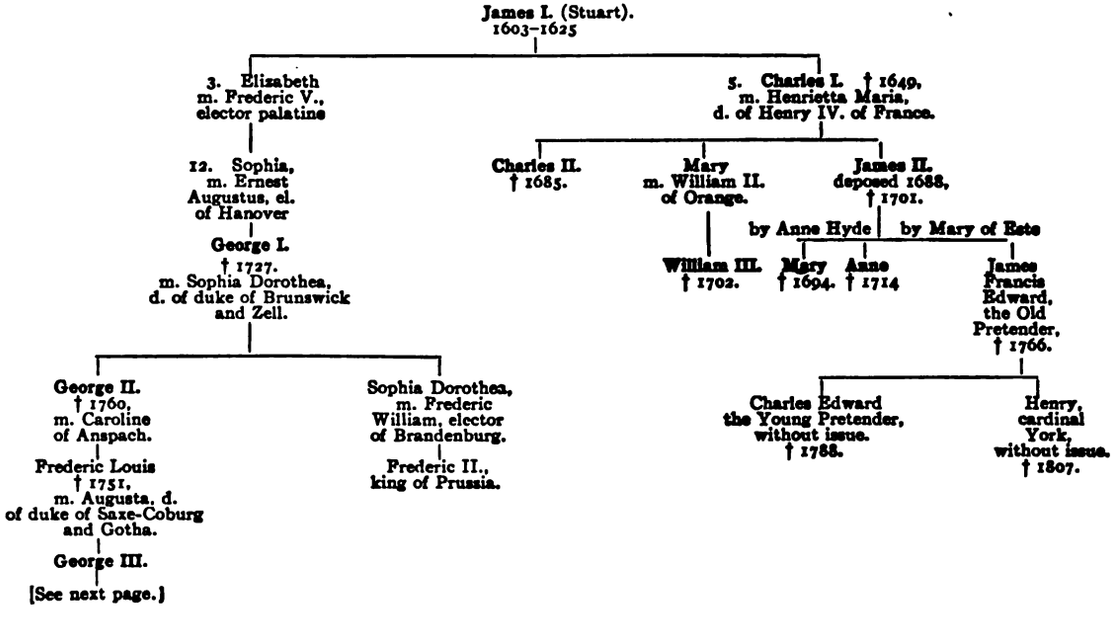
ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802–1916

HENRY VII.

- 1. Katherine of Aragon = HENRY VIII. (b. 1491, d. 1547) = 2. Anne Boleyn = 3. Jane Seymour
  - MARY, b. 1516, † 1558, m. Philip of Spain.
  - ELIZABETH, b. 1533, † 1603.
  - EDWARD VI., b. 1537, † 1553.
- Margaret, b. 1489, † 1541, m. 1. James IV., King of Scots.
  - James V., King of Scots, † 1542
    - Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded 1587
      - JAMES I., b. 1566, † 1625, m. Anne of Denmark.
        - [See next page.]
- Mary, b. 1498, † 1533, m. 2. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.
  - Frances Brandon, m. Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.
    - Jane Grey, beheaded 1554, m. Lord Guildford Dudley.

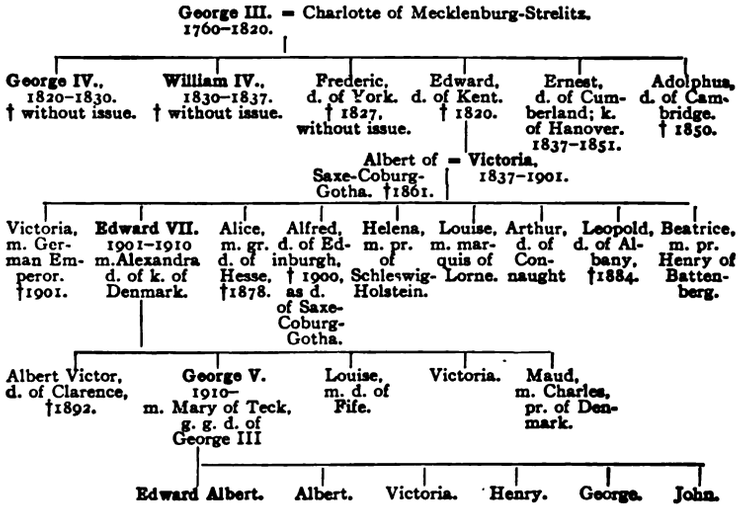
The Houses of Stuart and of Hanover, 1603–1807

None of *Anne's* seventeen children survived her; the crown, according to the act of succession, descended to the Protestant House of Hanover, the Catholic line of the Stuarts being excluded.

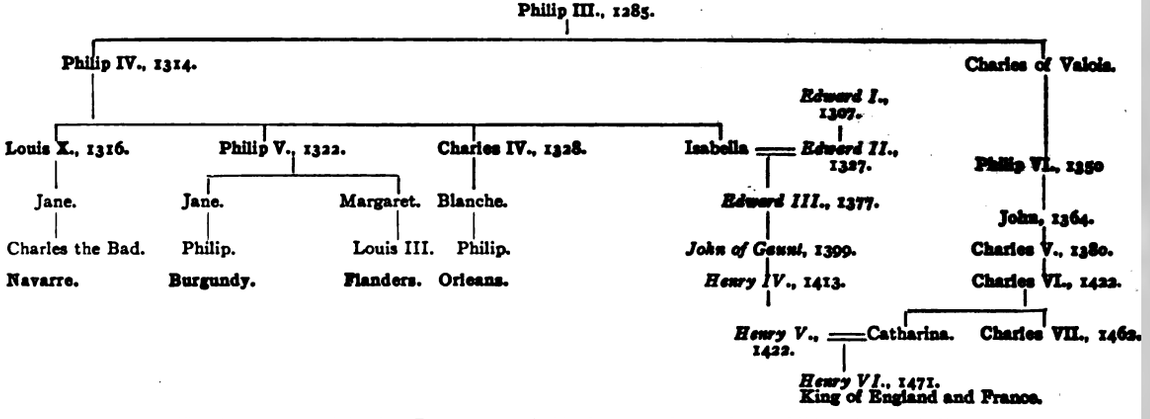


ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802–1916

The House of Hanover, 1760–1914



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, 1285–1471

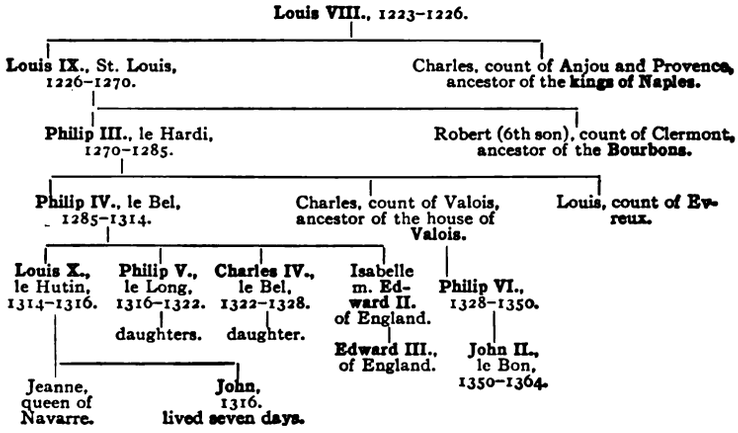


The dates, years of death. French kings, in black type. Descendants of Edward I., in italics.

THE HOUSE OF VALOIS

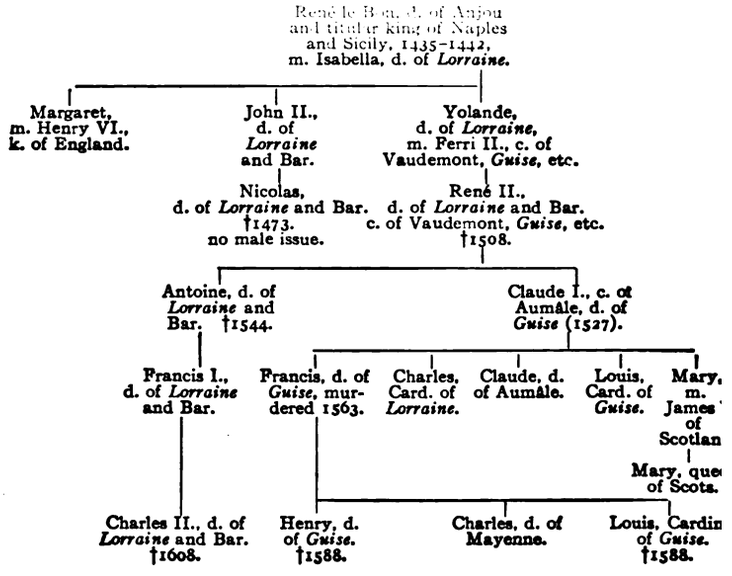
A YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE CAPETS

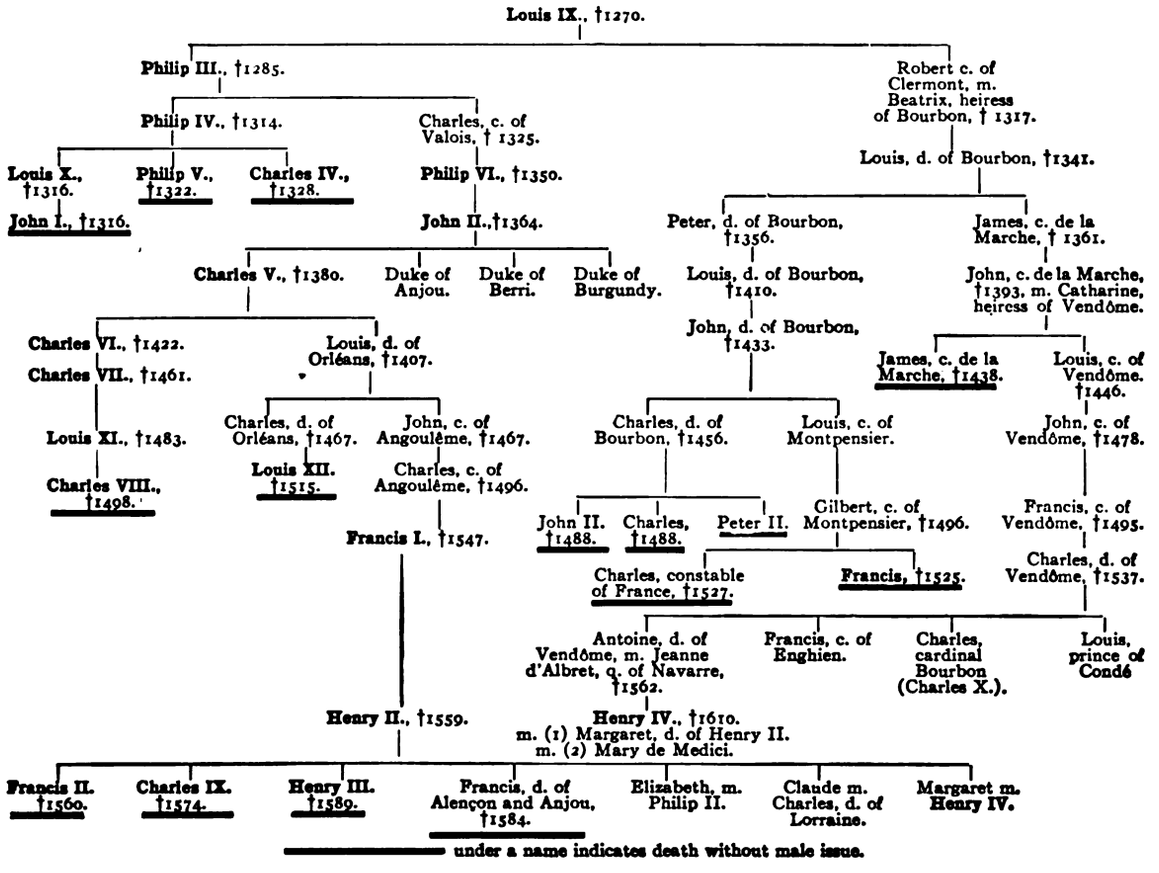
1223–1364.



THE HOUSES OF LORRAINE AND GUISE

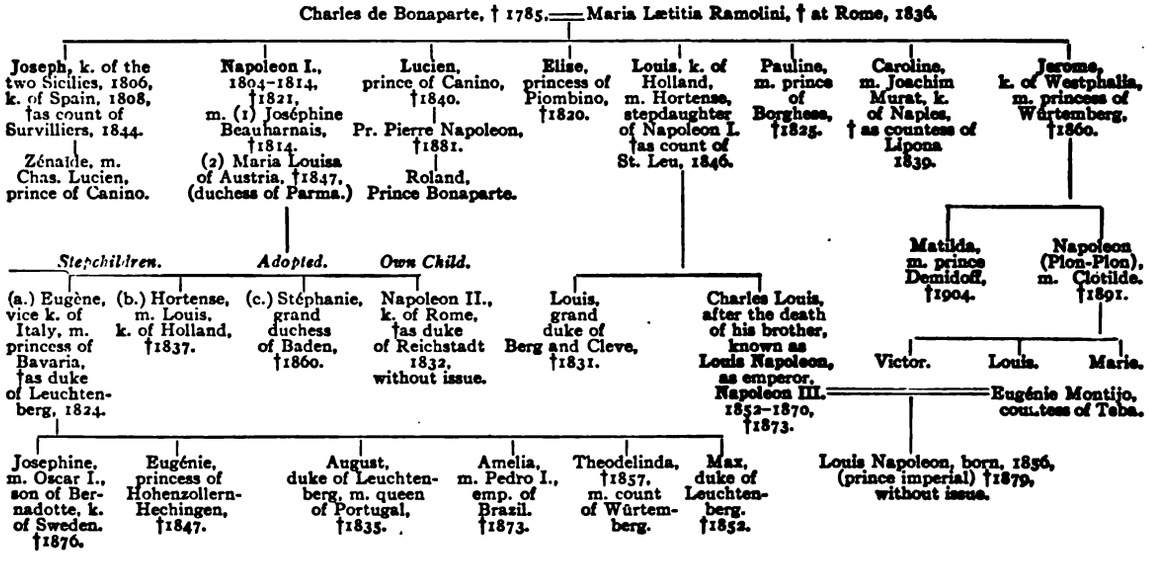
1435-1588.

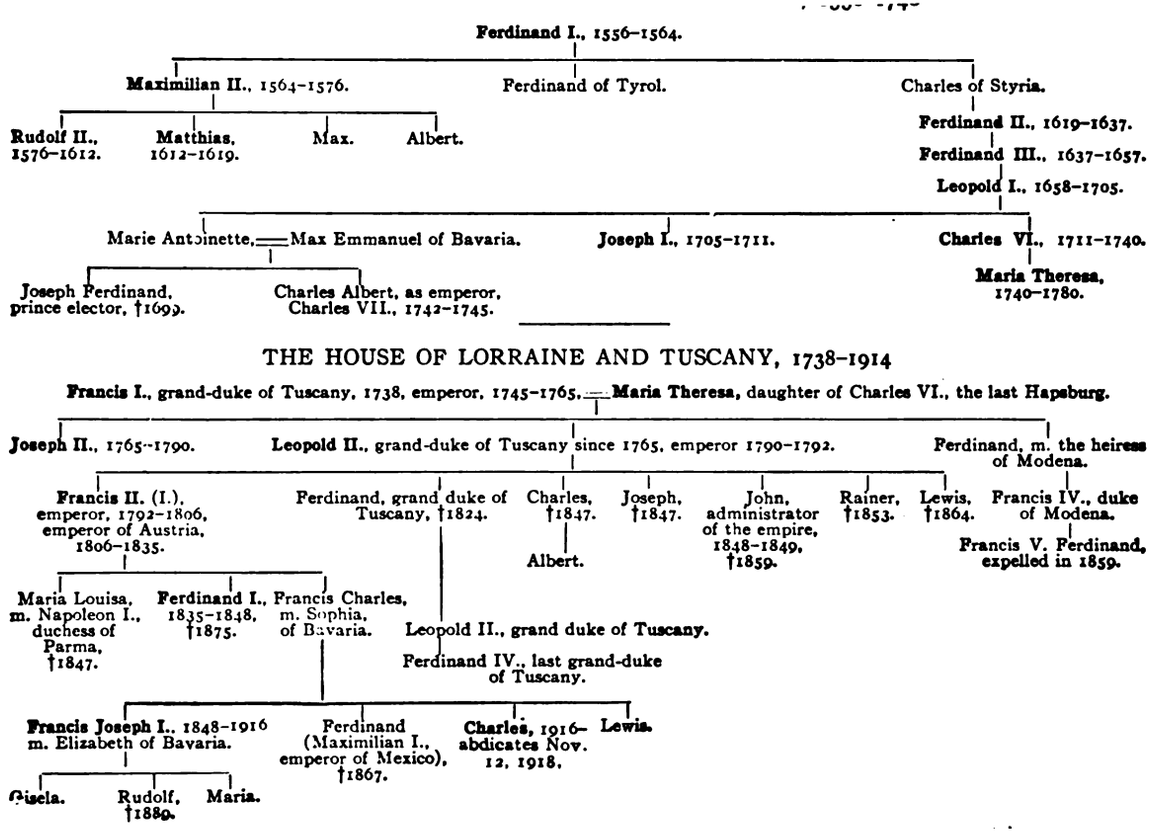




under a name indicates death without male issue.

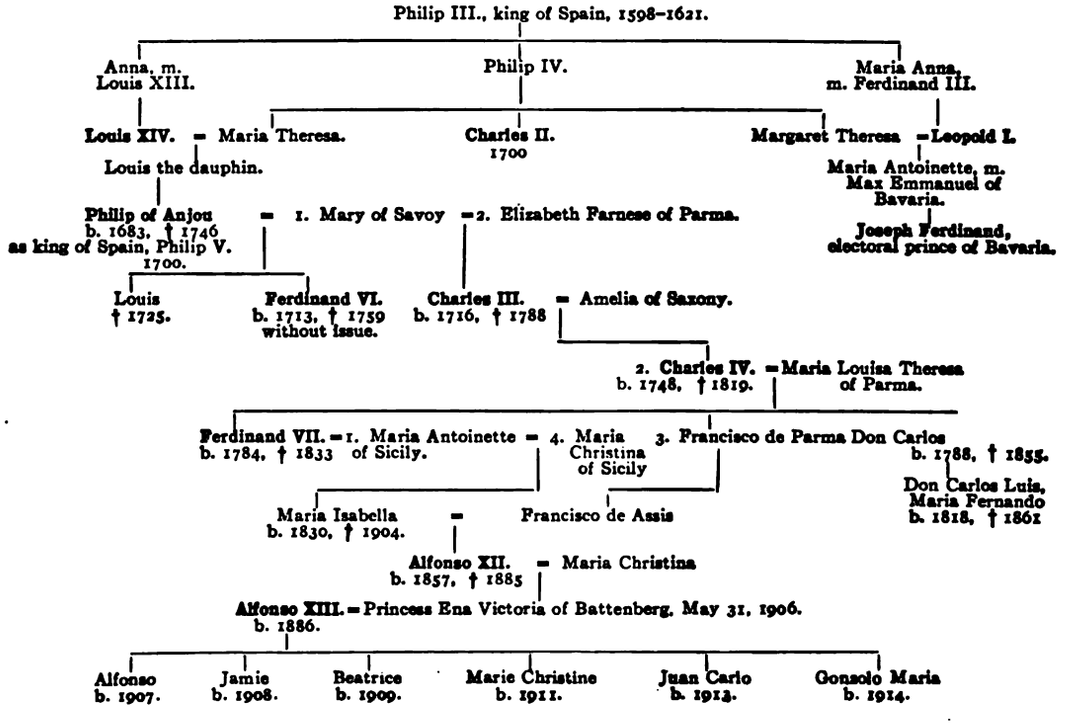
THE BONAPARTE FAMILY
1804–1879





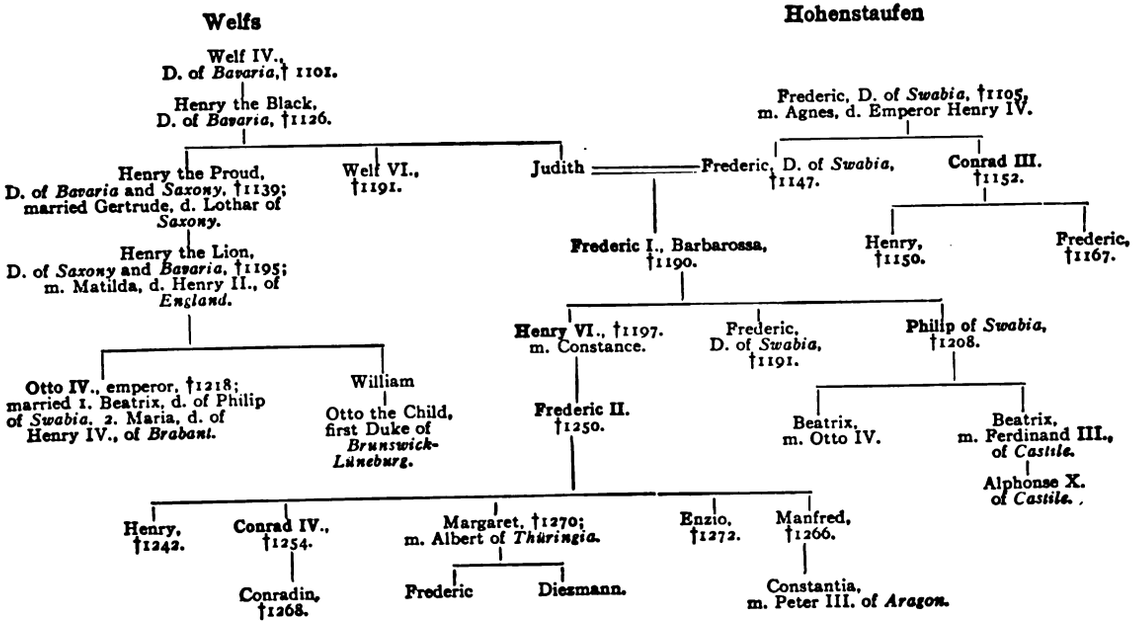
THE HOUSE OF LORRAINE AND TUSCANY, 1738–1914

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AND ITS CONNECTIONS, 1598–1700.

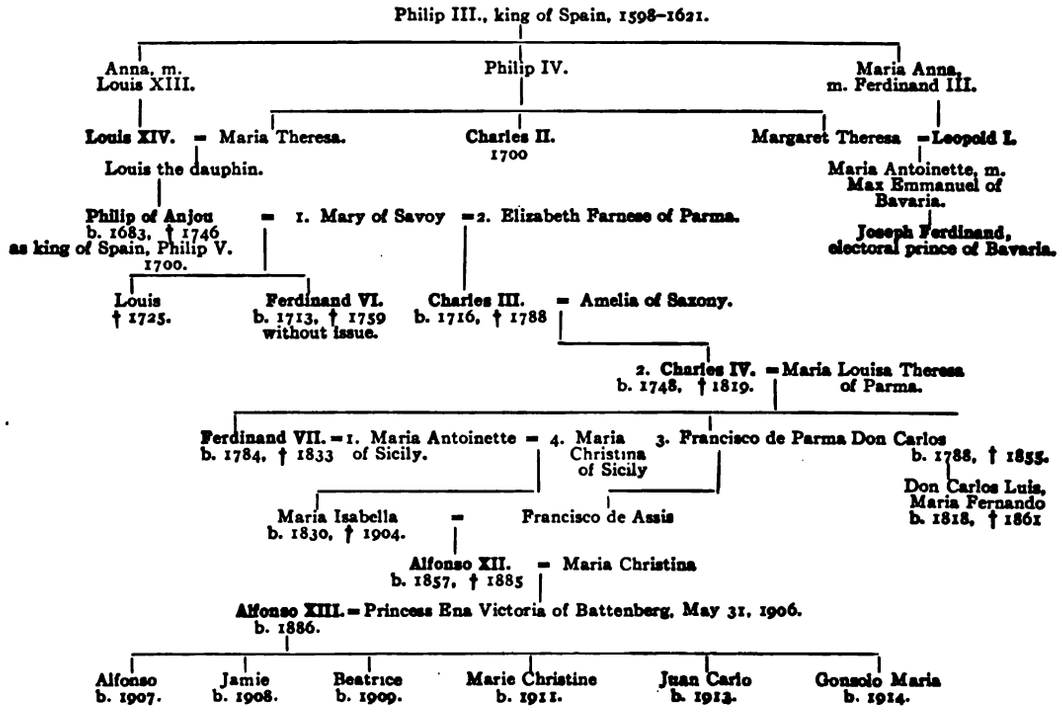


THE WELFS AND THE HOHENSTAUFEN

1101–1268

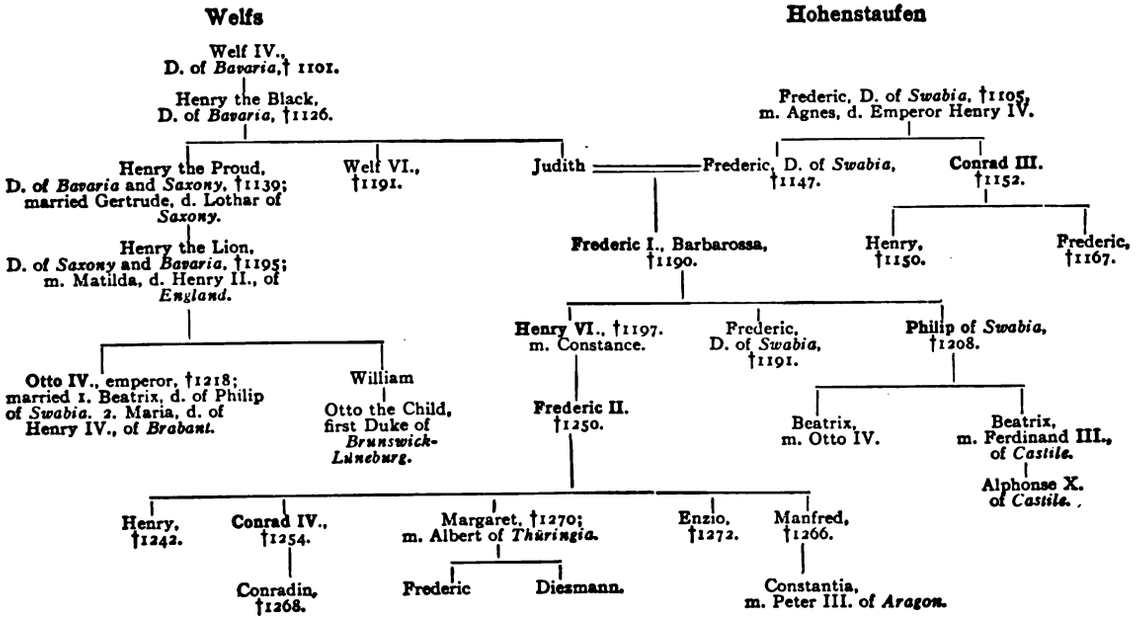


THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AND ITS CONNECTIONS, 1598–1700.



THE WELFS AND THE HOHENSTAUFEN

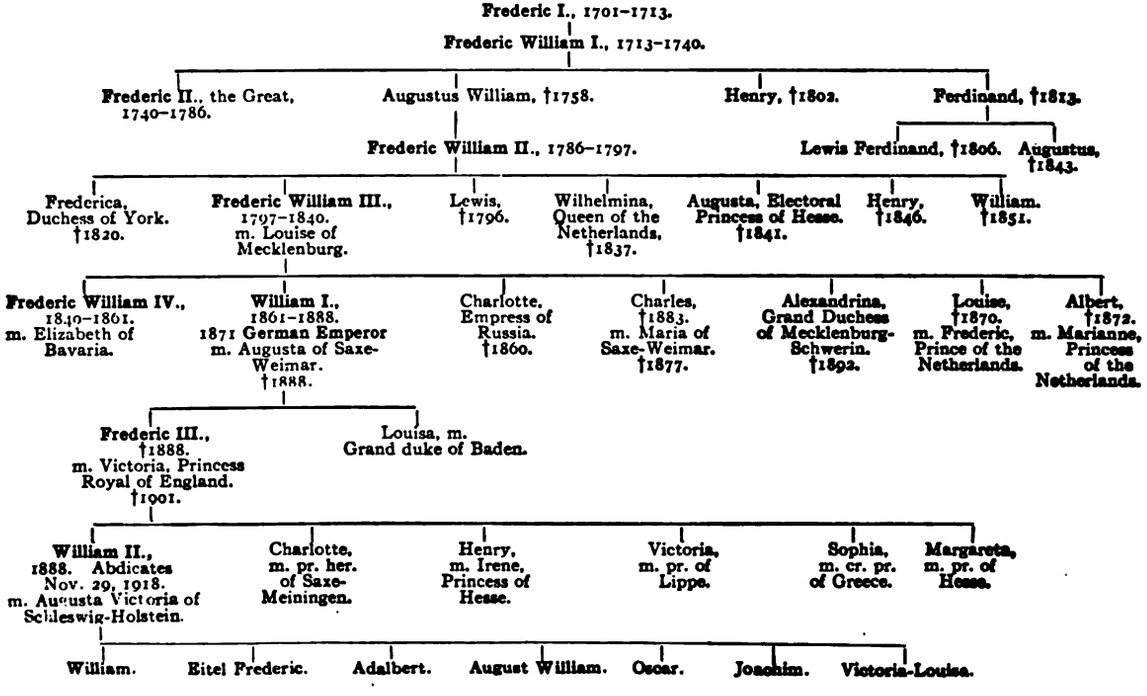
1101–1268

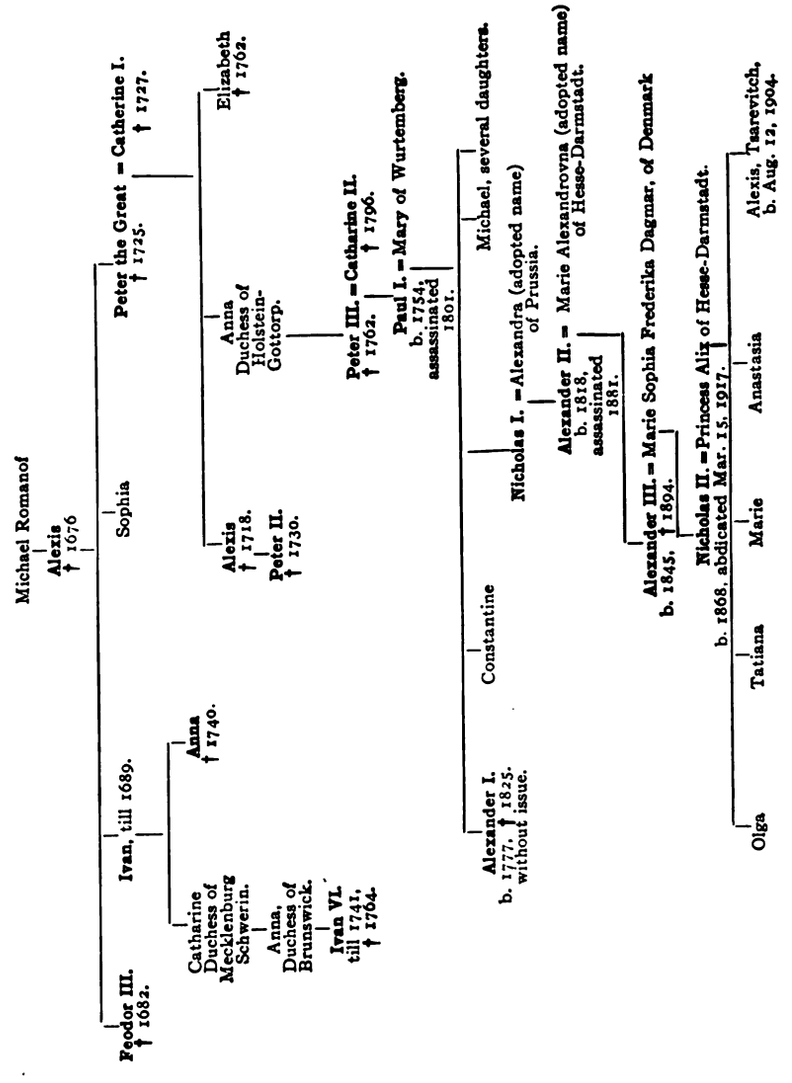


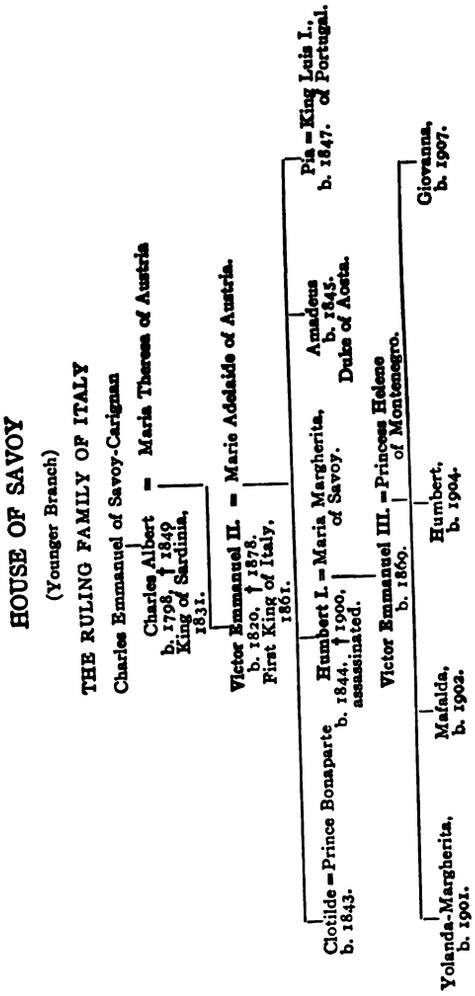
THE HOHENZOLLERNS

FROM THE INSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

1701–1914.




Michael Romanof
Alexis † 1676
Feodor III. † 1682.
Ivan, till 1689.
Sophia
Peter the Great = Catherine I. † 1725. † 1727.
Catharine Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin.
Anna, Duchess of Brunswick.
Ivan VI. till 1741. † 1764.
Anna † 1740.
Alexis † 1718.
Peter II. † 1730.
Anna Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp.
Elizabeth † 1762.
Peter III. = Catharine II. † 1762. † 1796.
Paul I. = Mary of Wurtemberg. b. 1754, assassinated 1801.
Alexander I. b. 1777. † 1825. without issue.
Constantine
Nicholas I. = Alexandra (adopted name) of Prussia.
Michael, several daughters.
Alexander II. = Marie Alexandrovna (adopted name) of Hesse-Darmstadt. b. 1818, assassinated 1881.
Alexander III. = Marie Sophia Frederika Dagmar, of Denmark b. 1845. † 1894.
Nicholas II. = Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. b. 1868, abdicated Mar. 15, 1917.
Olga
Tatiana
Marie
Anastasia
Alexis, Tsarevitch, b. Aug. 12, 1904.


HOUSE OF SAVOY
(Younger Branch)
THE RULING FAMILY OF ITALY
Charles Emmanuel of Savoy-Carignan
Charles Albert = Maria Theresa of Austria
b. 1798, † 1849
King of Sardinia,
1831.
Victor Emmanuel II. = Marie Adelaide of Austria.
b. 1820, † 1878.
First King of Italy,
1861.
Clotilde = Prince Bonaparte
b. 1843.
Humbert I. = Maria Margherita, of Savoy.
b. 1844, † 1900,
assassinated.
Amadeus
b. 1845.
Duke of Aosta.
Pia = King Luis I., of Portugal.
b. 1847.
Yolanda-Margherita,
b. 1901.
Mafalda,
b. 1902.
Victor Emmanuel III. = Princess Helene of Montenegro.
b. 1869.
Humbert,
b. 1904.
Giovanna,
b. 1907.

INDEX

(In this index will be found events up to August 1, 1914. For events subsequent to that date, see Supplementary Index, beginning on page 505.)

A

Aahmes I., King of Egypt, 3
Abbassides, the, 73
Abderrhman, 73; III., 81
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, 223, 241
Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 175; II., 241, 325
Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, 223
Abdul Rahman, Ameer of Cabul, 247
Abelard, Peter, 94
Aboukir, naval battle of, 181
Abruzzi, Duke of the, 286
Abubeker, 69
Abydos, siege of, 33
Abyssinia, war with Italy, 275
Acadia, colonized at Port Royal, 142; ceded to France, 154; restored to French, 160; given to English, 164
Accident insurance law for workingmen, 251
Achæan League, 27, 31
Acre, battle of, 93; capture of, 107
Act of uniformities, of supremacy, 134; of toleration, 150; of uniformity, 154; toleration, 158; the declaratory, 174; confiscation, 224; elementary education, 234; Irish Land, 235; tenure of office, 252; Sherman Silver, 258, 266
Actium, battle of, 45
Adams, John, 178, 180, 186, 188
Adams, Samuel, 174
Adasa, battle of, 34
Addison, 164
Adeodatus, Pope, 70
Adolph I., of Nassau, Emperor of Germany, 106
Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden, 171
Adowa, battle of, 275
Adrian VI., Pope, 129
Adrianople, 189, 243, 245, 351
Ælfric Grammaticus, 84
Ælius Donatus, 60
Æmilianus, 57
Æmilius Macer, 44
Æschylus, 14
Ætius, 63
Ætolian League, 35
Afrhanistan, war with England, 245
Africa, explored by Portuguese, 116
African war, 43
Agadir affair, 339, 341
Agapetus, Pope, 66; II., 82
Agatho, Pope, 70
Agathocles, 25
Agesilaus, 18, 21
Agincourt, battle of, 114, 115
Agis IV., King of Sparta, 31
Agnadello, battle of, 127
Agricola, 51
Agriculture, department of, created, 256
Agrippa, 44, 46
Agrippina, 51
Aguinaldo, 279, 280, 281, 288
Ahmed Mirza, Shah of Persia, 327
Ahmed II., Sultan of Turkey, 161; III., 163
Air pump invented, 152
Aisne, battle of the, 406
Aix-la-Chapelle, synod at, 76; peace of, 154, 170; congress of, 186
Alabama, secedes, 222; claims, 236
Aladja Dagh, battle of, 243
Alamo, massacre of the, 190
Aland, conquered by Russia, 165
Alaric, 61, 63, 65
Alaska purchased, 230; railway bill, 358; first legislature, 354
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 324
Albania, 359; rebellion in, 361, 363
Alberoni, 167
Albert I., King of Belgium, 329
Albert I., Emperor of Germany, 106; II., 116
Albert, Prince-Consort of Queen Victoria, 192, 222
Alberta, province of, created, 298
Albigenses, 96
Alboin, 67
Albuera, battle of, 184
Alcazarquivir, battle of, 138
Alcibiades, 19
Aldhelm, 70
Aldrich, Nelson W., 342
Alemanni the, 55
Alexander, Prince of Battenberg (Prince of Bulgaria), 245
Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, 21; 22; 23, 25
Alexander Jannæus, 38, 39
Alexander, Popes, I., 52; II., 88; III., 96; IV., 102; V., 114; VI., 125; VII., 153; VIII., 159
Alexander I., Czar of Russia, 183; II., 213, 245, 247; III., 247, 249, 251, 271
Alexander I., King of Scotland, 93; II., 101; III., 103, 105
Alexander I., King of Servia, 257, 265, 269, 293
Alexander II., King of Syria, 38
Alexandra of Denmark, Queen of England, 224
Alexandra, Queen of Judæa, 40
Alexandria, museum and library, 25; centre of trade, 26; taken by Cæsar, 43; battle of, 182

Alexius I. (Comnenus) Emperor, 91; II., 99; III., 99; IV., 101
Alfonso I., of Aragon, 94; II., 96; III., 106; V., 114, 119
Alfonso VI., King of Leon and of Castile, 89, 90, 92; VII., 94; IX., 98; XI., 108
Alfonso V., King of Portugal, 117
Alfonso I., King of Spain, 92; XII., 239, 241, 243, 245, 253; XIII., 253, 333
Alfred the Great, 79, 80
Algeciras conference, 305, 327
Algiers, bombardment of, 186
Alhambra palace, 102
Alien and Sedition Laws, 180
Allahabad, treaty of, 172
Alliance, Triple, 154, 249, 255, 261, 291, 353; Grand, 158; of Denmark, Russia, Poland, 161; Seven Years' Subsidiary, 172; French and American colonies, 176; Holy, 185, 186, 187; Quadruple, 191; between England, France, and Turkey, 208; Austria and Prussia, 209
Alma, battle of the, 211
Al Mansur, caliph, 73
Almansa, battle of, 162, 163
Almoravides, the, 90
Alsace, ceded to France by peace of Westphalia, 150; acquired by France, 152; seized by France, 159; ceded to Germany, 237; Zabern incident, 359; entered by France, 406
Altranstadt, peace of, 163
Alva, Duke of, 134
Alvarez, President of Mexico, 213
Amadeus, King of Spain, 239
Amboise, peace of, 134
Ambrones, 39
Ambrose, St., 60
Amenemhat III., King of Egypt, 2
Amenhotep IV. (Amenophis), King of Egypt, 3
Amenophis (*see* Amenhotep IV.)
America, discovery of, 124
America, yacht, 200
"American treaty" between England and Spain, 156
Amiens, peace of, 182, 183; captured by the Germans, 406
Ammianus Marcellinus, 60
Ammonius Saccas, 54
Amundsen, explorer, 344
Amurath I., Sultan of Turkey, 113; II., 117; III., 137; IV., 145
Anabaptists, 129, 131
Anacletus, I., Pope, 50; II., 94
Anastasius, II., Pope, 64; IV., 96, Anastasius I., Emperor, 65; II., 73
Anaxagoras, 16
Andrassy, note, 241
Andrée, 276
Andronicus I., Emperor, 99; II., 107, 109; III., 111
Andros, Sir Edmund, 158
Andrussovo, peace of, 155
Anglia East, 67
Anglo-Japanese treaty, 340
Anglo-Saxon monarchy, 80; dynasty, end of, 89
Anglo-Tibetan treaty, 307
Anicetus, Pope, 52
Anna Comnena, 94
Annam, French protectorate, 249
Anne of Austria, Queen of France, 144, 150
Anne Boleyn, 130
Anne of Cleves, 130
Anne, Empress of Russia, 169
Anne, Queen of England, 162, 164
Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, 92
Ansgarius, Pope, 76
Antalcidas, peace of, 20
Anterus, Pope, 56
Anthemius, 63, 65
Antigonus, 44
Antigonus Doson, 33
Antigonus Gonatus, King of Macedon, 29
Antioch, 26
Antiochus I., King of Syria, 26; II., 30; III., 30, 32, 34, 35; IV., 34; V., 34; VII., 36, 38; VIII., 40
Anti-Alien Land Bill in California, 354, 355
Anti-Japanese demonstrations, 314
Antipater, 42, 44
Anti-Rentism, 192
Anti-Slavery Society, New England, 190
Anti-trust movement, 268, 298, 302, 328, 332, 338, 342, 362
Antofagasta, battle of, 245
Antoninus, Marcus, 43, 44, 45
Antoninus Pius, 53
Antwerp, sacked by Spain, 136; taken by the French, 191; surrenders to the Germans, 408
Apion of Alexandria, 48
Apollonius, 30
Apollonius of Rhodes, 34; of Tyana, 50
Apostles, council of the, 48
"Appellants," the, 166
Appian, 52
Appius, Claudius, 29
Aquæ Sextiæ, battle of, 39
Aquinas, Thomas, 104
Aquitaine, wrested from the Visigoths, 65; rises against English, 112
Arabi Pasha, 247, 249
Aragon, kingdom of, 87; annexes Naples, 125
Aratus, 30, 31
Arbela, battle of, 22
Arbitration, court of, 282
Arbogastes the Gaul, 61
Arc, Joan of, 116, 117
Arcadius, 61
Archelaus, King of Macedon, 19
Archimedes, 30
Architecture, Corinthian, 16; cathedrals in England, 70; Gothic, 92
Arcole, battle of, 181
Ardoin, King of Italy, 84
Argentine Confederation, 219
Argos conquered by Sparta, 31
Argyle, rebellion of, 158
Ariarathes II., King of Cappadocia, 20, 34
Arica bombarded, 247
Ariobarzanes, 20, 28, 40
Arista, General Mariana, 203, 207
Aristarchus, 36
Aristides, 15
Aristobulus, 38
Aristonicus, 39
Aristophanes, 18, 32
Aristotle, 22
Arius, 58

Arizona admitted, 344
Arkansas seceded, 222
Armada, Spanish, 138
Armenia, 34, 46, 51, 52, 61, 66; reforms in demanded, 271, 273; massacres in, 275
Arminius, 49
Arnobius of Africa, 58
Arnold, Benedict, 176
Arnold of Brescia, 96
Arnulf, King of Germany, 80
Arques, battle of, 138
Arran, Earl of, 130
Arras, peace of, 116
Arriaga, Manuel, President of Portugal, 341
Arrian, 52
Arsaces, King of Parthia, II., 30; III., 32; IV., 32
Artaxerxes I., King of Persia, 14; III., 20
Artevelde, King of Flanders, 110, 112
Arthur, Chester A., President of United States, 246
Arundelian marbles, 5
Ascalon, battle of, 93
Ascham, Roger, 130
Asculum, battle of, 27
Ashanti War, 238, 272
Asoka, King of Magadha, 28
Aspern, battle of, 183
Aspromonte, battle of, 225
Asquith, H. H., 318, 358, 360, 362
Assam, annexed to England, 188
Asshurnasirpal, King of Assyria, 4.
Assize of arms, 99
Assouan dam, 280
Assyria, under priest-kings, 3; beginning of Assyrian greatness, 4; Sargon conquers Samaria, 6; attains its highest development, 6; divided, reunited, 8; conquers Elam, 8; conquers Egypt, 9
Asturias, kingdom of, 73, 81
Athanasius, 58
Athelstan, King of Wessex, 81, 82
Athens, legislation of Draco, 9; legislation of Solon, 11; burnt by Xerxes, rebuilt, 15; joins Achæan League, 29, 31; taken by Rome, 41; by the Turks, 189; treaty of, 359
Attalus I., King of Pergamus, 30
Attila, 63
Audubon, J. J., 200
Auerstadt, battle of, 183
Augsburg, diet of, 131; peace of, 133; league of, 158; diet of, 161
Augustine, St., 60, 68
Augustus (Octavius Cæsar), 45, 46, 47, 49
Aurelian, 57
Aurelius, Marcus, 53, 54
Aurelius, Victor, 60
Aurungzeb, Emperor of India, 155
Ausonius, 60
Austerlitz, battle of, 183
Australia, Queensland separated from New South Wales, 218; constitution, 278; commonwealth of, 286
Austrasia, 67
Austria, war with Switzerland, 113; made an archduchy, 118; obtains Sicily in exchange for Sardinia, 169; revolution of 1848, 195, 197; Austrian power re-established in Northern Italy, 197; war against France, 219; war with Prussia and Italy, 231; *see* Austria-Hungary.
Austria-Hungary, organization of the Dual Monarchy, 233; triple alliance, 246, trouble with Servia, 321; annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, 321; ultimatum to Servia, 404; declares war, 404; declares war on Russia and France, 406; war with Montenegro, 406
Austrian succession, war of the, 171
Austro-Turkish convention, 211
Avars, the, 69, 76
Aviation, 268, 286, 288, 290, 296, 302, 308, 326, 334, 340
Avignon, popes at, 108; ceded to the pope, 175
Avitus, 63
Azores discovered, 116

B

Baalbec, 52
Babylonia, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 34
Babylonian captivity of the papacy, 108, 112
Bach, composer, 170
Bacon's rebellion, 156
Bacon, Lord Francis, 142, 144
Bacon, Roger, of Oxford, 104
Bactria conquered by Parthia, 34
Badajos, battle of, 185
Bagdad, capital, 73; peace of, 169
Bajazet I., Sultan of Turkey, 115; II., 123
Balaklava, battle of, 211
Balas, Alexander, 36
Balbinus, 57
Baldwin I., Emperor, 101; II., 103
Balfour, A. J., 290, 302
Baliol, King of Scotland, 111
Balkan War, 349, 351, 353, 355
Ballinger, Secretary, 328, 334
Baltimore fire, 294
Baltimore, Lord, 146
Banér, Swedish general, 149
Bank of Venice, 96; of England, 160; First United States, 178; of France, 183; Second United States, 186, 190
Banks, N. P., 212, 224
Bannockburn, battle of, 109
Barbarossa, Frederick (*see* I., Emperor of H. R. E.,) 96
Barcelona taken by Berwick, 165
Bardanes, Philip, 71
Barebone's Parliament, 152
Barnet, battle of, 120
Barometer invented, 150
Barra, Francesco de la, 339
Basel, battle of, 181
Basil, Bishop of Cæsarea, 60
Basil, Emperor, 79; II., 83
Basiliscus, 65
Basle, Council of, 116; Treaty of, 152
Bassorah, battle of, 143, 175
Bastile at Paris, founded, 112; storming of, 179
Batavian Republic, 181
Bathori, Stephen, King of Poland, 137
Baths of Diocletian, 58
Batthyàny, 199
Bautzen, battle of, 185
Bavarian Succession, Wars of the, 177
Bavaria, 73

Bazaine, General, 235, 239
Beachy Head, naval victory, 160
Beaconsfield, Lord (*see* Disraeli)
Becket, Thomas à, 97
Bede, the Venerable, 70, 72
Bedford, battle of, 67
Beecher, Henry Ward, 238
Beethoven, 178
Behring Sea dispute, 262, 266
Behring's Strait discovered, 168
Belfast, 262
Belfort, battles near, 405
Belgium, and the Belgians, conquered by France, 181: union of, with Holland, 185; revolts from Holland, declared independent, 189; Congo Free State, 253, 315; invaded by Germany, 405; capital removed to Antwerp, to Boulogne, 408
Belgrade, attacked by the Turks, 121, 225; taken by Turks, 129; battle of, 161; recovered by Turks, 161; peace of, 171; bombarded, 405
Belisarius, 67
Belle-Isle, capture of, 173
Belmont, battle of, 282
Benedetti, 235
Benedict I., Pope, 68; II., 70; III., 78; IV., 80; V., 82; VI., 84; VII., 84; VIII., 84; IX., 86, 88; XI., 106; XII., 110; XIII., 114, 169; XIV., 171
Benedictine monks, 66
Beneventum, battle of, 29, 81
Benevolences, 144
Bengal ceded to East India Company, 172
Bennington, battle of, 176
Benton, Thomas H., 216
Berber, capture of, 251
Berchtold, Count, 348, 349
Berengar, Emperor, 80; of Tours, 88
Berenice, Queen of Egypt, 43
Berlin, Treaty of, 243
Berlin, University of, founded, 182
Bernadotte (*see* Charles XIV. of Sweden), 183, 187
Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, 146, 149
Bernicia, 69
Berosus, 28
Berrhœa, battle of, 95
Bessarabia, part of, acquired by Russia, 185
Bessemer process, 212
Bethmann-Hollweg, 327, 359
Bible, Gothic version of, 60; English translation of, 142; the Indian, 154; tercentenary, 336
Bill, of Rights, 158; Freedman's Bureau, 230; Civil Rights, 230; Tenure of Office, 230; Disestablishment, 232; General Amnesty, 236; Civil Rights (for negroes), 238; Bland Silver, 242; Anti-Socialist, 243; Coercion, 246; Irish Land, 246, 274; Ferry Educational, 247; Inter-State Commerce 252; Irish Crimes, 254; Reorganization, in United States, 286; Cuban Reciprocity, 290; Old Age Pensions, 318; Vreeland Currency, 318; Canadian Reciprocity, 336; National Insurance, 338; Workingmen's Insurance, 339; Insurance, 342; Minimum Wage, 344; Canal Tolls, 346; Anti-Alien Land, 354; Glass-Owen Currency, 356, 358; Alaska Railway, 358; Emergency Ship, 364
Biloxi settled, 160
Bismarck, Prince of Prussia, 225, 247, 259, 261, 266
Bithynia, 20
Black Death in England, 111
Black Friday, 232
Blackstone, 172
Blaine, James G., 262
Blake, Admiral, 152
Bléneau, battle of, 152
Bleriot, 326
Blockade of southern ports of United States, 222
Bloemfontein, 282
Blood, circulation of the, 144
Bloody tribunal, 135
Boadicea, Queen of Britain, 51
Bocanegra, Simon, first doge of Genoa, 111
Boccaccio, 112
Boethius, 66
Bohemia, and Bohemians, embrace Christianity, 80; tributary to Germany, 82; made kingdom, 91
Bohemond, 92
Boileau, 154, 160
Boleslav I., King of Poland, 85; II., 91; III., 93
Bolivar, General, 185, 187
Bologna, University of, 100
Bomarsund capitulates, 211
Bombay, mutiny at, 158
Bonaparte, Jerome, 183
Bonaparte, Joseph, 183
Bonaparte, Louis, King of Holland, 183
Bonaparte, Napoleon, popular insurrection suppressed by, 181; in Italy, 181; in Egypt, 181; first consul, 181; president of Italian republic, 183; crowned emperor, 183; *see* Napoleon I.
Boniface I., Pope, 62; II., 66; III., 68; IV., 68; V., 68; VI., 80; VIII., 106; IX., 114
Boniface of Montferrat, 100
Bonn, University of, 186
Boone, Daniel, 174
Booth, John Wilkes, 228
Bordeaux, seat of government of France, 235, 365
Borden, Premier of Canada, 342
Bosnia, subjected to the Turks, 119; annexed to Austria, 321; invaded by Servia, 365
Bossuet, 160
Boston settled, 146; Massacre, 174; Tea-party, 174; Port Bill, 174; evacuation of, 176; great fire, 236
Bosworth Field, battle of, 123
Botha, General, 288
Bothwell, Earl of, 134
Boufflers, 162
Boundary, disputes, between United States and Canada, 190, 192, 194; Texas, 196; United States and Mexico, 198; Brazil and Argentina, 270; Venezuela and British Guiana, Alaska Canada, 276; Venezuela and Great Britain, 282; Alaskan, 292, 294; United States and Canada, 312; Abyssinia and

Boundary.—*Continued*
Italian Somaliland, 319; Turkey and Persia, 321; Argentine and Bolivia, 327; Bulgaria and Turkey, 357; Mexico and United States, 339
Bourbaki, 237
Bourbon family compact, 173; House of, restored, 185
Bovianum, battle of, 27
Boxer, uprising, 285, 287, 289; indemnity, 318
Boyne, battle of the, 160
Braddock's defeat, 172
Brahe, Tycho, astronomer, 138
Brandenburg invaded by the Swedes, 157
Brandywine, battle of, 176
Branham Moor, battle of, 115
Brazil, recovered by Portugal from the Dutch, 152; independent, 187; revolution in, 191; republic established, 257; revolution, 261
Breda, taken by Spinola, 145; peace of, 154
Breisach, battle of, 149; ceded to France, 150
Breitenfeld, battle of, 147
Brennus, 19, 29
Bretigny, peace of, 112
Brian Boru, 87
Briand, Aristide, 353
Britain, the Britons, invaded by Cæsar, 43; invaded by Severus, 55; subjected to Rome, usurped by Carausius, regained by Constantius, 59; invaded by Picts and Scots, 61; the Jutes in, 63; evacuated by the Romans, 63; East Anglia, 67; Mercia, 69; Northumbria, 69, 71; invaded by Danes, 75, 81; invaded by Norse and Danes, 85
Britannicus, 49
British Empire, establishment of, 173
British museum founded, 172
Brömsebro, peace of, 151
Brooklyn Bridge, 250
Brown, John, 218
Brownsville affair, 308, 310, 324, 330
Bruce, Robert, King of Scotland, 109
Brunanburh, battle of, 83
Brussels, bombarded by the French, 161; occupied by the Germans, 406
Bryan, William J., 274, 286, 318, 356
Bryce, James, 310, 322, 336, 350
Buchanan, James, President of United States, 214
Bucharest, peace of, 185; treaty of, 357
Buda taken by Germany, 159
Buda-Pesth, revolution in, 195
Buddha (Gautama), born, 10
Buena Vista, battle of, 194
Buenos Ayres, leaves the Argentine Confederation, 203; rejoins, 219
Bulgaria, and Bulgarians, founded, 71; war with empire, 73; war with Michael I., 77; war with Saracens, 81; Great Bulgarian war, 85; subdued, 87; new kingdom, 99; conquered by Byzantines, 103; Turks subdue risings in, 241; annexes Roumelia, 251; war with Servia, 251; treaty of peace, 253; declaration of independence, 321; war with Turkey, 351; with Servia, 357; with Greece, 357
Buller, General, 284
Bulls, papal, 106, 125, 164
Bülow, Prince von, 287, 301, 327
Bunker Hill, battle of, 174
Bunyan, John, 156
Burgoyne's surrender, 176
Burgundy, the Burgundians, 63, 65; annexed to France, 86
Burke and Cavendish, assassinated, 248
Burkersdorf, battle of, 173
Burma, war with England, 186; annexed to British Empire, 204, 253
Burns, Robert, 176
Burnside, General, 222, 246
Burr, Aaron, 182
Burton and Speke, 216
Busaco, battle of, 184
Byron, Lord, 184, 187
Byzantium (Constantinople), founded, 9; captured by Athenians, 19; besieged by Philip, 23; besieged by Severus, 55; power in Italy, 67; overwhelmed by Turks, 97; defeats the Bulgarians, 103

C

Cabal Ministry, 156
Cabira, battle of, 40
Cabot, John, and Sebastian, 124
Cabul, 245
Cade, Jack, insurrection of, 119
Cadesia, battle of, 71
Cadiz (Gadir), founded, 5
Cædmon, 70
Cæsar, Caius (*see* Caligula)
Cæsar, Julius, 39, 43, 45
Cæsar, Octavius, 45
Cæsarea founded, 44
Caillaux, Mme., 361
Caius, Pope, 58
Calais, siege of, 111
Calcutta, Black Hole of, 173
Caldera bombarded, 245
Calendar, 42, 46, 138, 172
Calhoun, John C., 196
California, taken possession of by United States, 194; admitted, 196; Japanese school children, 314
California, Lower, 131
Caligula (Caius Cæsar), 49
Calixtus I., Pope, 54; II., 94; III. (antipope), 96
Callao bombarded, 231, 247
Calmette, Gaston, 361
Calvin, John, 130
Cambodia annexed to France, 249
Cambray, Treaty of, 130; Congress of, 169
Cambridge platform, 150
Cambridge, University of, founded, 100
Cambyses, King of Persia, 12
Camden, battle of, 176
Camillus, 19
Camorrists, trial of, 337, 347
Campaign fund investigation, 346, 350, 352
Campbell, Sir Colin, 214
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry, 280, 318
Campo Formio, peace of, 181
Canada, invasion of, 172; ceded to Great Britain, 172; Dominion of, established, 230
Canal Tolls Bill, 348; repeal of, 362

Canalejas, 351
Canals, Languedoc, 154, the Erie, 186; Ganges, 209; Suez opened, 232; Manchester ship, 260; Baltic ship, 254; in Germany, 287
Candia, siege of, 151
Caney El, battle of, 278
Canossa, 90
Canterbury, 68
Canton, taken by the British, 193; restored to China, 223
Canute, King of England, 87; II., (the Great), 87; IV., of Denmark, 99
Cape Breton taken by the English, 170
Capitolinus, 21
Cappadocia, 20, 34, 40
Capua taken by the Romans, 33
Caracalla, baths of, 54; Emperor, 55
Caracas, 185
Caractacus, 49
Carbajal, President of Mexico, 363, 365
Cardinal, first American, 238
Carlists, 190, 241
Carloman, Emperor, 73
Carlos, Don, pretender to the Spanish throne, 191, 213
Carlos I., King of Portugal, 257, 317
Carlyle, Thomas, 190, 246
Carmelites, Order of the, 96
Carneades, 37
Carnegie, Andrew, 288, 300, 312, 324, 336
Carnegie Institute, 336
Carnot, President of France, 255, 269
Carolina, granted, 154; separated, 168
Caroline, Queen of England, 186
Caroline Islands bought by Germany, 283
Carranza, General, 365
Carrera, President of Mexico, 213
Carrhæ, battle of, 42
Carson, Sir Edward, 358
Carthage, Carthaginians, founded, 7; invade Sicily, and defeated, 15; defeat Regulus, 29; defeated by Rome and driven out of Spain, 33; conquest and destruction by Rome, 37; rebuilt, 39; taken by the Vandals, 63; taken by Arabs, 71
Carthagena founded, 31; 239
Carthusians, Order of the, 90
Cartier, Jacques, 131
Carus, 59
Carver, John, 144
Casco, Me., destroyed by the French, 160
Casimir the Just, King of Poland, 97; the Great, 111; III., 113; IV., 119; John, 151
Casimir-Périer, President of France, 270, 271
Cassano, battle of, 181
Cassel, battle of, 110
Cassiodorus, 66
Cassius, Dio, 54
Castiglione, battle of, 181
Castile, 87; Leon separated from, 96
Castor, 15
Castro, President of Venezuela, 283, 321
Castruccio of Lucca and Pisa, 109
Catalans enter Greece, 109
Catalonia, revolt of, 159
Cateau-Cambresis, peace of, 134
Catherine I., Empress of Russia, 169; II., 173
Catherine of Portugal, Queen of England, 154
Catholic Church, defection from, in Germany, 192
Catholic emancipation, 188
Catholicism abolished in Scotland, 134
Catiline's conspiracy, 43
Catinat, Marshal, 161
Cato, 33, 35, 37
Catullus, 42
Caudine Forks, battle of, 25
Cavagnari, Major, 245
Cavour, 217, 219, 222, 223
Cawnpore, mutiny at, 214
Caxton, printer, 122
Celestine I., Pope, 62; II., 94; III., 98; IV., 102
Celestines, the Order of, founded, 102
Celsus, 48
Celtiberians, 35
Censorinus, 54
Cerro Gordo, battle of, 194
Cervantes, 144
Cervera, Admiral, 278
Cetewayo, 244, 249
Cherones, battle of, 23, 40
Chalcedon, Council of, 66
Chalgrove, battle of, 150
Chamberlain, Joseph, 262, 272, 292, 294
Champlain tercentenary, 326
Chapultepec, battle of, 194
Charford, battle of, 67
Charity Bazar disaster, 277
Charles I., King of England, 144, 150; II., 152, 154, 156
Charles III. (the Simple), King of France 80; IV., 108; V., 112; VI., 112, 114, 116; VII., 116; VIII., 122; IX., 134, X., 187, 189
Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Emperor of H R. E., 72, 73, 76; the Bald, 76; III., the Fat, 78; IV., 110; V., 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133; VI., 165, 169; VII., 171
Charles Martel, 73
Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, 104
Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, 195, 197
Charles I., King of all Spain and the Netherlands, 126; II., of Spain, 154, 163; III., 173; IV., 179
Charles VII., King of Sweden, 119; IX., 143; X., 153; XI., 155; XII., 161, 163, 165, 167; XIII., 183; XIV., 187; XV., 219, 237
Charles Edward, pretender to the English throne, 170
Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, 139
Charles Robert of Anjou, King of Hungary, 109
Charleston (S. C.), founded, 156; taken by British, 176; occupied by Union forces, 228
Charter of Liberties, 93
Chartist agitation, 192, 194
Chataldja, 351
Chateaubriand, 184
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 112, 114
Chaumont, treaty of, 184
Chemnitz, battle of, 149
Chemulpo, battle of, 295
Cheops (Khufu), King of Egypt, 8
Cherasco, peace of, 147

Cherokee strip opened, 266
Chesterfield, Lord, 168
Chevy Chase (*see* Otterbourne)
Chicago, great fire, 236; University of, 264; World's Fair, 266
Childebert II., King, 71
Childeric I., King of the Franks, 65; II., 71; III., 73
Chile, independence of, 187; war with Peru, 245, 247; revolution in, 261
Chilperic II., King, 73
China, Chow dynasty, 5; Tsin dynasty, 28; dynasty of Han, 32; paper made in, 34; Tang dynasty, 69; war with Tartars, 83; Pekin made capitol of, 105; last of Mongol emperors, 111; Ming dynasty, 113; Portuguese settlement at Macao, 131; invaded by the Manchus, 145; Manchu dynasty, 151; opium trade forbidden, 193; Taiping rebellion, 197; treaty of Tien Tsin, 217; war with England and France, 221; end of Taiping rebellion, 227; treaty with United States, 246; immigration from United States suspended, 248; war with France, 251; Chinese excluded from the United States, 254, 262; war with Japan, 269, 271; customs and post established, 275; Kwang Hsu, 285, 323; "open door" in, Boxer uprising, 285; Boxer troubles, 287; massacre of missionaries, "open door," 287; Boxer indemnity, 289; constitution, 327; revolution, 343; republic, 345; recognized by other countries, 354, 357; first parliament, 355
Chios taken by the Venetians, 161
Chippewa, battle of, 184
Choate, Rufus, 218
Choiseul, 175
Cholera, 190, 210, 231, 251
Chorillos, battle of, 247
Christian I., of Oldenburg, King of Denmark, 119; II., 129; III., 131; IV., 139, 145, 147; V., 157; VI., 169; VII., 175; VIII., 193; IX., 227; X., 347
Christianity, Christians, first persecution, second, 50; third, 52; fourth, fifth, 54; sixth, seventh, eighth, 56; ninth, tenth, Edict of Toleration, first general council, 58; second general council, C. in Ethiopia, 60; conversion of Clovis, 64; C. era introduced, C. in Scotland, 66; in Britain, 68; Nestorian in China, 70; introduced into Denmark, 76; in Sweden, 76; in Bohemia, 80; in Poland, 82; in Russia, 85; in Norway, 87
Christina, Queen of Sweden, 147, 153
Christopher II., King of Denmark, 109
Chrysippus, 30
Chrysostom, 60
Church and State, separation of, in France, 293, 297, 305; in Portugal, 335
Churches, Eastern and Western, final schism between, 88
Churchill, Winston, 342, 354
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, 42, 43, 45
Cilicia, 34
Cimabue, 106
Cimbri, 39
Cimon, 15
Cincinnatus, 17
Circassia finally conquered by Russia, 227
Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of, 184
Civil Rights Bill, 230
Civil Service Reform, in England, 212; in United States, 236, 248, 334
Civil War: in Rome 41, 43; in England, 120, 148, 150; in France, 134, 136; in Spain, 191, 239; in United States, 222
Civil War in United States, battles of the, Big Bethel, Rich Mountain, Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Ball's Bluff, Belmont, Mill Spring, Roanoke Island, Pea Ridge, Newbern, Yorktown, Shiloh, 222; Williamsburg, Hanover C. H., Fair Oaks, Cross Keys, Mechanicsville, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Harrison's Landing, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Iuka, Corinth, Perryville, Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro, 224; Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Sabine Cross Roads, Wilderness, Dalton, Spottsylvania, Resaca, Cold Harbor, Kenesaw Mountain, Monocacy, Atlanta, Mobile Bay, Winchester, 226; Cedar Creek, Franklin, Nashville, Bentonville, N. C., Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, 228
Clapp Committee, 350
Clarendon, Assize of, 97
Clarendon, Earl of, 154
Claudian, poet, 60
Claudius I., 49; II., 57
Clay, Henry, 204
Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 198, 284
Clemens, Pope, 50
Clement, of Alexandria, 54; II., Pope, 88; III., anti-Pope, 90; III., Pope, 98; IV., 104; V., 108; VI., 110; VII., 112, 129; VIII., 141; IX., 155; X., 157; XI., 163; XII., 169; XIII., 173; XIV., 175
Cleomenes, King of Sparta, 31, 33
Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 38, 43, 44, 45
Cleopatra's needle, 240
Clepsydra (*see* Water-clock)
Clermont, Council of, 92
Cleveland, Grover, President of United States, 250, 252, 254, 262, 264, 266, 272, 302
Clissow, battle of, 163
Clive in India, 172
Clontarf, battle of, 87
Clotaire II., 67, 69; III., 71
Clovis I., King of the Franks, 65; III., 71
Cluny, 80
Coalition, first against France, 181; second, 181; third, 182; fourth, 182; fifth, 182; sixth, 184
Cochin China, six provinces ceded to France, 223
Code, Hadrian's perpetual, 52; Theodosian, 62; Pandects, and Institutes, Justinian, 66; the Basilican, 79; of King Christian, 159; the Napoleon, 182
Cœli, Spanish Minister, 159
Coinage, uniform in Germany, in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 237
Coke, Edward, 144
Colbert, controller-general of finance, 154
Colenso, battle of, 284
Coleridge, poet, 184

Coligny, 135
Coloman, King of Hungary, 93
Colombia, Republic of, 187: separated from Venezuela, 189; treaty with United States, 250, 360; rejects canal treaty, 295
Colonna family, the, 110
Colorado, admitted, 240; virtual civil war in, 360
Colosseum at Rome, 50
Columbia College founded, 172
Columbus, Christopher, voyages of, 124, 125, 126
Columella, 48
Comines, Philip de, 120
Commerce and Labor, Department of, 292
Commodus, 55
Commonwealth, the, in England, 150
Comonfort, President of Mexico, 213, 217
Compass, the, 106
Conchas Blancas, battle of, 245
Concordat of Sienna, 118
Condé, 152, 156
Confederate States of America, Congress, 222
Confederation, Articles of, 176
Confederation of the Rhine, 183
Confirmatio Cartarum, 107
Conflans, peace of, 120
Confucius, 12, 14
Congo Free State, 251, 253, 315
Congress, Continental, 174
Congress, international, on laws of war, 238
Congressional Library, new, 276
Connaught, Duke of, 336, 348
Connecticut, settled, 146; Constitution, 148; chartered, 154
Conon, Pope, 70
Conrad I., Emperor (of Franconia), 80; II. (the Salic), 86; III., 94
Conservation, 318, 320, 334, 338
Constance, peace of, 98; Council of, 116
Constantine I., Pope, 70
Constantine II., King of Scotland, 81
Constantine IV., Emperor, 71; V. (Copronymus), 72, 73; VI., 75; VII., 81, 83; VIII., 83; IX. (Monomachus), 87; X. (Ducas), 89; XIII., 119
Constantinople, capital of the Roman Empire, 58; siege of, by Saracens, 71; invested by Arabs, 73; attacked by Russians, 89; captured by the Turks, 119; revolution in, 159; treaty of, 277, 361
Constitution of United States, adopted, 178; Thirteenth Amendment, 228; Fourteenth Amendment, 230; Fifteenth Amendment, 232; Income Tax Amendment, 352
Constitution and the *Guerrière*, 184
Conti, 152
Convocation of States-General, first, in France, 106
Cook, Dr. F. A., 326, 328
Cook's voyages, 174, 176
Coomassie, 239, 272
Copenhagen, peace of, 155
Copernicus, 130
Copyright law, international, 260, 274
Corday, Charlotte, 181
Cordova, 82
Corea, invaded by Japan, 141; stormed by United States and France, 237; independence of, 271; invaded, 295; emperor abdicates, 315; formally annexed by Japan, 333
Corfu, siege of, 165
Corinth, Greece, tyranny overthrown, 11; united with Achæan league, 31; destroyed by Mummius, 37; Paul at, 48; taken by the Turks, 165
Corinth, Mississippi, occupied by Union forces, 224
Coriolanus, 15
Corneille, 148, 154
Corn Laws, in England, 184; repealed, 192
Cornwallis, Lord, surrender of, 176; succeeds Warren Hastings, 178
Coronado, explorer, 131
Coronea, battle of, 17, 19
Correggio, 124
Corsica, revolt of, 173; ceded to France, 175
Cortes, 131
Corunna, battle of, 182
Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, 157
Costa Rica, Walker's invasion, 213, 215; revolution in, 219
Cotton-gin, the, 180
Council, of Nice, 58; the Quinisext, 70; great, in Venice, 107; of ten, 109; of Pisa, 114; of Constance, 114; of Basle, 116; the Aulic, 125; of Tours, 126; of Trent, 131, 135
Councils, general, first at Nice, 58; second, Constantinople, 60; third, Ephesus, fourth, Chalcedon, 62; fifth, Constantinople, 66; sixth, Constantinople, 70; seventh, Nice, 74; eighth, Constantinople, 78; eleventh, 98; twelfth, 100; at Lyons, 102, 104; at Vienne, 108
Court of High Commission re-established, 158
Courtrai, battle of, 106
Courts of law, separation of the, in England, 104
Covenant, solemn, of Ulster, 348
Cowpens, battle of, 176
Coxey's army, 268
Cracow annexed to Austria, 193
Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 130
Crassus, 41, 42, 43
Crécy, battle of, 110
Crefeldt, battle of, 172
Crespy, peace of, 130
Crete, Saracens obtain possession of, 77; taken by Turks, 155; Greeks revolt against Turks, 231; evacuated by Turkey, 281; annexed by Greece, 359
Crimea, the, subjugated by Turks, 121; united to Russia, 177
Crimean War, 211, 213
Crispi, Francesco, 289
Croatia subdued by Germany, 159
Crœsus, King of Lydia, 10, 12
Cromwell, Oliver, 150, 152, 154
Cromwell, Richard, 154
Cromwell, Thomas, 130
Cronje, General, 284
Croton aqueduct, 192
Crown Point, 172
Crusades, the, cause of 91; first, 92; cap-

Crusades—*Continued*
ture of Jerusalem, 93; second, 94, 95; third, 98, 99; fourth, fifth, 100; of Frederick II., 102; of Louis IX., 102, 104; general influence of, 106
Crystal Palace exhibition, 198
Cuba, the Lopez expedition, 198; final abolition of slavery, 252; revolution in, 271, 273; independence, 280; end of Spanish sovereignty, 281; evacuated by United States troops, 325
Culloden, battle of, 170
Cumæ, 19
Cunaxa, battle of, 18
Curzola, battle of, 107
Curzon, Lord, 302
Custer Massacre, 240
Custozza, battle of, 195
Cyaxares, King of the Medes, 8
Cynoscephalæ, battle of, 33
Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth, 9
Cyprian, 56
Cyprus, kingdom of, 99; reduced by the Turks, 137; ceded to Great Britain, 242
Cyrenaica annexed by Italy, 343
Cyrene, 41
Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem, 60; of Alexandria, 62
Cyrus, King of Persia, 18
Cyzicus, battle of, 19

D

Dacia, 53
Dagobert I., 69, 71; III., 71
Dahomey, 259, 265
Dalmatia and the Dalmatians, 49, 63
Dalny, 309
Damasus I., Pope, 60; II., 88
Damietta surrenders, 249
Dana, R. H., 240
Danes invade Britain, 75
Dante, poet, 106
Danton, 181
Daras, battle of, 67
Darius, King of Persia, 12; II., 16
Darnley, Lord, 134
Darrow, Clarence S., 344
Darwin, 218, 248
Dasymon, battle of, 77
David, King of the Jews, 4; I., King of Scotland, 95; III., 111
Davis, Jefferson, President Confederacy, 222; captured, 228; prosecution ended 232
Daye, Stephen, first printer in America, 148
Deane, Silas, 176
Debs, Eugene V., 346
Decemvirs, 17
Decius, 57
Declaration of Independence in United States, 176
Decretals, the false, 78
Deerfield Massacre, 162
"Defender of the Faith," 128
De Foe, Daniel, 164
Deira, kingdom of, 67, 69
Delaware, settled, 148; conquered by Stuyvesant, 152
Delhi, 115, 171, 214
Demetrius, 27; Soter, 34; II., 36, 38
Demirhissar, battle of, 87
Demosthenes, 22
Denmark, Christianity in, 76; absolute monarchy, established, 155
Derby, Lord, 216
Dervishes, the, 257, 261, 269, 274, 278, 280
Descartes, 152
Desiderius, King, 73
De Soto, Hernando, 127, 131
Dessau, battle of, 145
D'Estaing, Admiral, 176
Dettingen, battle of, 171
Deusdedit, Pope, 68
Devonshire, Duke of, 272
Dewey, Admiral, 278, 282
Diaconus, Paulus, 74
Diamond necklace, affair of, 179
Diana, Temple of, 21
Dias, Bartholomew, explorer, 122
Diaz, Felix, 351
Diaz, Porfirio, President of Mexico, 241, 251, 255, 262, 335, 337, 339
Dickens, Charles, 190
Dickinson, Jacob M., 338
Dictionary of the French Academy, 160
Dillon, John, 272
Dio Chrysostom, 50
Diogenes, 20, 37; Laertius, 54
Dion, 23
Dionysius the younger, 21
Dionysius, historian, 44; Pope, 56; Bishop, 56; Exiguus, 66
Directory in France, 181
Disræli, Benjamin, 216, 232, 238, 246
Djerbe, battle of, 135
Dolores, battle of, 245
Domitian, 51, 53
Donabew, battle of, 207
Donatists, the, 59
Donus, Pope, 70
Doomsday Book, the, 90
Dorr Insurrection, 192
Dorystolum, battle of, 83
Draco, legislation of, in Athens, 9
Draft riots, 226
Draga, Queen of Servia, 293
Drake, Sir Francis, 136
Dred Scott decision, 214
Drepana, battle of, 31
Dresden, 173; battle of, 185
Dreux, battle of, 134
Dreyfus, affair, 271, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 295, 309
Drogheda, sack of, 150
Druses, the, 221, 259
Drusus, 47
Dryden, poet, 156, 158
DuBarry, Madame, 175
Ducas, John, Emperor of Nicæa, 103
Duff, King of Scotland, 83
Dufferin, Earl of, 251
Du Guesclin, 112
Duilius, 29
Dulcigno evacuated, 247
Duma, the, 307, 309
Duncan, King of Scotland, 87
Dunkirk sold to France, 154
Dunraven, Lord, 300
Dunstan, St., 82
Durazzo, battle of, 91
Durbar, Coronation, 342

Dürer, Albrecht, painter, 128
Durham Station, N. C., 228
Dutch West India Company, 143
Dyrrhachium, battle of, 43

E

Early, General Jubal E., 226
Earth, circumference of, first measured, 36
East India Company, 142, 216
Eastern Empire, end of, 119
Eckmühl, battle of, 183
Edessa, principality of, 93; retaken by Turks, 95
Edgehill, battle of, 148
Edict, of the Three Chapters, 66; the Perpetual, 136; of Restitution, 147; of Nantes, 158
Edictum Perpetuum, 53
Edmund I., King of Britain, 83
Edmund, St., of Canterbury, 102
Edred, King of Britain, 83
Education, common school, in France, 191
Edward, the Black Prince, 111, 113
Edward (the Martyr), King of England, 85; the Confessor, 87; I., 105, 107, 109; II., 109; III., 109; IV., 120; V., 122; VI., 132; VII., 285, 286, 290, 328, 332
Edwin, King of Northumbria, 69
Edwy, King of Britain, 83
Egbert, King, 77
Eginhard, 76
Egypt and Egyptians, first king of, 2; under the Hyksos, 3; plunders Jerusalem, 4; invaded by pirates, 5; attempts to connect Nile and Red Sea by canal, 8; conquered by Assyria, 9; invaded by Nebuchadrezzar, 11; becomes Persian province, 13; revolts against Persia, 15; drives out Persians, 18; conquered by Artaxerxes, 22; conquered by Persia, 23, conquered by Alexander, 23; expelled from Jerusalem, 32; subdued, 59; conquered by Arabs, 71; throws off dependence on Caliphs, 79; war with Turkey, 193
Elandslaagte, battle of, 282
Elbe, disaster, 271
Eleanor, Queen of France, 96
Electric railroad, first, 244; first in United States, 252
Electro-magnetism discovered, 186
Eleutherus, Pope, 54
Elgin, Lord, 266
Eliot, Charles W., 320
Eliot, George, 246
Eliot, John, 150, 154
Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, 281
Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, 171
Elizabeth, Queen of England, 132, 136, 138
El-Obeid, battle of, 249
Embargo on American ports, 182
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 192, 248
Emin Pasha, 255
Emmett's insurrection, 182
Empire, of Charlemagne, division of, 76; of the West, the new, 76; Holy Roman, beginning of, 82
Employers' Liability Law, 344
Empress of Ireland disaster, 362
Encyclopædia Britannica, 174
Endicott, John, 146
Enghien, Duke of, 150
England, divided into shires, 80; given to William, Duke of Normandy, 88; end of Anglo-Saxon dynasty, 89; William I., first of Norman line, 89; war with France, 90, 107, 144; feudal system introduced 91; loses Normandy, Maine, Anjou, 101; first Parliament, 104; Wales subjugated, 107; loses French possessions, retaining only Calais, Bordeaux, Bayonne, 112; House of Lancaster, 115; House of Tudor, 122; invaded by Scots, 126; Church of, founded, 130; Catholicism restored, 132; Spanish Armada, 138; English and Scottish Crowns united, 142; civil war, 148; the commonwealth, 151; invaded by France, 160; treaty of union with Scotland, 162; first united Parliament, 162; beginning of naval and colonial supremacy, 164; House of Hanover, 164; Scotch rebellion, 170; British Empire established, 173; Burmese War, 186; Sikh War, war with China, in Syria, 192; Kaffir War, 198; treaty with Japan, 210; Crimean War, 211, 213; war with China, 221; Ashanti War, 238, 272; annexes the Transvaal, 240, 286; Zulu War, 244; war with Afghanistan, 245; troubles in Zululand, 246; rising in Transvaal, 247; war in Egypt and Sudan, 249; annexes Zululand, 252; Burmah, 252; acquires Zanzibar, cedes Heligoland, 258; Home Rule, 266; war with Transvaal, 282; treaty with Tibet, 296; alliance with Japan, 302; declines to pledge neutrality, 364; declares war on Germany, 404
Engraving on wood, 120
Ennius, 32
Epaminondas, 21
Ephesus, 21
Epictetus, 50
Epicurus, 26
Episcopacy introduced in New York, 160
Erasmus, 126
Eratosthenes, 30
Erfurt, conference at, 183
Eric VI., King of Denmark, 103, 107
Eric VII., of Pomerania, King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, 115
Eric Blodöxe, King of Norway, 83; II., 105
Eric IX., King of Sweden, 97; XIV., 135
Erie Canal, 186
Erigena, Scotus, 76
Erivan taken by Russia, 189
Esperanto Congress, 308, 320, 332
Essarhaddon, King of Assyria, 8
Essex, Earl of, 142
Esthonia ceded to Sweden, 155
Estremoz, battle of, 155
Ethandun, battle of, 79
Ethelbert, 68, 69
Ethelfrith, 69
Ethelred, King of Wessex, 79; II. (the Unready), King of England, 85, 87
Ethelwolf, King, 77, 79
Ether, the use of, 192
Etruria and Etrurians, 25, 183
Eucharistic Congress, 320
Euclid, 26
Eugenics, 346

Eugénie, Empress of France, 207
Eugenius, 61; I., Pope, 70; II., 76; III., 94; IV., 116
Eumenes II., King of Pergamus, 32
Euric, 65
Euripides, 16
Europe, political reconstruction of, effected, 185
Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea, 56
Eusebius, Bishop of Dorylæum, 62
Eusebius, Pope, 58
Eustathius, Bishop of Thessalonica, 96
Eutropius, 60
Eutychianus, Pope, 58
Evagoras of Cyprus, 20
Evagrius, 66
Evaristus, Pope, 52
Evil-Merodach, King of Babylonia, 10
Exodus, the, 4
Eylau, battle of, 183
Ezra, 16

F

Fabianus, Pope, 56
Fabius Maximus, 25, 33
Fabius Pictor, 30
Factory Bill, 190
Falaise, treaty of, 97
Falk Laws, 239
Falkirk, battle of, 107
Fallières, President of France, 305
Famine in Ireland, 192
Farini, 219
Farragut, Admiral, 224
Fashoda affair, 280
Fatimites, the, 83
Faure, President of France, 271, 277, 281
Fehrbellin, battle of, 157
Felix I., Pope, 56; III., 64; IV., 66; V., 116, 118
Felix, Minucius, 54
Fénelon, 160
Fenian troubles, 232
Feodor I., Emperor of Russia, 141
Ferdinand I., King of Aragon, 114
Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria, 191, 197
Ferdinand I., King of Castile and Leon, 87; IV., 106, 108
Ferdinand II., Emperor of Germany, 145; III., 149
Ferdinand I., Emperor and King of Hungary and Bohemia, 133
Ferdinand II., King of Naples, 219
Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha elected King of Bulgaria, 255
Ferdinand VI., King of Spain, 171; VII., 187
Ferdinand II., King of Tuscany, 145; II., 179
Ferdinand I. (IV.), King of United Naples and Sicily, 187
Ferrer, Francisco, 327
Ferry ministry, 247
Feudal system in England, 88
"Field of the Cloth of Gold," 128
Fillmore, Millard, President of United States, 196
Finland, conquered by Russia, 165; southern part ceded to Russia, 171; Russification policy, 281
Finnish Diet, women elected to, 313
Fiji Islands annexed by Great Britain, 239
Fisheries, 242, 246, 261, 300, 308, 322, 334
Flagellants, the, 102
Flaminius, battle of, 33
Flanders, and the Flemings, seat of western industry, 82; defeated by France, 108; flourishing period of trade, 118
Flavian, 62
Fleurus, battle of, 160
Fleury, Abbott of, 84; Cardinal, 169
Flodden, battle of, 126
Florence, capital of Italy, 227
Florianus, Emperor of Eastern Empire, 59
Florida discovered, 127; invaded by Indians and Spaniards, 170; ceded to United States, 186; secedes, 222
Fontanet, battle of, 76
Fontenoy, battle of, 171
Force bills, 266
Formosa, 251; ceded to Japan, 271
Formosus, Pope, 80
Fornovo, battle of, 124
Fort du Quesne, 172; William Henry, 172; St. Nicholas, 209; Sumter, 222; Hatteras, 222; Henry, 222; Donelson, 222; Pulaski, 224; Wagner, 226; Pillow, 226; McAllister, 228; Fisher, 228; Sumter, 228
Forum, Trajan, 52
Fox, George, 150
France, set apart from Germany by treaty of Verdun, 70; final separation, 80; war with England, 90, 107; fruitless attempt to invade England, 112; adds Burgundy and Artois, 122; Brittany united to the Crown, 124; annexes Genoa, 126; obtains Metz, Toul, Verdun, 132; civil wars in, 134, 136, 138; alliance with Holland, 146; receives Metz, Toul, Verdun, Alsace, Breisach, 150; secures Alsace, 152; war with Netherlands, 154; war with Germany, 157; most formidable Power in Europe, 156; invades England, 160; loses Canada, 173; French Revolution, 179, 181; war with Prussia and Austria, 179; declared a Republic, 179; end of Reign of Terror, 181; acquires all German territory west of Rhine, 183; invades Portugal, 183; monarchy restored, 185; Revolution of 1848, Republic proclaimed, 195; Revolution of 1851, national assembly dissolved, 201; second empire, 205; declares war against Austria, 219; annexes Nice and Savoy, 221; war with China, 221, 251; Mexican expedition, 227; acquires Venetia, 231; Franco-Prussian War, 235, 237; Republic declared, 235; compulsory education act, 249; separation of, 297; declares war on Austria and Germany, 404
Franche-Comté ceded to France, 156
Francis I., Emperor of H. R. E., 171; II., 179; assumes title of Francis I., of Austria, 183
Francis I., King of France, 126; II., 134
Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 169
Francis II., King of Naples, 219
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke of Hungary, 404

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, 197, 251, 365
Franciscan Friars, Order of, instituted, 100
Franco-Prussian war, battles of, Niederbronn, Saarbrück, Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach, Metz, Courcelles, Vionville, Gravelotte, Rezonville, Chalons, Sedan, Orleans, Soissons, Mont Valerien, Coulmiers, Beaune-la-Rolande, Pont-Noyelles, 235; Bapaume, Le Mans, Belfort, St. Quentin, 237
Frankfort, Synod of, 74; Diet of, 110; Congress at, 227
Frankish Empire, Burgundians subjected, 65; separation of French and German languages, 70; Frankish kingdoms united, 71
Franklin, Benjamin, 172, 177
Franklin, Sir John, 192, 198, 202, 206
Frauenstaat, battle of, 163
Frederick I., King of Denmark and Norway, 129; II., 135; IV., 161; V., 171; VI., 183; VII., 195; VIII., 305
Frederick I., Barbarossa, Emperor of H. R. E., 96, 98, 99; II., 100, 102; III., 116, 118
Frederick, Elector Palatine of Germany, 143
Frederick Augustus I., King of Poland, 161, 165; II., 169
Frederick William I., King of Prussia, 165, II., 179; III., 181; IV., 223
Frederick Augustus II., King of Saxony, 209
Frederick I., King of Sweden, 169
Frederick William the Great, Elector of Brandenburg, 149, 153, 157
Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, 255
Frederick I., King of Prussia, 163; II., (the Great), 171, 179
Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg (Frederick I., King of Prussia), 159, 163
Fredericshall, 167
Freemasons, first lodge in America, 168
Free Soil Party, 194
Frémont, General John C., 214
French Academy, 146
Friedland, battle of, 183
Froissart's *Chronicles*, 112
Fuentes del Onoro, battle of, 184
Fugitive Slave Law, 196, 212
Fulton, Robert, 182
Funston, General, 288
Furstenbund, the, 179
Fushun, 301

G

Gabinius, 43
Gadir (Cadiz) founded, 5
Gadsden Purchase, 206
Gaeta, 221, 223
Gainsborough, painter, 178
Galba, 37, 51
Galen, 54
Galerius, 59
Galicia invaded by Russia, 406
Galileo, 146
Gama, Vasco da, 124
Gambetta, 235, 241, 247, 248
Garcia IV., King of Navarre, 94
Garfield, James A., President of United States, 246
Garibaldi, 197, 219, 221, 225, 226, 231, 233, 314
Garrison, William Lloyd, 188
Gastein, convention of, 229
Gatacre, General, 284
Gaul, the Gauls, 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 31, 43, 63, 65
Gautama (Buddha), born, 10
Gaynor, Mayor, 332
Geary Law, 254, 262
Geiza, King of Hungary, 85
Gelasius I., Pope, 64; II., 94
Gelo, tyrant of Syracuse, 15
Geneva award, 236
Genghis Khan, Emperor of the Mongols, 101, 103
Genoa, the Genoese, rise to power, 107; united to France, 126
Genseric, 63
Geoffrey of Monmouth, 94
Geok-Tepe captured by the Russians, 247
George I., King of England, 164, 168; II., 168; III., 172, 184; IV., 186; V., 332, 336, 338, 342
George I., King of Schleswig-Holstein, King of Greece, 227
George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia, 121
Georgia, secedes, 222
Germanic Confederation, 185
Germanic Diet, 201
Germanicus, 49
Germantown, battle of, 176
Germany, and the Germans, defeated by Cæsar, 43; invaded by Maximinus, 57; by Northmen, 76; by Normans, 79; final separation of, from France, 80; nation, beginning of, 82; war with Hungary, 123; war with Turkey, 141; Prussia ceded by Poland, 153; war with France, 157; war with Turkey, 159; Germanic Confederation, 185, 187; German Union, 197; Congress at Frankfort, 227; North German Confederation, 231; Triple Alliance, 249; colonial policy, 251; acquires Heligoland, 258; buys Caroline, Pelew, Ladrone Islands, 283; new naval program, 285; Defence Bill, 347; ultimatum to Russia, 404; declares war with Russia, 404; invades Luxemburg and Belgium, 405; war with France, 404; declares war on Belgium, 405; war with Japan, 365; war with Montenegro, 365
Geronimo, 252
Geta, 55
Gettysburg, battle of, 226; semi-centennial, 356
Ghazi Muktar Pasha, 347, 351
Ghent, pacification of, 136; peace of, 184
Ghuzni taken by the British, 193
Gibbon, historian, 176
Gibraltar taken by England, 162; held against Spanish and French, 177
Gildas, 66
Gilling, monastery of, 70
Gingholova, 244
Giotto, artist, 110
Girard College founded, 190
Gizeh, 2
Gladiators, first, 28

Gladstone, W. E., ministry out, 238; denunciation of Turkish atrocities, 240; government, 246; ministry defeated, 250; formation of Liberal ministry, 252; Irish Home Rule Bill, 264; denounces House of Lords, 266; resigns office, 268; criticizes action of European Powers, 276; death, 278
Glass-Owen Currency Bill, 356, 358
Glastonbury Abbey, 72
Glencoe, massacre, 160; battle of, 282
Glendower, Owen, 115
Globe, terrestrial first, 122; first circumnavigated, 128
Glycerius, 65
Gobelin tapestry, 154
Godfrey of Bouillon, 92
Godwin, Earl, rebellion of, 89
Goebel, Senator, 284
Goethals, Geo. W., 310
Goethe, 176
Gold, discovered in California, 194; in Alaska, 274
Golden Bull, the, 103
Golden Fleece, Order of, 116
Goldsmith, Oliver, 176
Good Hope, Cape of, discovered, 122
Gordian I. Emperor, 57; II., 57; III., 57
Gordon, "Chinese," 227, 249
Gordon, "No Popery" riots, 176
Gorm the Elder, King, 79
Goths, invasion of Rome by, 57; sack Rome, 63; extirpate the Alani, 63
Gottschalk, 78
Government, Diocletian's Oriental form, 58
Governors, Board of, 318
Gower, John, 112
Gowrie conspiracy, 142
Gracchus, Caius, 39
Gramont, Duke of, 235
Gran, battle of, 141
Granada, conquest of, 124
Granicus, battle of the, 22
Grant, Ulysses S., siege at Vicksburg, 226; commander-in-chief, 226; general-in-chief, 230; President, 232; re-elected President, 236; retired, 250; death, 250
Gratian, 61
Gravelines, battle of, 132
Great Britain (*see* England)
Great Eastern, the, 216
Greece, Greeks, Mycenean art, 4; Dorian migration, 5; lyric poetry, 6; connection with Egypt, 11; Ionian revolt, 12, Greeks in Asia Minor subjected by Persians, Pisistratidæ expelled, democracy established at Athens, 13; invasion and defeat of Persians, 15; war with Bœotians, 17; Peloponnesian War, 17; peace of Nicias, 17; invade Persia, 23; invaded by Gauls, 29; entered by the Catalans, 109; declaration of independence of, 187; independence accomplished, 189; kingdom of, 191; constitution, 193; war with Turkey, 277, 351; with Bulgaria, 357; annexes Crete, 359
Greek Church separated from Armenian, 66
Greeley, Horace, 236
Greely, Lieutenant A. W., 250
Greenland discovered, 84; tributary to Norway, 105
Greenwich, universal prime meridian, 250; time, 337
Gregory I., Pope, 68; II., 72; III., 72; IV., 76; V., 84; VII., 90; VIII., 98; IX., 102; X., 104; XI., 112; XII., 114; XIII., 137; XV., 145; XVI., 191
Gregory of Nazianzus, 60
Gregory Thaumaturgus, 56
Gregory of Tours, 68
Grèvy, Jules, President of France, 245, 249
Grey, Earl, 336
Grey, Sir Edward, 342, 362
Grimoald, Duke of Benevento, 71
Grospan, battle of, 282
Grossjägerndorf, 173
Grotius, 150
Guadaloupe Hidalgo, treaty of, 194
Guadaloupe settled, 146
Guam ceded to United States, 280
Guasimas, Las, battle of, 278
Guatemala, independent, 187
Guaymas, battle of, 209
Guilford Court House, battle of, 176
Guiteau, 246
Gunpowder, first use of, 110
Gunpowder Plot, 142
Gustavus I., Vasa, King of Sweden, 129; II., Adolphus, 143, 147; III., 175; IV., 179; V., 315

H

Habeas Corpus Act, suspension of, 186, 194
Haco IV., King of Norway, 101
Hadrian I., Pope, 72; II., 78; III., 78; IV., 96; V., 104
Hadrian, Emperor, 53
Hadrian's wall, 53
Hague, The, arbitration tribunal, 288, 290; second peace conference, 312; Palace of Peace, 314; Court of Arbitration, 334
Hague, The treaty of, 157, 165
Halidon Hill, battle of, 111
Halifax founded, 170
Halleck, General, 224
Halley, astronomer, 168; comet of, 326
Hall of Fame, 288
Hamilcar Barca, 14, 31
Hamilton, Patrick, 128
Hancock, John, 174
Handel, 170
Hannibal, 32, 33
Hanover, House of, 164
Hapsburg, House of, founded, 104, 116; accession of Bohemia and Hungary to, 129
Harden, Maximilian, 315
Hardicanute, King, 87; III., 87
Harold Blue-Tooth, King of Denmark, 83
Harold Haarfagr, King, 79
Harold I. (Harefoot), King of England, 87; II., 89
Haroun al Raschid, Caliph, 74, 75, 77
Harper's Ferry, 218, 222, 224
Harrison, Benjamin, President of United States, 254
Harrison, William Henry, 184; President of United States, 192

Hart, Sir Robert, 275
Hartford Convention, 184
Harvard College founded, 148
Hasdrubal, 31, 33
Hastenbeck, battle of, 172
Hastings, Warren, 174, 178
Hatasu (Hatshepset), Queen of Egypt, 3
Hatshepset (Hatasu), Queen of Egypt, 3
Havana taken by the English, 172
Hawaii, American protectorate over, 264; revolution in, 265; republic, 269; annexed to United States, 276
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 226
Haydn, musician, 178
Hayes, R. B., President of United States, 240
Haynau, 196, 197
Hayne, 188
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 284, 286, 288
Hayti, freedom for negroes, 181
Hecatompylos, 32
Hedgley Moor, battle of, 120
Hegesippus, 54
Hegira, year of the, 68, 69
Heidelberg, University of, founded, 112
Heilbronn, Union of, 147
Heine, Heinrich, 214
Heliogabalus, 55
Heligoland, 258, 407
Helvetian Republic, 181
Helvoet Sluys, battle of, 111
Hengist, 63
Hennersdorf, battle of, 171
Henry, Patrick, 174
Henry IV., King of Castile, 120
Henry I., King of England, 93; II., 96, 97; III., 101, 103; IV., 115; V., 114, 115; VI., 116, 117; VII., 123; VIII., 126, 128
Henry I., King of France, 86, 88; II., 132; III., 136, 138; IV., 138, 140
Henry I., King of Germany, 80; II., 84, 86; III., 86, 88; IV., 88, 90, 91, 92; V., 92, 94; VI., 98; of Luxemburg, 108
Henry of Huntingdon, 94
Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 287
Henry of Valois, King of Poland, 137
Henry I., King of Portugal, 138
Henry, Prince of Prussia, 290
Henry the Lion, King of Saxony, 96, 98
Heptarchy, seven kingdoms united, 77
Heraclea (Pandosia), battle of, 27
Heracleonas, 71
Heraclius, 69, 71
Hercte, battle of, 31
Herculaneum, 51
Hermogenes, 52
Hermogenianus, 58
Herod the Great, 44
Herodian, 54
Herodotus, 16
Herzegovina annexed to Austria, 321
Hesse-Cassel, uprising in, 199
Hessians hired, 176
Hexham, battle of, 120
Hezekiah, King of Judah, 6
Hicks Pasha, 249
Hiero of Syracuse, 29
Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, 15
Hieroglyphics deciphered, 186
Hilarus, Pope, 64
Hilary of Poitiers, 60
Hildebrand, 88, 90
Himera, battle of, 15
Hincmar, 78
Hipparchus, 13, 36
Hippocrates, 18
Hippolytus, 54
Hittites, 3
Hobbes, Thomas, 148
Hohenfriedberg, battle of, 171
Hohenlinden, battle of, 181
Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, 269, 286
Hohenstaufen, last of the, 105
Hohenzollern, House of, 136
Holbein, Hans, painter, 128
Holland, beginning of Dutch independence, 138; alliance with France, 146; loses Brazil, 153; union of, with Belgium, 185; separated from Belgium, 189
Holstein-Gottorp, House of, 171
Holy Roman Empire, end of, 183
Home Rule in Ireland, 342, 346, 348, 350, 352, 356, 358, 360, 362
Homeric poems, beginning of, 4
Homildon Hill, battle of, 115
Hong-Kong ceded to Great Britain, 192
Honorius I., Pope, 68; II., 94; III., 100; IV., 106
Honorius, Emperor, 61
Hooker, General Joseph, 224
Hookworm disease, 326, 328
Hophra (Apries), King of Egypt, 11
Horace, 44
Hormisdas, Pope, 66
Horsa, 63
Hortensius, law of, 27
House of Commons, first speaker of, 113
Houston, General Sam, 224
Hroswitha, 82
Hubertsburg, peace of, 173
Hudson-Fulton celebration, 326
Hudson, Hendrick, 142
Hudson's Bay Company, 232
Huerta, President of Mexico, 352, 353, 355, 357, 361, 363
Hugh the Great, Duke of France, 82; of Vermandois, 92
Hugo, King, 80
Huguenots, religious liberty granted to, 134; colonize Florida, 135; destroyed by Spaniards, 135; routed at Jarnac, 136; end of, 146
Hull, General, 184
Humbert I., King of Italy, 243, 251, 287
Hundred Days in France, 185
Hundred Years' War, 110, 111
Hungary, Hungarians, entered by the Magyars, 80, 81; invaded by Turks, 129; Soliman, master of, 131; declares independence, 197; constitution restored, 231
Hunneric, King of the Vandals, 64
Huns, the, 61
Hunyady, John, 119
Huskisson's free trade system, 186
Huss, John, 114
Hussite War, 117
Huygens, astronomer, 154
Hyacinthe, Père, 233
Hyder Ali, 176, 177
Hyginus, Pope, 52
Hyksos, kings of Egypt, 3
Hypatia of Alexandria, 62

Hyppolite, President of Hayti, 257
Hyrcanus, John, I., 38; II., 40, 42

I

Iamblichus, 58
Ibrahim Pasha, 193
Iceland, 78, 79, 105
Iconium, battle of, 99
Idstedt, battle of, 199
Ignatius, St., 52; patriarch, 78
Ilipa, battle of, 33
Illinois admitted, 186
Image-worship, 76, 77
Impeachment of President Johnson, 232
Income tax law, 270; amendment, 352
India, invaded by Alexander, 22; war against Scythian invaders, 42; invaded by Timur, 115; Mogul Empire at greatest splendor, 133; the Mahratta power, 155; height of Mogul power in, 159; Hyder Ali resists English, 174, 175; Great Mahratta War, 183; Mahratta power overthrown, 187; Sikh War, 192, 196; Punjaub annexed, 196; Oudh annexed, 212; Sepoy rebellion, 214, 216; Delhi capital, 342
India Bill, 177
Indiana admitted, 186
Indo-China, 273
Indulf, King of Scotland, 83
Indulgence, Declaration of, 158
Ine, King, 71
Ingogo River, battle of, 247
Initiative and referendum, 344
Inkermann, battle of, 211
Innocent I., Pope, 62; II., 94; III., 98, 100, 101; IV., 102; V., 104; VI., 110; VII., 114; VIII., 123; IX., 141; X., 151; XI., 157; XII., 161; XIII., 169
Inoculation, 168, 248
Inquisition, the, 100, 102, 122, 190
Institute of France, 180
Insubres defeated by the Romans, 31
Insurance, Workingmen's Accident, 251; investigation, 302; National Bill, 338; Workingmen's, 339; Bill, 342
Inter-State Commerce Bill, 252
Ionian Islands, republic of, 187, given to Greece, 227
Ipsus, battle of, 26
Iquique bombarded, 245
Ireland, invaded by the Northmen, 87; subdued by Cromwell, 150; Fenian outbreaks, 228; troubles in, 246; Home Rule in Belfast, 262
Irenæus, 54
Irene, Empress, 75, 77
Irving, Washington, 188
Isaac I. (Comnenus), Emperor, 89; II., 99
Isabella II., Queen of Spain, 191, 193
Isabella of Castile, 120
Isauria, 65
Isidorus of Seville, 68
Islamism, 68
Island No. 10 taken by United States, 224
Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, 245
Israel, kingdom of, separation of, from Judah, 4; death of Ahab, Jehu seizes power, end of, 6
Issus, battle of, 22
Italy, and Italians, Roman franchise granted to, 40; conquered by Theodoric, 65; Byzantine power in, 67; conquered by Lombards, 67; union with Germany, 82; invaded by Frederick I. of Germany, 96; war with Frederick II., 103; invaded by Louis IV., 109; papal power restored, 111; invaded by France, 126, 181; revolution in, 195; republic proclaimed 197; Austrian power re-established, 197; end of Bourbon rule, 223; war with Austria, 231; Triple Alliance, 249; war in Abyssinia, 275; war with Turkey, 341; annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica, 343; declares neutrality, 406
Ito, Marquis, 279, 327
Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, 187
Ivan III. (the Great), Emperor of Russia, 121; IV. (the Terrible), 131, 133; VI., 171
Ivry, battle of, 138

J

Jackson, Andrew, 184; President of United States, 188, 190
Jackson, "Stonewall," 226
Jacobites, insurrection of, 164
Jagello, *see* Vladislav
James II., King of Aragon, 106
James I., King of England (VI., of Scotland), 142; II., 158, 160
James I., King of Scotland, 115; II., 117; III., 120; IV., 122, 124; V., 126; VI., (I., of England), 134, 142
Jameson, Dr., 272, 273, 274, 316
Jameson raid, 272, 273, 276
Jamestown, Va., settled, 142; exposition, 312
Jannæus, Alexander, 38
Jansenists, the, 148, 152, 154
Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres, 148
Japan, first Mikado Jimmu Tenno, 9; rise of feudal nobility, 70; war between the Taira and Minamoto, 97; the Taira exterminated, Minamoto in supreme control, 99; the fall of the Minamoto, succeeded by the Hojo clan, 101; Shogunate seized by the Fujiwara, 103; fall of Hojo family, 111; feudalism perfected, 111; treaty with Portugal, 130; fall of Ashikaga shoguns, 137; invades Corea, 141; treaty with United States, 208; treaty with Great Britain, 210; treaties with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, 217; ports opened to trade, 219; last of shoguns, 231; Mikado assumes sole power, 233; abolition of feudalism, 237; European calendar introduced, 238; constitution, 257; first parliament, 259; war with China, 269, 271; war with Russia, 302; alliance with England, 302; annexes Corea, 333; declares war on Germany, 365
Jarnac, battle of, 136
Jason, 34
Jassy, battle of, 145
Jay's treaty, 180
Jeannette, the, 244, 246
Jeddah, bombardment of, 216

Jefferson, Thomas, Minister to France, 178; President of United States, 182; re-elected, 182; death, 188
Jeffreys, Judge, 158
Jehosaphat, King of Judah, 6
Jehu, King of Israel, 6
Jena, battle of, 183
Jeroboam II., King of Israel, 6
Jerome, 60; of Prague, 114
Jerusalem, plundered by Shashank, 4; taken by Babylonians, 10; final destruction, 10; the second temple, 12; walls built by Nehemiah, 16; submits to Alexander the Great, 22; Egyptians expelled from, 32; taken by Antiochus VII., 36; taken by Herod, temple reconstructed, 44; rebuilt, 52; taken by Persians, 69; by Arabs, 71; captured by Turks, 91; taken by the Crusaders, 93; taken by Saladin, 99
Jesuits, the, founded, 130; enter Brazil, 133; colleges established, 134; banished from France, 140; strife with Jansenists, 152; influential in China, 159; expelled from France, 173; suppressed in France, 175; expelled from Spain, 175; re-established, 184; expelled from Germany, 237; expelled from Rome, 239; expelled from religious houses in France, 247
Jesus Christ, birth of, 46; baptism, crucifixion, 48
Jews, the, Exodus, Saul, David, Solomon, separation of Judah and Israel, Jerusalem plundered, Asa, Omri, 4; end of kingdom of Israel, 6; end of kingdom of Judah, 10; edict of Cyrus for return of the Jews, 12; first treaty with Romans, 34; end of independence, 42; banished from Italy, 49; their end as a nation, 50; their revolt, 52; persecuted in Spain, 70; expelled from England, 107; persecuted in France, 108; expelled from Spain, 124; favorable decree in Austria, 218; outrages against, in Russia, 247; anti-semitic meetings at Berlin, 247; persecution of, in Russia, 249; edicts against in Russia, 259; expelled from Moscow, 261; in Roumania, 290; Kishineff massacre, 293; expelled from Kieff, 333; Beilsis affair, 359
Johannesburg, 273, 284
John, King of Abyssinia, 257
John of Austria, 137
John IV., King of Braganza, 149
John II., King of Castile, 114
John II., Emperor of Eastern Empire (Comnenus), 95; of Brienne, 103; V., 111, 113; VI., 111; VII., 117
John Lackland, King of England, 99, 101
John (the Good), King of France, 110
John Albert, King of Poland, 125
John II., King of Portugal, 122; V., 163; VI., 187
John III., King of Sweden, 137
John I., Pope, 66; II., 66; III., 66; IV., 70; V., 70; VI., 70; VII., 70; VIII., 78; IX., 80; X., 80; XI., 82; XII., 82; XIII., 82; XIV., 84; XV., 84; XVI., 84; XVII., 84; XVIII., 84; XIX., 86; XXII., 108, 110; XXIII., 114
John of Damascus, 72
John of Leyden, 131
Johnson, Andrew, President of United States, 228, 232, 240
Johnson, Samuel, 176
Johnston, General A. S., 222
Johnstown flood, 256
Jonathan, 36
Jones, Commodore John Paul, 176, 184, 302
Jonson, Ben, 142
Joseph I., King of Germany, 161, 163; II., 173, 175, 177, 179
Joseph I., King of Hungary, 159
Josephus, 50
Josiah, reformation of, in Judah, 8
Joubert, Piet, General, 284
Juarez, President of Mexico, 217, 219, 223, 227, 237
Judah, kingdom of, separation of, from Israel, 4; Jehosaphat, King, 6; Uzziah, King, 6; Jeroboam II., 6; Hezekiah, 6; reformation of Josiah, 8; invaded by Egyptians, 9; conquered by Babylonians, end of, 10
Judas Maccabeus, 34, 36
Judea, dominated by Ptolemies, 26; conquered by Antiochus the Great, 32; becomes Roman province, 44; Pontius Pilate, procurator, 48; conquest of, completed, 50
Jugurtha, 39
Julianus, Didius, 55
Julius Africanus, 54
Julius I., Pope, 58; II., 125; III., 133
Junius, letters of, 174
Justin Martyr, 52
Justin I., 66, 67; II., 67
Justinian I., 66, 67; II., 70, 71
Juvenal, 52

K

Kairwan occupied by French, 247
Kalakaua, King of Hawaiian Islands, 255
Kaleidoscope, invention of, 186
Kallimachus, 30
Kandahar relieved by Roberts, 247
Kane's expedition, 206
Kansas, invaded by Missourians, 212; Topeka constitution, 214; message, 216; new free-state convention, 216; bill, the English, 216
Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 208
Kant, 176
Kaou-Tsung, Emperor of China, 95
Kapolna, battle of, 197
Kars, battle of, 213, 243
Kassites, 3
Kearsarge and *Alabama*, 226
Keats, poet, 184
Kempis, Thomas à, 116
Kentucky, explored, 174; admitted, 178
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, 180
Keresztes, battle of, 141
Kertch, battle of, 213
Khafra (Chefren), King of Egypt, 2
Khammurabi, Code of, 2
Khartoum, 251
Khiva taken by Russia, 239
Khokand annexed to Russia, 241
Khorassan, 77
Khufu (Cheops), King of Egypt, 2

Kiau-chau, occupied by Germany, 277; leased to Germany, 279, 365
Kimberley, siege of, 282, 284
Kin-Chow, battle of, 271, 295
Kinderlen-Waechter, 341
King Philip's War, 156; William's War, 158
King's Mountain, battle of, 176
Kishineff massacre, 293, 295
Kissingen, battle of, 231
Kitchener, Lord, 274, 278, 280, 284
Kneller, Godfrey, painter, 162
Knights of St. John, 108, 109
Knights Templars founded, 94, 108
Knox, John, 130
Knox, Philander, Secretary of State, 326, 328, 336
Kobad of Persia, 65
Kollin, battle of, 173
Korea, *see* Corea
Korupedion, battle of, 26
Kosciuszko, 181
Kossovo, battle of, 115
Kossuth, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204
Koszta affair, 206
Kotzebue assassination, 187
Krotzka, battle of, 171
Krüger, President of Transvaal, 273, 279, 282, 287
Kuang Hsu, Emperor of China, 281, 323
Kublai Khan, Emperor of China, founder of the Mongol dynasty, 105
Kulturkampf, 239
Kundersdorf, battle of, 173
Kuroki, General, 297
Kuropatkin, General, 299, 301
Kutchuk-Kainarji, peace of, 175
Kwang-chau-wan ceded to France, 278

L

Labor: in Belgium, 298, 299; in England, 190, 258, 278, 308, 344, 346, 348; in France, 190, 307, 313, 325, 341, 345; in Germany, 190, 257, 259, 339; in Italy, 269; in Russia, 299, 303, 305; in Spain, 259; in Switzerland, 348; in United States, 252, 262, 268, 270, 272, 276, 288, 290, 292, 294, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 310, 312, 316, 324, 354, 362
La Bruyère, critic, 160
Lactantius, 58
Ladislas I. (the Saint), King of Hungary, 91; IV., 105; I., King of Poland, 91
Ladrone Islands bought by Germany, 283
Ladysmith, siege of, 282, 284
Lafayette, Marquis de, arrival in America, 176; imprisoned at Olmütz, 179; in America, 186; commander of National Guard, 189; death, 191, 286
La Fontaine, 154
La Hogue, battle of, 160
Laing's Neck, battle of, 247
Lake Champlain, battle of, 184
Lake Erie, battle of, 184
Lamartine, 188
Lamoricière, 229
Lamsdorff, Count, 285
Lancaster, House of, 115
Landshut, battle of, 173
Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, 90
Langfanan, battle of, 89
Langton, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, 101
Languedoc, canal of, 154
La Rochefoucauld, 154
La Rochelle reduced, 146
Lascaris, Theodore, Emperor, 101
Lateran Councils, First, Second, 94
Latin language, 68
Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, 146, 148
Lauenburg sold to Prussia, 229
Laval-Montmorency, Bishop of New France, 154
Law, employers' Liability, 316, 344
Law, A. Bonar, 342, 352
Law, John, 169
Lawrence, Kansas, 210, 212
Laws, and Law, Publilian, 15; Gregorian code of civil, 58; Burgundian, 64; Salic, 64, 108; Canon, establishment of, 94; Alien and Sedition, 180; Corn, 184; against freedom of press, 187; anti-socialist, 247; education, in England, 292; Employers' Liability, 316
Lawton, General, 284
Layamon, 98
Laybach, congress of, monarchs at, 187
League, of the Forest Cantons, 107; of the Public Weal, 120; Holy League, 126; of Cambray, 127; Catholic, 136, 138, 146; Catholic and Protestant, 153; of Augsburg, 158; of Hanover, 168; the Erfurt, 199; National, 264
Leavenworth, Kansas, founded, 208
Lechfeld, the battle of, 82
Lee, General Robert E., 224; surrender of, 228
Legion of Honor, 183
Legnano, battle of, 96
Leibnitz, philosopher, 160
Leicester, Earl of, 138
Leipsic, University of, 114; battle of, 185
Lemberg, battle of, 406
Leo I., Emperor, 65; II., 65; IV., 75; V., 77; VI., 81
Leo I., Pope, 62; II., 70; III., 74; IV., 78; V., 80; VI., 80; VII., 82; VIII., 82; IX., 88; X., 127; XI., 143; XII., 187; XIII., 243, 293
Leo the Isaurian, 72, 73
Leontius, 71
Leopold III., of Austria, 112; IV., 112
Leopold I., King of Belgium, 191; II., 229, 329
Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, 155, 157; II., 179
Leovigild, King, 69
Lepanto, battle of, 136, 137
Lepidus, 45
Le Sage, 164
Lesco II., King of Poland, 105
Lesseps, Ferdinand de, 264
Leszczynski, Stanislas, King of Poland, 163
Leuthen, battle of, 173
Levant Company, the, 138
Lewis and Clark expedition, 182; exposition, 302
Lexington, battle of, 174
Lexow investigation, 270
Leyden University of, 136
Lhassa, 296

Liao-Tung peninsula returned to China, 271
Liao-Yang, battle of, 297
Liberal party in United States, 192
Liberator, the, 190
Liberius, Pope, 60
Liège, siege of, 405
Liegnitz, battle of, 173
Ligny, battle of, 185
Li Hung Chang, 271, 274, 275
Liliaiokalani, Queen of Hawaii, 265
Lima surrenders, 247
Limerick, battle of, 160
Lincoln, Abraham, elected President, 220; re-elected, 228; assassination and death, 228; centenary, 322
Lincoln, battle of, 101
Lind, John, 356
Linevitch, General, 301
Linnæus, 168
Linus, Pope, 50
Lisbon, great seat of trade, 124; peace of, 155
Lithosoria, battle of, 73
Little Rock taken by United States, 224
Livius Andronicus, 30
Livonia ceded to Sweden, 155
Livy, 33, 44
Llewellyn of Wales, 107
Lloyd-George, David, 318, 324, 338
Loa, naval battle of, 245
Lobositz, battle of, 173
Locke, John, 160
Lockwood, Lieutenant, 248
Locomotive, first steam, 182
Lodi, peace of, 121; battle of, 181
Lollius, 47
Lombardy and the Lombards, 67, 69, 73
London, great plague and fire, 154; treaty of, 188; conference, 190, 226, 236; treaty of, 355
Londonderry, siege of, 158
Longfellow, Henry W., 248
Long Island, battle of, 176
Longinus, 56
Longueville, 152
Longwy taken by France, 179
Longjumeau, treaty of, 136
Long Parliament, 148, 152
Lopez, Narcisso, 198, 203
Lorimer, Senator, 336
Lorne, Marquis of, 243
Lorraine, partitioned, 78; conquest of, by France, 169; House of, 171; annexed to France, 175; ceded to Germany, 237
Lorraine, Claude, painter, 148
Lothair, Emperor of Italy and Lorraine, 76; II., 78; II., Emperor of Germany, 94
Loubet, Emile, President of France, 281, 291
Louis II., King of Bavaria, 227, 253
Louis II., King of France, 78; III., 80; IV., 82; VI., 94; VII., 94, 96; IX., 104; X., 108; XI., 116, 120; XII., 124; XIV., 150, 154, 160; XV., 164, 169; XVI., 175, 181; XVIII., 185
Louis Napoleon, insurrection attempted 191; second insurrection, 193; imprisoned, 193; escapes, 193; elected president of France, 195; *coup d'état*, 201; orders confiscation of Orleans property, 203; in Southern France, 203; entry into Paris, 203; proclaimed Emperor 205 (*see* Napoleon III.)
Louis Philippe I., King of France, 189, 195, 197
Louis I. (the German), King of Germany, 76, 78; II., 78; III. (the Child), 80; IV., 109, 110
Louis I. (the Pious), Emperor, 76
Louis II., King of Bohemia and Hungary, 127
Louis the Great, King of Hungary, 111
Louisburg, taken by the English, 170; restored to France, 170; captured by Amherst, 172
Louisiana, settled, 160; purchase, 182; admitted, 184; secedes, 222; Purchase Exposition, 292
Lourdes, 237
Louvain destroyed by the Germans, 406
Louvain, University of, founded, 116
Lovatz, battle of, 243
Lowell, Abbott L., 322
Lowell, James Russell, 194
Loyola, Ignatius, 130
Lübeck, Peace of, 147
Lublin, Diet of, 137
Lucan, 51
Luceria, battle of, 25
Lu Cheng-Nsieng, Premier, 347
Lucian, 52
Lucilius, 38
Lucius Accius, 38
Lucius Afranius, 38
Lucius II., Pope, 94; III., 98
Lucknow, mutiny at, 214; siege of, 216
Lucretius, 42
Lucullus, 40
Ludwig III., King of Bavaria, 359
Luis I., King of Portugal, 223, 257
Luitprand, 82
Lund, battle of the, 157
Lundy's Lane, battle of, 184
Lunéville, Peace of, 183; captured, 406
Luther, Martin, 126, 127, 128
Lutzen, battle of, 147, 185
Luxembourg, Marshall, 160
Luxemburg, made neutral territory, 230; invaded by Germany, 405
Luxemburg, house of, 108, 117
Luzzara, battle of, 163
Lycophron, 30
Lyon, General Nathaniel, 222
Lyons, General Council of, 102, 104; united with France, 108
Lysander, 19
Lysimachus, 26, 27
Lytton, Lord, 188

M

Macaulay, 218
Macbeth, King of Scotland, 87, 89
Macdonald, Sir John A., 243
Macedonia, 19, 27, 29, 33, 37, 277
Maceo, Antonio, 275
Machiavelli, Niccolo, 124
MacMahon, Marshal, 235, 237, 239, 241, 245
Macrobius, 62
Madagascar subject to France, 273

Madero, Francesco I., President of Mexico, 335, 337, 343, 353, 355
Madeira, discovered, 117
Madison, James, President of United States, 182
Madras, founded, 149; taken by English, 171
Mæcenas, 44
Mafeking, siege of, 282; relieved, 284
"Mafia," the, 260
Magdala, capture of, 233
Magdeburg, sack of, 147
Magenta, battle of, 219
Magersfontein, battle of, 284
Magna Charta signed, 101
Magnesia, battle of, 34
Magnus I. (the Good), King of Norway, 87; II., 105
Magnus I., King of Sweden, 105; Smek, 109
Mahdi, the, 247, 251, 253
Mahmud of Ghazni, 85
Mahmud II., Sultan of Turkey, 183
Mail, first overland, 216
Maine, battleship, 278
Maine, settled, 144; part of, joined to Massachusetts, 152; bought by Massachusetts, 156; ravaged by French and Indians, 162; admitted, 186
Mainz, taken by France, 179
Majuba Hill, battle of, 247
Makaroff, Admiral, 295
Malcolm I., King of Scotland, 83; II., 85; III., 89, 91, 93
Maldon, battle of, 85
Malplaquet, battle of, 164
Malta, given to Knights of Rhodes, 131; besieged by Turks, 135
Mamelukes, the rulers of Egypt, 103, 107
Manchuria, 269, 287, 291
Manchus, invade China, 145
Mandalay, 252
Manes, 56
Manhattan Island settled, 144
Manila, taken by the English, 172; battle of, 278
Mansfeld, 145
Mantinea, battle of, 21, 33
Manuel Comnenus, Emperor, 95; II., 115
Manuel II., King of Portugal, 317, 319, 335
Manumission of slaves, Law against, 220
Manzikert, battle of, 91
Marat assassinated, 181
Marathon, battle of, 15
Marozia, 80
Marbles, Arundelian, 144
Marcel, Etienne, leader of Paris, 112
Marcellinus, Pope, 58
Marcellus II., Pope, 133
Marchand, Major, 281, 283
Marcian, 62
Marcionites, rise of the, 52
Marconi, William, 292
Marco Polo, 104, 105
Marcomanni, 53
Mardonius, 15
Marengo, battle of, 181
Margaret, maid of Norway, 107; Queen of Norway, 113
Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., of England, 119
Margaret of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands, 134
Maria, Queen of Portugal, 177; II., 209
Maria Christina, Regent of Spain, 209
Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, 189
Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, 171
Maria Theresa of Spain, Queen of France, 154
Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, 175
Marie Christina, Queen of Spain, 245; Regent of Spain, 253
Marietta, Ohio, settled, 178
Marignano, battle of, 126
Marius, 39
Marlborough, Duke of, 162
Marne, battle of the, 406
Marsaglia, battle of, 161
Marseilles (Massalia) founded, 9
Marshall Islands, annexed by Germany, 253
Marsilius of Padua, 108
Marston Moor, battle of, 150
Martinique settled, 146
Mary, Queen of England, 132; II., 160; (wife of George V.), 338
Mary, Queen of Scots, 130, 134, 136, 138
Maryland, settled, 146; a royal province, 160
Matabeles, the, 274
Matanzas, bombardment of, 278
Mather, Cotton, 162
Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, 121
Martial, 50
Martin I., Pope, 70; II., 78; III., 82; IV., 106; V., 116
Martin of Tours, 60
Masaniello, 151
Mason and Dixon's line, 154
Mason and Slidell incident, 222
Massachusetts, adds Maine, 152; buys Maine, 156; deprived of Charter, 158
Massalia (Marseilles) founded, 9
Massinissa, King of Numidia, 35, 37
Mather, Increase, 158
Matilda, daughter of Henry I., of England, 95
Mattathias, the Hasmonean, 34
Matteo Visconti, master of Milan, 107, 109
Matthias, Emperor of Germany, 143
Mauretania, 49
Maurice, the Cappadocian, 69; elector of Saxony, 133
Maximilian of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, 227, 231
Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, 195
Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, 123, 125, 127; II., 135, 137
Maximinus, 57
Maypu, battle of, 187
Mazarin, Cardinal, 150, 152, 154
Mazeppa, revolt of, 163
Mazet, investigation, 282
McCarthy, Justin, 272
McClellan, General George B., 222, 224
McKenna, Reginald, 342
McKinley, William, President of United States, 274, 280, 284, 286, 288
McNamara brothers, 342
Meade, General, 226
Medical School, first in America, 172

Medici, Catherine de, Queen of France, 133
Medici, the, 121, 123, 129, 131, 137
Medina, Duke of, 159
Megabyzus, 16, 17
Mehemet Ali, ruler of Egypt, 193
Melanchthon, 126
Melazzo, battle of, 221
Melikoff, General, 247
Mellen, Chas. S., 362
Menander, 25
Menelek, King of Abyssinia, 273
Menes, King of Egypt, 2
Menephthah, Pharaoh of the Exodus, 5
Mencius, 22
Menelaus, 34
Menkaura (Mycerinus), King of Egypt, 2
Mentana, battle of, 233
Mercedes, Queen of Spain, 253
Mercia, kingdom of, 69
Merovingian Line, end of, 73
Merrimac, the, 224
Merseburg, battle of, 82
Merv, annexed to Russia, 251
Mery-sur-Seine, 63
Messana, battle of, 29
Messenian wars, first, 7; second, 9; third, 15
Messina, revolt of, 157; bombarded, 195
Metaurus, the, battle of, 33
Metellus, General, 31
Metellus Numidicus, 39, 41
Methuen, Lord, 282
Methuen treaty, 162
Metternich, 195, 218
Metz, a French possession, 132; ceded to France, 150; surrender of, 235
Mexico, conquest of, 128; declares its independence, 185; defeated by Texans, 190; war with France, 191; war with United States, 192, 194; revolution in, 207; new constitution, 215; intervention in, proposed by England, France, and Spain, 223; crown offered to Maximilian, 227; Republicans defeat Imperialists, 229; fall and execution of Maximilian, 231; railways, 315; revolution 335, 337; Madero, President, 343; revolution, 351, 353; mediation, 360
Michael I., Emperor, 77; II., 77; III., 77; IV., 87; V., 87; VI., 89; VII., 91
Michael, Emperor of Nicæa, 105
Michael Angelo, 124
Michel, Louise, 249
Micipsa, King of Numidia, 39
Miecislas II., King of Poland, 87, 97
Miguel, Dom, King of Portugal, 189
Mikado, the, 233
Milan, King of Servia, 249, 257
Milan, acquired by Spain, 130
Miles, General, 278
Mill, John Stuart, 194
Miltiades, General, 15
Miltiades, Pope, 58
Milton, John, 150, 152
Miluna Pass, battle of, 277
Minden, battle of, 173
Minimum Wage Bill, 344
Minnesota State government organized, 216
Minorca captured by the English, 162
Mint, United States, established, 178
Minto, Earl of, 302
Mirabeau, death of, 179
Miraflores, battle of, 247
Mississippi River discovered, 131; ascended by Farragut, 224
Mississippi, admitted, 186; secedes, 222
Missolonghi, 187, 189
Missouri, Compromise, 186; admitted, 186
Mithridates I., King of Pontus, 20; I., King of Parthia, 34; IV., King of Pontus, 36; V., King of Pontus, 38
Mithradatic wars, 40
Mobile taken by Union forces, 228
Modder River, battle of the, 282
Modoc war, 236, 238
Mohacz, battle of, 159
Mohammed, 68, 69
Mohammed I., Sultan of Turkey, 115; II., 119; III., 141; IV., 151; V., 325
Moldavia, part of, acquired by Russia, 185; united with Wallachia into Roumania, 223
Molière, 154
Molinos de Rey, battle of, 194
Monastic Life, beginning of, 56
Monastir, 351
Monetary Union, Latin, 251; United States National Commission, 342
Money Trust investigation, 346
Monitor and *Merrimac*, 222
Monk, General, 154
Monmouth, rebellion of, 158; battle of, 176
Monroe Doctrine, 186, 348
Monroe, James, 186
Montaigne, essayist, 132
Montana admitted, 256
Montanus, 52
Mont-Cassel, battle of, 156
Montcontour, battle of, 136
Montebello, battle of, 219
Montecuculi, 155, 157
Montenegro, war against Turkey, 241; becomes a kingdom, 333; declares war with Turkey, 351; on Germany and Austria, 365
Monterey, capture of, 194
Monte Rotondo, battle of, 233
Montesquieu, 168
Montez, Lola, 195
Montfort, Simon de, 105
Mont Pelée disaster, 291
Montreal founded, 148
Moody and Sankey, 238, 240, 284
Moorish power, end of, in Spain, 124
Moors, the, expelled from Tuscany, 143
More, Sir Thomas, 126, 130
Morea, the, conquered by Venice, 159
Morgan, J. P., 290
Morgarten, battle of, 108
Morocco, war with Spain, 219; open door in, 301; convention, 307; agreement with France and Germany, 323; Agadir affair, 339, 341; French protectorate, 345
Morse, S. F. B., 190, 236
Mortemer, battle of, 88
Moscow, rises to rank of city, 95; becomes paramount in Russia, 111; burnt, 137; entered by Napoleon's army, 185; burnt, 185

Moselle, army of the, 365
Mosquito Coast, 267
Motley, John Lothrop, 234
Mount Badon, battle of, 67
Mt. McKinley, 346
Mozart, musician, 178
Muhlberg, battle of, 133
Mukden, 297, 299, 301
Mullah, the mad, 290, 292, 331
Mummius, 37
Munich, treaty of, 197
Murad V., Sultan of Turkey, 241
Murat, King of Naples, 183
Muravieff, 285
Murena, conspiracy of, 45
Murillo, painter, 154
Musset, Alfred de, 214
Mustapha I., Sultan of Turkey, 145; II., 161; III., 173; IV., 183
Mutiny Bill, 158
Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, 347
Mycale, battle of, 15
Mycerinus (Menkaura), King of Egypt, 2
Mylæ, battle of, 29
Mylius affair, 336
Mysore, kingdom of, 173

N

Nabonassar, King of Babylon, 6
Nabonidus, King of Babylon, 10
Nabopolassar, King of Babylonia, 8
Næfels, battle of, 112
Nævius, 30
Nagasaki, insurrection at, 239
Najera, battle of, 112
Nansen, 266, 270, 274
Nanshan, battle of, 295
Nantes, Edict of, 140
Napier, mathematician, 142
Naples, partition of, between France and Spain, 125; annexed to Aragon, 125; revolt of, 151; union with Sicily, 187
Napoleon I., Emperor of the French (*see* Bonaparte, Napoleon), crowned, 183; at Conference of Erfurt, 183; marries Maria Louisa, 185; birth of king of Rome, 185; abdicates, 185; retires to Elba, 185; return, 185; Waterloo, 185; banished to St. Helena, 185; death, 187; entombment in Paris, 193
Napoleon III., Emperor of France (*see* Louis Napoleon), proclaimed Emperor, 205; marriage, 207; heir born, 213; attempted assassination, 217; New Year's speech, 217; war with Italy, 219; returns to St. Cloud, 219; concedes greater freedom of press, 221, 231; war with Mexico, 223; visit to Algeria, 229; meets Bismarck, 229; Franco-Prussian war, 235; defeated at Sedan, 235; death of heir, 245
Nares, Captain, 240
Narses, 67
Narva, battle of, 163
Naseby, battle of, 150
Nashville taken by United States troops, 222
Nasir-ed-din, Shah of Persia, 275
Natal, taken by the British, 193; invaded by Zulus, 244
National debt of United States, 190
National Guard in France, 189
National Insurance Bill, 338
Nationalism, new, 332
Naucratis founded, 9
Naval warfare, new code for, 322
Navarino, battle of, 189
Navigation Act, 152
Naxos, battle of, 21
Nebraska admitted, 230
Nebuchadrezzar II., King of Babylonia, 8, 10
Necho II., King of Egypt, 8, 9
Necker, director of finance, 177
Nectanebus I., King of Egypt, 21
Neerwinden, battle of, 160
Nehavend, battle of, 71
Nelson, Lord, Admiral, 181, 183
Nepos, Cornelius, 42; Julius, 65
Neptune, planet, discovered, 192
Nero, Emperor, 33, 49
Nerva, 53
Nestor, 62
Nestorius, 62
Netherlands, received by Philip of Spain, 134; declared independent, 151; invaded by France, 154; war with England, 154; transformed into Batavian Republic, 181; united, 185
Neufchâtel, 215
Neustria, 67
Neville's Cross, battle of, 111
New Amsterdam occupied by the English, 154
Newbury, battle of, 150
New England Colonies, Confederation of, 150
New Hampshire settled, 144
New Mexico, 332, 344
New Netherlands ceded to England, 154
New Orleans, settled, 166; battle of, 184; taken by United States, 224
Newspaper, first American daily, 176
Newton, Sir Isaac, 154, 158, 160
New York, Greater, 276, 278
Ney, Marshal, 207
Niagara Falls, peace conference at, 363
Nicanor, 34
Nicaragua, Walker's invasion, 212, 213, 215; dispute with England, 270
Nice, Council at, 58; truce of, 130; Congress of, 131; annexed to France, 221
Nicephorus, Emperor, 77, 83; III., 91
Nicholas, King of Montenegro, 333, 341
Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, 187, 213; II., 271, 275
Nicholas I., Pope, 78; II., 88; III., 104; IV., 106; V., anti-pope, 110; Pope, 118
Nicholson's Neck, battle of, 282
Nicias, peace of, 17
Nicomedes III., King of Bithynia, 41
Nicopolis, battle of, 40; 115; taken, 241
Nicsic, battle of, 243
Nieszawa, Statute of, 121
Niger River, 188
Nigeria, 278
Nihilists, the, 247, 253
Nile, exploration of the, 174
Nimeguen, peace of, 156
Nineveh, capital, 6; destroyed, 8
Nissa, battle of, 119; 161
Nithard, the Jesuit, 157

Niu-chwang, 271, 297
Noailles, Cardinal de, 166
Nogi, General, 301
Non-Intercourse Act, 182
Nordlingen, battle of, 147, 150
Norfolk taken by United States, 224
Noricum, 62
Normans, the, 77, 79
North, Lord, 174
Northampton, assize of, 97; battle of, 120
North Carolina, settled, 152; secedes, 222
North Dakota admitted, 256
Northern Powers, war of the, 163
Northern Securities Company, 292
Northumberland, Earl of, 132
Northumbria, kingdom of, 69
Northwest Passage, discovered, 198; made, 244
North-West Territory, 176
Norway, beginning of founding of the monarchy, 77; completed, 79; Christianity established in, 87; united with Sweden, 185; 1000th anniversary of kingdom, 237; separated from Sweden, 303
Novara, battle of, 197
Novgorod captured by Ivan III., 123
Novi, battle of, 181
Nullification, 190
Numa, 35
Nystadt, peace of, 169

O

Oceanographic Institute, 336
O'Connell, Daniel, 192
Odenatus, 56, 57
Odessa bombarded, 211
Odo, Abbot, 80; Count, 80; of Bayeaux, 91
Odoacer, 64
Oertelsburg, battle of, 406
Ohio admitted, 182
Oil discovered in Pennsylvania, 218
Oil painting, invention of, 112
Oklahoma, 256, 308
Okuma, Premier, 279; Count, 361
Olaf, King of Sweden, 85
Olaf II., King of Norway, 87
Olga, Regent of Russia, 82
Oliva, peace of, 155
Olmütz, conference of, 199; congress at, 209
Oltenitza, battle of, 209
Olyl ius, 65
Olympiad, first, 7
Olympic games, 274
Olympiodorus, 62
Olynthus, battle of, 23
Omar, 69
Omdurman, 280
Omri, King of Israel, 4
O'Neil's rebellion, 134
"Open door" in China, 287, in Morocco, 301
Orange Free State, 277, 284
Ordono III., King of Leon, 83
Oregon Treaty, 194
Orellana, explorer, 131
Orleans, city, 116; House of, 189
Orosius, 62
Orsini family, the, 110
Oscar I., King of Sweden, 219; II., 237, 315
Osman Digna, 251, 261
Ostend, Company, 169; Manifesto, 210; captured by Germans, 365
Ostrogoths, 67
Ostrolenka, battle of, 191
Oswego taken by the French, 172
Othman, Emir of the Turks, 107, 109; II., 145; III., 173
Otho, Emperor of Rome, 51; bishop of Freising, 94
Otho I. (the Great), Emperor of Germany, 82; IV., 98, 100
Otho I., King of Greece, 191, 193, 225
Otterbourne (Chevy Chase), battle of, 113
Otto I., King of Bavaria, 253
Ottokar II., King of Bohemia, 105
Ouchy, treaty of, 351
Oudenarde, battle of, 162
Ourique, battle of, 94
Ovid, 48, 49
Oxford, the Provisions of, 103
Oxford University established, 96
Oxygen discovered, 174

P

Paardeberg, battle of, 284
Pacuvius, 36
Padua, University of, 102
Pagasæ, battle of, 23
Paine, Tom, 178
Palatinate, the, ravaged by Turenne, 156; desolated by the French, 159
Palermo taken by Garibaldi, 221
Palestine, 5, 6, 32
Palestrina, musician, 132
Palma, T. E., first President of Cuba, 291
Palmerston, Lord, 192, 201, 226
Palmyra, 52
Palo Alto, battle of, 192
Panama, Congress, 188; railroad, 212; canal, 246, 292, 298, 304; treaty between Colombia and United States, 250; French Company, 255; frauds, 265; Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 284; treaty with, 294; republic of, 295; Canal Tolls Bill, 346, 348, 362; Gamboa Dike destroyed, 356
Panama-Pacific Exposition, 356
Pan-American, Conference, 256; Exposition, 288; Congress, 309, 332
Pandosia (Heraclea), battle of, 27
Pankhurst, Mrs. Emmeline, 354
Pannonia, 47, 63
Panormus, 31
Pantheon, 44, 68
Paoli, 173, 175
Papacy, origin, 68; height of power of, 88; fiftieth anniversary of episcopate, 241
Paper, made in China, 34; art of making, 72
Paper money, first, in New York, 164
Papias, martyrdom of, 52
Papinian, 54, 55
Pappus, 60
Parcorus the Parthian, 44
Pardo, peace of, 168

Paris, made capital of Clovis, 65; besieged by Northmen, 78; revolt of, 138; peace of, 172; entrance of allies, 185; siege of, 195, 235; Congress at, 215; capitulation, 237; German troops enter, 237; insurrection at, 237
Park, Mungo, 180
Parker, Alton B., 296
Parliament, first, in England, 104; first united, of Great Britain, 162
Parnell, Charles Stuart, 246, 254, 258
Parr, Catherine, 130
Parthians, 28, 30, 32, 42, 44, 52, 55
Partition treaty, first, 160
Pascal, 150, 154
Paschal I., Pope, 76; II., 92, 94; III., anti-pope, 96
Paschasius Radbertus, 76
Passarowitz, peace of, 167
Passau, treaty of, 133
Patricians, 15
Patrick, St., 62
Paul the Apostle, 48, 50
Paul I., Pope, 72; II., 121; III., 131; IV., 133; V., 143
Paul I., Czar of Russia, 181
Paul of Samosata, 56
Pausanias, 23, 52
Pavia, 67; battle of, 129
Peabody, George, 214, 226
Peace Conferences, 280, 282, 296, 356; palace, 356
Peace Jubilee in Boston, 236
Peary, Robert E., 264, 266, 306, 318, 326, 328, 332
Peasant Revolt, 129
Pedro II., King of Portugal, 155; V., 209, 223
Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, 291
Peel, Sir Robert, 190
Pelagius, 62; I., Pope, 66; II., Pope, 68; King of Asturias, 73
Pelopidas, 21
Peloponnesian War, 17, 19
Pelusium, battle of, 21
Penda of Mercia, 69
Penn, William, 158
Pensacola seized by Jackson, 186
Pentaur, poet, 3
Pepin the Younger, 71; the Short, 72, 73
Percys, the, rebellion of, 115
Pergamus, 26, 39
Periander, tyrant of Corinth, 9, 11
Pericles, 15, 17
Periodical, first American, 162
Perry, Oliver Hazard, 184, 206, 216
Perseus, King of Macedonia, 35
Persian Empire, founded, 12; conquers Thrace, 12; Ionian revolt, 12; conquers Egypt, 13; invasion of Greece, defeat, 14; conquest of the Persian Empire, 22; invaded by Alexander, 23; conquered by Parthia, 34; new kingdom, 55; revolution in, 315, 327; constitution, 325; dismisses Shuster, 343
Persius, 50
Pertinax, 55
Perugia sacked, 219
Perugino, painter, 118
Pescadores ceded to Japan, 271
Pestalozzi, educator, 180
Peter, the Hermit, 92; the Lombard, 94; of Aragon, 107; the Cruel of Castile, 112
Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, 173
Peter I. (the Great), Czar of Russia, 159, 163, 169; II., 169; III., 173
Peter, King of Servia, 293
Peterloo Massacre, 186
Petersburg occupied by Union forces, 228
Peterwardein, 165
Petrarch, 112
Petrograd (*see* St. Petersburg), 365
Petronius Maximus, 63
Phædrus, 48
Pharnabazus, 21
Pharnaces, King of Pontus, I., 34, 42; II., 42
Pharos at Alexandria, 26
Pharsalia, 43
Pharsalos, battle of, 277
Phidias, 16
Philadelphia, founded, 158; taken by the English, 176
Philetærus, 26
Philip I., King of France, 88, 90; II., 98; III., 104; IV., 106; V., 108; VI., 110
Philip of Macedon, 20; II., 21; V., 33
Philip II., King of Spain, 132; III., 140; IV., 145; V., 163, 169
Philip (the Arabian), 57; of Suabia, 98, 100
Philippines, occupied by Spain, 134; insurrection in, 275; rising in, 279; ceded to United States, 280
Philo, 48
Philopœmen, 33, 35
Philosophy, Greek schools of, 18
Phipps, Sir William, 160
Phocas, 69
Phœbidas, 21
Phœnicians, Phœnicia, manufactures, 4; found Cadiz, 5; found Carthage, 7
Phonograph, 240
Phosphorus discovered, 156
Phraates I., King of Parthia, 34
Picts, the, 61
Pierce, Franklin, President of United States, 206
Pilgrims, the, 144
Pilnitz, Conference of, 179
Pinchot, Gifford, 328
Pinkie, battle of, 132
Pisagua captured, 245
Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, 11, 13
Pitt, William, the Elder, 172; the Younger, 176, 177, 182
Pius I., Pope, 52; II., 121; III., 125; IV., 135; V., 135; VI., 175; VII., 181; VIII., 189; IX., 193, 242, 243; X., 295, 314
Pizarro, 131
Plague in London, 154
Plassey, battle of, 172
Platea, battle of, 15
Platinus, 56
Plato, 18
Platt Amendment, 288
Plautius, 49
Plautus, 32
Plebeians and Patricians, equality between, 26
Plebs, succession of, 15
Plevna, battle of, 241, 243

Pliny, the Elder, 50; the Younger, 52; proprætor, 52
Plotinus, 56
Plutarch, 52
Plymouth founded, 144
Poincaré, Raymond, President of France, 345, 351, 353
Poitiers, battle of, 110
Poland, the Poles, adopts Christianity, 82; crown of, becomes elective, 137; expelled from Russia, 143; war with Russia, 147; defeated by Cossacks, 151; defeats the Tartars, 155; invaded by Turkey, 157; first partition of, 175; second partition, 181; final partition, extinction of kingdom, 181; struggle for nationality, 189; insurrection crushed, 191; incorporated with Russia, 191
Polaris expedition, 236
Polemon of Pontus, 46
Polish Succession, War of the, 169
Polk, James K., President of United States, 192
Pollux, 15
Polybius, 34
Polycarp, martyrdom of, 52
Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, 13
Polygamy, 248, 258
Pomerania regained by Brandenburg, 157
Pompeii, 51
Pompeiius, Sextus, 45
Pompey, 41, 42, 43
Pondicherry, 173, 174
Poniatowski, Stanislaus, King of Poland, 173
Pontianus, Pope, 54
Pontifex Maximus (*see* Augustus).
Pontius, Pilate, 48
Pontus, 20, 40
Pony express, 220
Pope, Alexander, poet, 164, 168
Popes, the, separation of, from Eastern Empire, 76; election of the, transferred to College of Cardinals, 88; seat of, at Avignon, 108; lose right of confirming election of German Emperor, 110
Popish Plot, 156
Porphyry, 58
Port Arthur, 271, 295, 297, 299
Port Hudson taken, 226
Porto Rico, 278; ceded to United States, 280
Port Royal, colony at, 135
Port Royal, N. S., reduced, 160
Portsmouth, treaty of, 302
Portugal, made a county, 92; becomes a kingdom, 94; treaty with Japan, 130; under Spain, 138; regains independence, 149; recovers Brazil, 153; independence of, 155; invaded by France, 183; constitutional monarchy restored, 191; revolution in, 335; offers aid to England, 365
Posidonius, 40
Post, penny, in London, 158; penny postage in England, 192; convention between United States and Great Britain, 194; International Congress, 238; reduced, 250; between United States and Great Britain, 320; first aërial service, 340; parcel post in United States, 352
Potash supplies, 325
Potchefstroom occupied by the Boers, 247
Powder, smokeless, 260
Powers, Caleb, 286
Poynings' Law, 124
Prade, President of Peru, 245
Pragmatic Sanction, 104; of Bourges, 116, 165
Prague, peace of, 147; taken by Swedes, 151; battle of, 171; treaty of, 231
Praguerie, the, 116
Praxiteles, 20
Prayer Book, the first, in England, 132
Presburg, peace of, 183
Prescott, William H., 218
Press, the freedom of, laws against, 187; in Spain, 209
Prestlava, battle of, 83
Preston, battle of, 164
Pretoria, 284
Princeton, College, founded, 170; battle of, 176; University, 274
Printing, by marble blocks first, 82; from movable type, 116; printing-press, first, in United States, 148
Proclus, 62
Procopius, 66
Progressive party, 346, 348
Prohibition in Kansas, 246
Propertius, 44
Protectorate, British East Africa, 272
Protestants, first so-called, 131; persecution of, 132; secure religious liberty, 133; secure toleration, 140; Protestant Union, 143; first in Spain, 232
Prudentius, 60
Prusias II., King of Bithynia, 36
Prussia, duchy of, 137; ceded to Frederick William, 153; East, independence of, 155; a kingdom, 163; defeated by French, 183; war with Denmark, 195; war with Austria, 231; Franco-Prussian War, 235, 237; invaded by Russia, 406
Psammetichus I., King of Egypt, 9; III., 13
Ptolemies, I., 24, 27; II., 27, 29; III., 31; IV., 31; V., 33; VI., 35, 37; VII., 37; VIII., 38, 39; IX., 41; X., 41; XI., 41
Ptolemy, astronomer, 52
Pulcheria, 63
Pultowa, battle of, 165
Pultusk, battle of, 163
Punic War, first, 29, 31; second, 33
Puritans, the, 134
Pyramid, Great, 2
Pyrenees, peace of the, 154
Pyrrho, 26
Pyrrhus, 27, 29
Pythagoras, 12

Q

Quay, Senator, 280, 284
Quebec, founded, 142; taken by the English, 146, 160, 172
Queen Anne's War, 162, 164
Queretaro, 231
Quintilian, 50
Quintus Hortensius, 40
Quitman, General, 198

R

Rabanus, Maurus, 78
Rabelais, 130
Racine, 154
Radagaisus, 63
Radetsky, 197, 201, 207, 216
Radium, discovery of, 280
Radstadt, peace of, 164
Ragotsky, 163
Railways, first in America, 188; between St. Petersburg, and Moscow, 200; Erie, opened, 200; first, in Norway, 206; first, in Brazil, 208; the Suez, 217; Boulogne to Calais, 231; complete from Atlantic to Pacific, 232; Union Pacific, 232; Calcutta to Bombay, 234; Northern Pacific, 248; Equatorial, 258; Trans-Siberian, 261; Jaffa to Jerusalem, 264; first in Siam, 264; from Cape town to Buluwayo, 276; Cairo and Khartum, 284; in Mexico, 315
Rain, artificial, 260
Rakoczy, 151
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 138, 144
Rameses II., King of Egypt, 3
Ramillies, battle of, 162
Ramiro II., King of Leon, 83; I., King of Aragon, 87; II., 94
Raphael, 124
Raphia, battle of, 32
Ratisbon, Diet of, 147, 155; truce of, 158
Ravenna, 67; battle of, 126
Raymond of Toulouse, 92
Reciprocity, with Canada, 238, 336, 338; with Newfoundland, 290
Reconstruction Act, 230
Reddersburg, battle of, 284
Redmond, John, 338
Reed, Thomas B., 282
Reformation, the, 127
Reform Bill, 190
Regillus, battle of, 15
Regulus, 29
Reichstag, first, 237
Reign of Terror, end of, 181
Religious Conformity, Act for, 140
Rembrandt, painter, 148
Renaissance, the, 118
Repeal Agitation, 192
Republic, the Dutch, 139; Orange River, 210
Resaca de la Palma, 192
Retz, Cardinal de, 150
Revolution, in America, 174, 176; in Belgium, 189; in Brazil, 191; in England, 148, 150, 158; in France, 179, 181; in Germany, 195; in Greece, 187; in Poland, 189; in Sicily, 195; in Spain, 233; Three Days' 189, 195, 201; in Vienna, 195
Rhætians, 47
Rhazes, 80
Rhegium, fall of, 29
Rheims, 116
Rheinfeld, battle of, 149
Rhine, passage of, Hoche and Moreau, 181
Rhode Island settled, 148
Rhodes, Cecil, 272, 274, 281, 290; scholarships, 290
Rhodes, colossus of, 26
Ribault at Port Royal, 135
Richard I. (Cœur de Lion), King of England, 98, 99; II., 113; III., 122
Richard, Duke of York, protector, 120
Richelieu, Cardinal, 144
Richmond, Va., occupied by United States forces, 228
Riel's insurrection, 250
Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, 110
Riga, battle of, 163
Roanoke Island taken, 222
Robert II., King of Scotland, 113; III., 115
Robert of Paris, 80; the Devil, Duke of Normandy, 86; Duke of Apulia, 88; of Flanders, 92; of Normandy, 92, 93; Emperor, 103; the Wise, King of Naples, 109
Roberts, Lord, 245, 284, 286, 302
Robespierre, death of, 181
Rochambeau, 177
Rochefort, 233, 235
Rochelle, peace of, 136
Rockefeller, John D., 292, 302, 310, 326
Rocroi, battle of, 150
Roderic, King, 71
Roentgen rays, 272
Rogations, Licinian, 21
Roger, King of Sicily, 94, 95; the Norman, 91
Roister Doister, Ralph, 132
Roland, Song of, 75
Rollo, 80
Roman Empire: Numantine War, 37; Caius Gracchus, tribune, 39; Cyrene, a Roman province, Syria and Bithynia, Social War, Civil War, 41; first Triumvirate, Cæsar defeats Germans, invades Britain, conquers Gaul, master of Italy, crushes Pompey, 43; trade with India, manufactures of silk and linen, 44; second Triumvirate, Octavius, 45; Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Mauretania, and Thrace added to Empire, 49; Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, 51; Nerva, Trojan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, 53; Commodus, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, 55; Maximinus, Gordian I. and II., Philip, Decius Gallus, Æmilianus, Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius II., Aurelian, 57; Tacitus, Probus, Florianus, Carus, Carinus, Numerianus, Diocletian, Carausius, Maximian, Constantine the Great, Constantinople capital, 59; Constantius, Constans and Constantine, Julian, Jovian, Valentinian and Valens, division into Eastern and Western Empires, 61; end of the Western Empire, 65
Romanoff family founded, 143
Romanoff, Michael, Czar of Russia, 143
Romanus, Emperor, I., 81, 83; II., 83; III., 87; IV., 91
Rome, foundation of (legendary), 7; Servius Tullius, 11; establishment of Republic, 12; Tarquins expelled, first Consulate, 13; Tarquinian War, 13; Publilian Laws, 15; taken and burnt by Gauls under Brennus, 19; Italy sub-

Rome—*Continued*
jugated, 29; Sicily and Sardinia Roman provinces, 31; allied with Ætolians, joined by Achæans and Spartans for defeat of Macedonians, Romans defeated by Hannibal, 33; final victory over Carthage, 33; war with Macedonia, 35; conquest of Carthage and Corinth, defeat of Lusitanians, 37; sacked by Genseric, 63; sacked by the Goths, under Alaric, 63; taken by Germans, 80; sacked by Normans, 90; taken by Frederick Barbarossa, 96; sacked by Ladislas, 115; capital of Italy, 237
Romulus Augustulus, 65
Roncesvalles, 75
Roosevelt, Theodore, 284, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 308, 310, 312, 314, 322, 331, 333, 344, 346, 348, 350
Root, Elihu, Senator, 322
Rosbecq, battle of, 112
Rosebery, Lord, 272, 290
Roses, Wars of the, 120
Roskilde, peace of, 155
Rossbach, battle of, 172
Rouen, 77
Roumania, formed from Moldavia and Wallachia, 223; invaded by Russia, 241; declares independence, 241; declared a kingdom, 247
Roumelia, eastern, annexed to Bulgaria, 251
Rousseau, J. J., 172
Royal Society at London founded, 154
Rozhestvenski, Admiral, 299
Rubens, Peter Paul, painter, 144
Rubicon, the, 43
Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, 257
Rudolph, King of France, 80
Rudolph, King of Germany, 90; I., founder of House of Hapsburg, 104, 106; II., 137
Rump Parliament, 150, 154
Runnymede, 101
Rupert, Emperor of Germany, 114
Ruskin, John, 200
Russell, Lord John, 190
Russia, Rurik, first grand prince of, 79; invaded by Mongols, 103; expulsion of Poles, 143; war with Poland, 147; war with Turkey, 157, 159, 165, 175, 209, 241; alliance with Austria, 169; war with Sweden, 171; outrages against Jews, 247; war with Japan, 295; religious freedom, 301; reforms, 309; treaty with United States, 342; mobilization, 404; war with Germany, 404; with Austria, 404; invades Prussia, 406
Russo-Japanese Treaty, 305
Rutschuk, battle of, 211
Ruysdael, painter, 156
Ruyter, Admiral de, 153, 157
Ryehouse Plot, 158
Ryswick, treaty of, 160

S

Sabinian, Pope, 68
Sadowa, battle of, 231
Safety lamp invented, 184
Sage, Mrs. Russell, 312
Saghalien, 239, 303
Saguntum, battle of, 33
Said Pasha, 347
St. Albans, battles of, 120
St. Andrews, University of, 114
St. Augustine founded, 135
St. Bartholomew, battle of, 136
St. Denis, battle of, 134
St. Gotthard, battle of, 155
St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of, 92
St. Paul's Cathedral, 155
St. Peter, Cathedral of, begun, 126
St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), founded, 162; treaty of, 349; name changed, 365
St. Quentin, battle of, 132; taken by Germany, 406
Saints, first canonization of, 84
Saladin, 97, 99
Salamanca, University of, 102; battle of, 184
Salamis, in Greece, battle of, 15; in Cyprus, 16
Salem settled, 146
Salic Law, 108
Salisbury, Lord, 250, 274
Sallentines, conquest of, 29
Sallust, 42, 43
Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by the French, 160
Salonika, 351
Salvation Army, the, 274
Salvator Rosa, painter, 154
Samarcand, 113, 233
Samaria, taken by Sargon, 6; rebuilt, 44
Samaritans, 16
Samnite War, first, 23; second, 25; third, 27
Samnites, 25
Samoan Islands, 251, 283
Sancho I., King of Leon, 83; III., King of Navarre, 85; III., 87; I., King of Portugal, 99
Sandwich Islands discovered, 176
San Francisco disaster, 306
San Jacinto, battle of, 190
Sanjar, King of Persia, 95
San Juan, Island of, 236
Sankhhara, King of Egypt, 2
San Pedro, battle of, 229
San Pedro de Acatama, battle of, 245
San Stefano, treaty of, 243
Santa Anna, President of Mexico, 191; enters City of Mexico, 193; re-elected President, 207; abdicates, 213
Santiago, battle of, 278
Santo Domingo, annexed to Spain, 223; intervention by United States, 348
Santos-Dumont, 288
Sapaudia (*see* Savoy)
Sapienza, battle of, 125
Sapor, King of Persia, 57
Saracens, 73, 77, 79, 81
Saragossa, battle of, 94
Saratoga, battle of, 176
Sardica, battle of, 65
Sardinia, seized by Rome, 31; subdued by Rome, 35; captured by the English, 162
Sardis, 12; battle of, 28
Sargon I., King of Akkad, 2
Sarto, Cardinal Giuseppe (*see* Pius X., Pope)
Saskatchewan, province of, created, 299

Saul, King of the Jews, 4
Savannah, founded, 168; taken by the English, 176; occupied by Sherman, 228
Savoy, Duke of, 159
Savoy, entered by the Burgundians, 63; annexed to France, 221
Saxe, Marshal, 171
Saxons, the, 68, 69, 74, 76, 149, 173
Saybrook, Connecticut, founded, 148; platform, 162
Scanderbeg, insurrection of, 119
Schamyl, 219
Scheldt, River, 177
Schenectady, N. Y., destroyed by the French, 160
Schiller, 218
Schleswig-Holstein, revolt of, 195; war with Denmark, 199; yields to Germanic Confederation, 199; disputed with Denmark, 227
Schley, Admiral, 288
Scinde, captured by the British, 192; annexed to British Empire, 193
Scipio, Africanus, 33, 35; Asiaticus, 34; Nasica, 36; Publius, 33
Scotland, and Scots, invade Britain, 61; defeat the Picts, 79; rebellion against England, 107; subdued by England, 107; invaded by Edward II., 109; uprising under Bruce, 109; independence of, 111; Catholicism abolished by Parliament, 134; first Bishops' War, 148; Episcopacy established, 154; treaty of union with England, 162
Scott, Captain R. F., 352
Scott, Sir Walter, 184
Scott, General Winfield, 230
Scripture, Canon of, 52
Sealing industry, 276
Search, Right of, 177
Sebastian, King of Portugal, 132
Sebastopol, siege of, 211, 213
Sebcastopolis, battle of, 171
Secession, immediate cause of, 220
Sejanus, 49
Seleucidæ, era of, 24, 40
Seleucus, 26; II., 30; IV., 34; V., 40
Selim I., Sultan of Turkey, 127; II., 135; III., 179
Sellasia, battle of, 33
Selma, Alabama, occupied by Union forces, 228
Seminole wars, 186, 190, 192
Sempach, battle of, 112, 113
Seneca, 48, 51
Senefe, battle of, 156
Sennacherib, 6
Sepoy Rebellion, 214, 216
Serfs, emancipation of, 222
Sergius I., Pope, 70; II., 78; III., 80; IV., 84
Sertorius, 41
Servia, and Servians, defeated by the Turks, 115; subjected to the Turks, 119; war with Turkey, 187, 225, 241; treaty with Bulgaria, 253; constitution suspended, 293; trouble with Austria, 321; declare war on Turkey, 351; war with Bulgaria, 357; ultimatum from Austria, 404; war with Austria, 404; invades Bosnia, 365
Servius Tullius, King of Rome, 11
"Seven Governors" episode, 344
Seven Years' War, 172, 173
Severinus, Pope, 70
Severus, Septimius, Emperor, 55; Alexander, Emperor, 55, 57
Sévigné, Madame de, 154
Seville, treaty of, 168
Seward, Wm. H., 228
Seymour, Jane, 130
Sfax taken by French, 247
Shackleton, Lieutenant, 324
Shafter, General, 278
Sha-ho, battle of the, 297
Shakespeare, William, 134, 142
Shalmaneser I., King of Assyria, 3; II., 6; IV., 6
Shamashshumukin, King of Babylonia, 8
Shashank I., King of Egypt, 4
Shays's Rebellion, 178
Shelley, poet, 184
Sheridan, General, 248, 254
Sheriffmuir, battle of, 164
Sherman, General William T., 226, 228, 230, 260
Shimonoseki, bombarded, 227; treaty of, 271
Shipka Pass, assault on, 243
Shirpur, battle of, 245
Shogun, the first of Japan, 99
Shrewsbury, battle of, 115
Shun-te, Emperor of China, 111
Shuster, W. Morgan, 339, 341, 343
Shutargardan, battle of, 245
Sicily, Pyrrhus invades, 29; first Roman province, 31; Saracens invade, 77; Union with Naples, 187; declares independence, 195; revolution in, 221; evacuated by Naples, 221
Siculus, 42
Sidney, Lord Algernon, 158
Sidney, Sir Philip, 138
Sidonius Apollinaris, 62
Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, 116
Sigismund, King of Hungary, 114, 115
Sigismund I. (the Great), King of Poland, 127; II., 133; III., 139
Sigismund III., King of Sweden, 141
Sigurd, the Jerusalemite, King of Norway, 95
Sikh War, the, 192
Silesian wars, 171
Silistria, battle of, 175; siege of, 211
Silverius, Pope, 66
Simancas, battle of, 83
Simplicius, Pope, 64
Sinope, founded, 7; conquered by Pontus, 34; plundered by Cossacks, 143; battle of, 209
Sinsheim, battle of, 156
Sisinnius, Pope, 70
Sitting Bull, 246, 258
Six Acts, the, 186
Sixtus, Pope, I., 52; III., 62; IV., 121; V., 139
Slavery, negro, introduced into Virginia, 144; importation of slaves into United States abolished, 182; abolished by Congress of Vienna, 186; abolished in British Colonies, 190; trade abolished in District of Columbia, 196; emancipation in Venezuela, 209; trade suppressed between United States and England,

Slavery—*Continued*
222; slavery abolished in District of Columbia, 224; emancipation proclamation, 224; abolished in United States, 228; Emancipation Law in Brazil, 236; Spain prepares to free slaves in Porto Rico and Cuba, 236; abolished in Porto Rico, 238; suppressed by Zanzibar, 239; treaty between England and Germany, 244; abolished in Cuba, 246, 252; abolition in Brazil, 256; abolition in Zanzibar, 276
Slavs, 69; defeated by Otho, 82
Slocum disaster, 296
Smalkaldic League, the, 131
Smalkalds, the, 133
Smith, Adam, 176
Smith, General Kirby, 228
Smithsonian Institution, 190
Smolensk, siege of, 147; taken by the Russians, 153
Sobieski, Marshal John, 155, 157, 159, 161
Social Wars, 33, 41
Socialists in Germany, 269, 345
Socrates, 16
Soissons, battle of, 65, 80; conquest of, 169
Solebay, naval victory of, 154
Solemn League and Covenant, 150
Solferino, battle of, 219
Soliman (the Magnificent), Sultan of Ottoman Empire, 129, 131, 135
Solomon, King of the Jews, 4
Solon, 10, 11
Solyman II., Sultan of Turkey, 159
Somaliland, 290
Sophia captured, 243
Sophia, St., Church of, 66
Sophocles, 14
Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 102
Soter, Pope, 52
South America, revolt of the Spanish colonies, 185
South Carolina secedes, 220
South Pole discovered, 344
South Sea, first reached, 127; scheme, 166, 168
Southern Rights Association, 200; Convention, 202
Southey, poet, 188
Sozomen, 62
Spa-Fields riots, 186
Spain, conquest, by Rome, 47; invaded by Franks, 57; subjected to Rome, 59; entered by the Vandals, 63; by the Visigoths, 65; Catholicism established in, 68; conquered by the Arabs, 70; union of Castile and Aragon 122; subdues Oran, Algiers, Tripoli, 126; acquires Milan, 130; acquires Portugal, 138; loses all Italian possessions, 163; cedes Florida to United States, 186; constitution of 1812 adopted, 191; war with Morocco, 219; revolution in, 233; Carlist troubles, 237; declared a republic, 239; end of rule in Cuba, 281
Spanish Succession, War of the, 162
Sparta, Spartans, Lycurgan legislation, 4; First Messenian War, 7; overthrow the Argives, 13; Peloponnesian War, 17; peace of Nicias, 17; war with Persia, 18; war with Thebes, 19; besieged by Pyrrhus, 29
Spartacus, 41
Spartianus, 58
Specie payments resumed, 244
Spencer, Herbert, 224
Spenser, Edmund, 138
Spinning-wheel, invented, 130; frame, jenny, 174
Spinola, 145
Spion Kop, battle of, 284
Spires, Diet of, 131; taken by France, 179
Spoils System, 188
Spurius Cassius, 15
Spurius Mælius, 17
Staël, Madame de, 184
Stamp Act, 172; Congress, 172; repealed, 174
Standard, battle of the, 95
Stanislas, Bishop of Cracow, 91
Stanley Committee, 338, 348
Stanley, Henry M., 240, 249, 255, 258
Star Chamber, 122, 148
Star Route frauds, 248
States-General, last assembly before the Revolution, 144
States Rights, 188
Statius, 52
Statius Cæcillius, 34
Statute, of Mortmain, 105; of Westminster, 105, 107; of Quia Emptores, 107; of Provisors, 111; of Præmunire, 114, 115
Steamboat, first, 182; transatlantic, first, 186
Steenkirk, battle of, 160
Stefansson, explorer, 348
Stephen II., Pope; III., 72; V., 76, 78; VI., 80; VII., 80; VIII., 82; IX., 88
Stephen of Blois, 92, 95
Stephen, St., King of Hungary, 84; V., 105
Stephenson, Senator, 344
Stethoscope, invention of, 186
Stettin, peace of, 137
Stillwater, battle of, 176
Stimson, Henry L., 338
Stirling, battle of, 107
Stockholm, Diet of, 159
Stoessel, General, 299, 317
Stoics, 30
Stolypin, 341
Stony Point recovered, 176
Stormberg, battle of, 284
Stowe, Mrs. H. B., 206
Strabo, 44
Strafford, impeachment of, 148
Strassburg, seized by France, 158; capitulation of, 235
Stuart, the House of, 113
Stuyvesant, Peter, 150
Subway, New York City, 296
Sudan, war in the, 251
Suetonius, 51
Suez Canal, 238, 254, 255
Suffrage Male, Fifteenth Amendment, 232; in Belgium, 267; in Russia, 305; in Germany, 317
Suffrage, Woman, Conventions, 196, 254; in Wyoming, 232; in Kansas, 252; in Colorado, 266; in Utah and Idaho, 274; in Washington, 334; in California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, 350; in

Suffrage—*Continued*
Alaska and Illinois, 356; in Norway, 289, 313; in England, 306, 310, 312, 334, 338, 344, 350, 352, 354; in Finland, 313; in Hungary, 355; in France, 359; in United States, 360
Suidas, 82
Suleiman Pasha, 243
Sulla, 40, 41
Sulzer, William, 356
Sumner, Charles, 212
Sun, Temple of the, 52
Sunday Schools established in England, 176
Sun-dial, first, 26
Sun Yat Sen, 345
Surat, sack of, 155
Surrey, Earl of, 132
Susiana conquered by Parthia, 34
Sussex, kingdom of, 65
Sverker I., King of Sweden, 95
Sweden, and the Swedes, Christianity in, 76; invaded by Denmark, 129; Lutheranism established, 131; predominant in North, 145; defeat the Saxons, 149; invade Brandenburg, 157; an absolute monarchy, 161; war with Russia, 171; united with Norway, 185; separated from Norway, 303
Swedenborg, 170
Swift, Dean, 168
Switzerland, declared independent, 151; revised constitution of, 239
Sylvester I., Pope, 58; II., 84; III., 88
Symmachus, orator, 60; Pope, 64
Synod of Dort, the, 145
Syracuse, founded, 7; democracy in, 15; besieged by Athenians, 19; taken by Marcellus, 33; taken by Arabs, 79
Syria, 31, 34, 44, 192
Szelankemen, battle of, 161
Szigeth, battle of, 135

T

Tabriz taken by Russia, 189
Tacfarinas, 49
Tachos, King of Egypt, 21
Tacitus, 52
Tacna captured, 247
Taft, William H., President of United States, 318, 320, 324, 326, 328, 334, 336, 346
Taharka, King of Egypt, 9
Taherites, the, dynasty of, 77
Tahiti annexed to France, 247
Talavera, battle of, 182
Talleyrand, 191
Tampico, occupation of, 194; incident with United States, 360, 361
Tancred, 92
Taney, Chief Justice, 214
Tang-Shao-yi, Premier, 345, 347
Tannenberg, battle of, 115
Tarapaca, battle of, 245
Tarentum, 27, 29
Tariff, high protective (Tariff of Abominations), 188; the Compromise, 190; bill establishing ad valorem duties, 194; new, 234; McKinley Bill, 258; Wilson Bill, 268; Dingley Bill, 276; Payne Bill, 324, 326; agreement between United States and Germany, 331; Board created, 336; Underwood Bill, 354, 356
Tarquinius Superbus, King of Rome, 13
Tarquins, war with, 13
Tartars defeated by the Poles, 155
Tasso, poet, 136
Tatsu Maru, affair, 317
Tax, Federal Corporation, 336
Tax, first, on movables (Saladin Tithe), 99
Taylor, General Richard, 228
Taylor, General Zachary, President of United States, 196
Tchernaya, battle of the, 213
Tecumseh killed, 184
Tejada, Lerdo de, President of Mexico, 237
Telamon, battle of, 31
Telegraph, 158, 190, 192, 200, 202, 212, 214, 216, 222, 230, 232, 280, 292, 314
Telephone, 240
Telescope, invented, 142; reflecting, 154
Telesphorus, Pope, 52
Tell-el-Amarna Letters, 3
Temesvar, battle of, 197
Temporal power of the Pope, 110
Tennessee secedes, 222
Tennyson, Alfred, 198, 264
Terence, 34
Tertullian, 54
Teschen, peace of, 177
Test Act, 156
Testament, New, Wickliffe's translation, 112; Tyndale's translation, 128; revised, 246
Testament, Old, Septuagint translation of, 26; revised, 250
Testry, battle of, 71
Teutones, 39
Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, 245, 263
Tewkesbury, battle of, 120
Texas, independence of, 190; annexed to United States, 192; secedes, 222
Thames, battle of the, 184
Thapsus, battle of, 43
Thebes, 19, 21, 41
Themistocles, 15
Theocritus, 26
Theodora, 87, 88
Theodoret, 62
Theodoric, 63, 64, 65
Theodorus, Pope, 70
Theodosius the Great, 61; II., 63; III., 73
Theophilus, 54; Emperor, 77
Thermometers invented, 144
Thermopylæ, battle of, 15, 35
Thespis, first tragedian, 12
Thessalonica, 117
Thessaly, 43
Theuderic III., King of France, 71; IV., 73
Thiers, 227, 237, 239, 241
Thirty Years' War, 145
Thomas of Lancaster, 109
Thorn, peace of, 121
Thothmes III., King of Egypt, 3
Thrace, 49
Thrasybulus, 19
Thucydides, 16, 17
Tiberias, 47, 49; II., 69
Tiberius Gracchus, 35, 37

Tibet, treaty with England, 296
Tibullus, 44
Tichborne trial, 238
Ticino, the, battle of, 33
Ticonderoga, 172, 176
Tien-Tsin, treaty of, 216; taken by Allies, 287
Tigiathpileser, King of Assyria, I., 3; II., 4; III., 6
Tigranes, King of Armenia, 40
Tigranocerta, battle of, 40
Tilden, Samuel J., 240
Tilly, 145, 147
Tilsit, peace of, 183
Time, standard, in United States, 248
Timur the Tartar, 111, 113, 115
Tinchebrai, battle of, 93
Tippecanoe, 184
Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, 177
Tirhaka (*see* Taharka)
Tiridates, 51
Tissaphernes, 19
Titanic disaster, 346
Tithe, Saladin, 99
Tithes, imposition of, 72
Titian, 124, 132
Titus, 51
Tobacco in England, 138; introduced into Virginia, 142
Tokio made capital, 233
Tökölyi, revolt under, 157
Toleration, Edict of, 58
Tolstoy, Count Leo, 289
Topeka Constitution, 214
Torgau, battle of, 173
Tories, 156
Torreon, battle of, 361
Torricelli, 150
Torstenson, General, 149
Totila, 67
Toul ceded to France, 150
Towton, battle of, 120
Tragedian, first, 12
Trajan, 53; pillar of, 52
Tramways, first, 158
Transvaal, annexed to England, 240; Boers declare independence, 247; allied with Orange Free State, 277; part of British Empire, 286
Transylvania, subject to Turkey, 155; subdued by Germany, 159
Trasimene, battle of, 33
Trebbia, the, battle of, 33
Trebellius Pollio, 58
Trebizond, 273
Trent, Council of, second session, 133
Trenton, battle of, 176
Trigonometry, foundation of, 36
Trinidad taken by the English, 172
Tripoli, 95; annexed by Italy, 343
Triumvirate, First, 43
Trochu, 235
Troppau, Congress of, 187
Troubadours, the, 101
Troyes, treaty of, 116
Tsin dynasty, China, 28
Tudor, House of, 122
Tuileries, storming of, 179
Tunis, 247, 275
Tunnels, Mont Cenis, 234; Mt. St. Gothard, 246; Hudson River, 294; Simplon, 299
Turenne, 152, 156, 157
Turin, treaty of, 221
Turkey, the Turks, Empire divided, 115; subdues the Crimea, 121; obtains Lemnos and Albania, 123; Georgia and Hurdistan added to, 127; Syria and Egypt conquered by, 127; invades Germany, 131; invade Persia, 133; take Tripoli, 133; invade Hungary, 133; besiege Malta, 135; first trade with England, 139; war with Persians, 143; invade Hungary, 155; war with Russia, 157, 159, 165, 175, 209; invades Poland, 157; war with Germany, 159; recover Belgrade, 161; loses Hungary, 167; invasion of Persia, 169; war with Servia, 187; war with Egypt, 193; war with Servia, 225; war with Servia, Montenegro, and Russia, 241; constitution, 241; Armenian Massacres, 273, 275; war with Greece, 277; constitution restored, 319; indemnity for Bosnia and Hersegovina, 324; the Young Turks, 325; war with Italy, 341; war with Montenegro, Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece, 341
Turkmantchai, peace of, 189
Tuscany, Grand Duchy of, 133; Moors expelled from, 143; votes for annexation to Sardinia, 221
Tweed Ring, 236
Tyler, John, President of United States, 192
Tyler, Wat, 113
Tyrants, period of the thirty, 57
Tyre, 3, 10, 22, 95
Tyrel, Sir Walter, 93
Tyrlavos, battle of, 277

U

Uganda, British Protectorate, 268
Ulegh Beg, ruler of Samarcand, 116
Ulloa, San Juan de, 191
Ulrica, Eleanora, Queen of Sweden, 167
Ulster in Ireland colonized, 143; Home Rule question in, 342, 346, 348, 356, 358, 360, 362
Ulundi, 244
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 204
Underwood, Oscar W., 354; Tariff Bill, 356
United States of America, independence proclaimed, 176; adoption of Articles of Confederation, 176; independence acknowledged by Great Britain, 176; Federal Constitution adopted, 178; neutrality in regard to France, 180; Jay's Treaty, 180; war with France, 180; Washington, capital of, 180; Louisiana Purchase, 182; Tripolitan War, 182; war with Great Britain, 184; Missouri Compromise, 186; Mexican War, 192, 194; Gadsden Purchase, 206; Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 208; Alaska Purchase, 230; Centennial celebration, 240; specie payments resumed, 244; treaty with China, 246; treaty with Colombia, 250, 360; war with Spain, 278, 280; Philippine War, 280; Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 284; Gold standard, 284; abrogation of treaty with Russia, 342; trouble in Mexico,

United States—*Continued*
Vera Cruz occupied, mediation by A.B.C. Powers, 360
Upsala, Archbishopric of, 97
Ur, Kings of, 2
Urban I., Pope, 54; II., 90; III., 98; IV., 104; V., 112; VI., 112; VIII., 145
Utica, 33
Utrecht, Union of, 138; treaty of, 164
Uzziah, King of Judah, 6

V

Vaal River Colony (*see* Transvaal)
Vaccination, 180, 332
Vadimonian Lake, battle of, 25
Valdemar I., King of Denmark, 97; II., 101
Valencia, 92
Valens, 61
Valentine, Pope, 76
Valentinian I., 61; II., 61; III., 63
Valerianus, 57
Valerius Flaccus, 50
Val-ès-dunes, battle of, 88
Valmy, cannonade of, 179
Valparaiso bombarded, 231
Van Buren, Martin, President of United States, 190, 224
Vandals, the, 63
Van Dyke, painter, 148
Van Eyck, Jan, inventor of oil painting, 112
Van Tromp, Admiral, 149, 152, 153
Varna, battle of, 119, 175
Varro, 42
Varus, 49
Vasvar, treaty of, 155
Vatican Council, 233
Vaudois, the, 159
Velasquez, painter, 154
Velestino, battle of, 277
Velleius Paterculus, 48
Venetia, 231
Venezuela, separated from Colombia, 189; civil war in, 219; message, 272; revolution, 283; blockade by England, 293
Venice, and Venetians, origin of, 63; Paulucio, first doge, 71; Byzantine Empire recognizes independence of, 77; great maritime power, 97; treaty with Turks, 107; subjugate Padua and Verona, 115; Republic ended, 181
Vera Cruz, surrender of, 194; captured by United States, 360
Vercellæ, battle of, 39
Verdun, treaty of, 77; acquired by France, 132; ceded to France, 150
Verona, Congress of, 187
Veronese, Paolo, 134
Versailles, peace of, 176
Vervins, peace of, 140
Vesalius, 130
Vespasian, 50, 51
Vespucius, Amerigo, 124, 125
Vesuvius, Mt., 51
Vicksburg, siege of, 226
Victor I., Pope, 54; II., 88; III., 90; IV., anti-pope, 96
Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, 197; King of Italy, 221, 223, 231, 243; III., 287
Victoria, Queen of England, 190; married, 192; Empress of India, 240; attempted assassination, 246; jubilee celebration, 254, 276; death, 286
Victoria-Camperdown disaster, 266
Vienna, insurrection in, 121; taken by Hungarians, 123; besieged by the Turks, 131; siege of, 159; treaty of, 168; peace, of, 169, 183; Congress of, 185, 186; Conference of, 209; treaty of, 231
Vigilance Committee, 200
Vigilius, Pope, 66
Villafranca, peace of, 219
Villa, General, 361
Villa Viciosa, battle of, 155, 164
Villeroi, 162
Vimeiro, battle of, 182
Vinci, Leonardo da, painter, 122
Vindelicians, 47
Virgil, 44
Virginia, Raleigh's colony in, 139; secedes, 222
Virginius affair, 238
Visigoths, the, 61, 62, 67, 71
Vitalian, rebellion of, 67
Vitalian, Pope, 70
Vitellius, 51
Vitruvius, 42
Vittoria, battle of, 184
Viviani René, 362
Vladimir the Great, King of Russia, 85
Vladislav I., King of Poland, 91; the Dwarf, 107; II., 112; III., 117; chosen King of Hungary, 117; son of Casimir IV., of Poland becomes King of Bohemia, 121; chosen King of Hungary, 123; IV., 147
Vladivostock, 295, 303
Volapük invented, 244
Voltaic battery, 188
Voltaire, 176
Von Caprivi, 259, 269
Vopiscus, 58

W

Wace, Robert, poet, 98
Wagner, Richard, 198, 248
Wagram, battle of, 183
Wakefield, battle of, 120
Waldemar III., King of Denmark, 111
Waldenses, the, 96, 98
Waldersee, Count von, 287
Wales, Prince of, visit to United States, 220, 224 (*see* Edward VII., King of England)
Wales subjugated by England, 107
Walid I., Caliph, 71
Walker, William, 212, 213, 221
Wall, Great Chinese, 28, 32
Wallace betrayed, 109
Wallachia, revolt of, 141; united with Moldavia into Roumania, 223
Wallenstein, 145, 146, 147
Wallingford, treaty of, 97
Walpole, Sir Robert, 168
Walton, Issac, 152
Wamba, King of Visigoths, 71
War of the Roses, 120
Warbeck, Perkin, 124
Warsaw, taken by the Swedes, 163; stormed by Suvoroff, 181; Duchy of, 183; capitulation, 191
Warwick, Earl of, 124

Washington, George, birth, 168; mission to the French, 172; commander-in-chief, 174; first President, 178; re-elected, declines a third election, commander-in-chief, death, 180
Washington, city burnt by the British, 184; treaty of, 236; monument, 250; State of, admitted, 256
"Watchful waiting," 358
Water-clock, 36
Waterloo, battle of, 184, 185
Watts, Isaac, 162
Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 192
Webster, Daniel, reply to Hayne, 188; reply to Hulsemann, 198; death, 204
Webster, Noah, 188
Wehlau, treaty of, 153
Wei-hai-wei, battle of, 271; leased to Great Britain, 278
Wellesley, Sir Arthur, 181
Wellington, Duke of, 204
Wellman, Walter, 334
Welsh Disestablishment Bill, 338
Wenceslas III., King of Bohemia, 107; IV., Emperor of Germany, 112
Wesley, Charles, 172
Wessex, third Saxon kingdom, 67
Western Empire, end of, 65
Westminster, peace of, 152
Westphalia, peace of, 150; kingdom of, 183
West Virginia admitted, 224
Wet, Christian de, 286
Weyler, General, 273, 277
Whigs, 156, 158
Whiskey Insurrection, 180; women's war, 238
Whitby, Abbey of, 70
White, Edward D., Chief Justice, 334
Whitefield, George, 172, 174
White Mountain, battle of the, 145
White Plains, battle of, 176
Whitman, Walt., 264
Whittier, John G., 264
Wiasma, peace of, 147
Wickersham, Geo. W., 328
Wicklifites, the, 115
Widdin, battle of, 161
Wight, Isle of, 67
Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, 258, 287
Wilkes agitation, 175
William, Duke of Normandy, I., King of England (the Conqueror), 88, 89; II., 90; III., 158, 160; IV., 188
William I., of Orange, the Silent, 139
William I., Emperor of Germany, 237, 243; II., 255, 269, 347
William III., of Holland, Stadtholder, 156, 157, 158 (*see* William III., of England)
William II., of the Netherlands, 151; III., 259
William IV., of the Netherlands, Stadtholder, 171; V., 171
William I., King of the United Netherlands, 185; King of Holland, 193; II., 193
William I., King of Prussia, 223
William II., King of Württemberg, 261
William, Prince of Wied, King of Albania, 359, 363
William of Poitiers, 92; of Malmesbury, 94; of Occam, 110; Duke of Bavaria, 138
William and Mary's College founded, 160
Wilmington occupied by Union forces, 228
Wilson, Woodrow, President of United States, 346, 350, 354, 356, 358, 364
Windischgrätz, 195, 197
Winthrop, John, 146
Witchcraft superstition, 160
Witiges, 67
Witt, Admiral de, 157
Witte, Count, 307
Wittenberg, University of, 125
Wittstock, battle of, 149
Wolseley, Sir G., 239, 249, 251
Wolsey, Chancellor and Cardinal, 126, 130
W. C. T. U. organized, 258
Worcester, battle of, 152
Wordsworth, William, 188
Workingmen's Insurance Bill, 339
Worms, Council of, 90; Diet of, 129
Wren, Christopher, 156
Wyoming, massacre of, 176

X

Xantippus, 29
Xavier, 130
Xenophon, 18
Xerxes, King of Persia, 14; II., 16
Ximenes, Cardinal, 126
X-Rays (*see* Roentgen rays)
X Y Z papers, 180
Xystus, Pope (*see* Pope Sixtus I., and Pope Sixtus III.)

Y

Yale College founded, 162
Yalu, battle of the, 269
Yaroslaff the Great, King of Russia, 87
Yermu, battle of, 69
Yezid I., 71
Yorktown, 176, 246
Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, 347
Younghusband, Colonel, 296
Ypsilanti, Alexander, 187
Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, 323, 343, 345, 357
Yussuf III., King of Granada, 114

Z

Zabern incident, 359
Zachary, Pope, 72
Zallaca, battle of, 90
Zama, battle of, 33
Zanzibar, 258
Zela, battle of, 42
Zelaya, 327
Zemstvo, Congress, 303
Zenger, printer, 168
Zeno, Emperor, 64
Zeno, philosopher, 16, 26
Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, 58
Zenodotus, 32
Zenta, battle of, 161
Zepherinus, Pope, 54
Zeppelin, Count, 286
Zimisces, John, Emperor, 83

Zoe, Empress, 87
Zola, Emil, 279
Zollverein, the, 247
Zosimus, Pope, 62; historian, 62
Zuloaga, President of Mexico, 217, 219
Zululand annexed to England, 253
Zurawno, peace of, 157
Zurich, battle of, 181; conference at, 219
Zutphen, battle of, 139
Zweibrücken, House of, 153

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX

COVERING EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO AUGUST 1, 1914

A

Abdul Hamid II., 391, 400
Ablainzeville, 438
Abo, 428
Aboukir sunk, 407
Adams, Charles Francis, 370
Adige valley, 417
Admiral Gauteaume sunk, 409
Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg, 397
Ægean Sea, 449
Ætna, Mount, 379
Africa, Togoland captured by Allies, 407; General Botha sends forces against German Southwest, 407; De Wet's rebellion in South, 409; General Botha occupies capital of German Southwest, 411; conquest of German South, completed, 413; Kamerun captured, 415; German East, cleared of enemy, 425
Agnelio, Pass of, 423
Aisne, battle of, 420
Aisne River, 428, 432, 438, 440, 446
Alamanse sunk, 427
Åland Islands, 391
Albania, 363, 418, 422, 444
Albert, King of Belgium, 404, 430, 438
Aldieri, General, 430
Aldrich, Nelson W., 370
Aleppo, 431, 449
Alexander, John W., 370
Allenby, General, 423, 441, 445, 447
Allies, on Seine, Marne, and Meuse rivers, 406; take Togoland, Africa, 407; gain on Western front, 408; fleet bombards Dardanelles, 409; land at Gallipoli, 411; capture heights of Krithia, 411; attack in Gallipoli, 411; defeat Turks on Euphrates, 413; victorious in Gallipoli, 413; land at Salonika, 413; fleet bombards Dedeagatch, 415; blockade Greek coast, 416; fail to break lines on Somme, 416; capture Monastir, 416; seize German vessels at Piræus, 417; refuse German peace offer, 418; state terms of peace, 418; advance toward Cambrai, 422; bomb Ostend, 427; Foch, commander-in-chief, 430; meet at Versailles, 432; attack Bolskeviki, 437; take Monastir-Prelip-Gardsko road, 442; consolidate lines, 444; capture Berry-au-Bac, 446; occupy Cambrai, 446; sign truce terms, 451; officially sign peace, 452
Alps, Transylvanian, 417
Alsace, 406, 428
Alvez, President, 391
Amend, E. B., 364
America sunk, 447
Amiens, 406, 430
Amphion sunk, 407
Anah, 431
Ancre, 418, 438
Ancre, battle on the, 416
Andania sunk, 427
Anglo-American Exposition, 362
Anti-loafing bill, 394
Antioch, 427
Antwerp, 365, 406, 408
Aoki, Viscount S., 364
Apremont, 442
Arabia, 377, 413, 441
Arabia sunk, 417
Arabic sunk, 413
Archangel, 437
Arethusa mined, 415
Argentine Republic, 377, 391
Arges, battle of, 419
Argonne Forest, 412, 442, 446
Ariadne torpedoed, 423
Arizona, 366
Arlieux, 420
Armenia, 416
Armenian torpedoed, 413
Armentières, 430, 444
Armistice, 451, 452
Army Budget bill, 376; Reorganization bill, 376
Arnold, Richard, 400
Aronde, 432
Arras, 420, 430, 438
Arras, battle of, 420
Artois, battle of, 410
Artres, 448
Ascalon, 425
Asiago, 425, 427, 435, 437
Asquith ministry resigns, 418
Astronomy, new star in Aquila, 396
Asturias sunk, 421
Athens, 419
Athos torpedoed, 419
Auberive, 444
Australia, 389, 391, 407, 434
Austria, Berchtold resigns, 367; Cabinet resigns, 391; Czernin resigns, 393; Radecz succeeds Czernin, 393; von Hussarek made Premier, 397; Emperor Charles abdicates, 399, 451; ultimatum to Serbia, 404; declares war on Serbia and Russia, 404; bombards Belgrade, 405; defeated by Serbs, 405; France and England declare war on, 406; enters Alsace, 406; defeated at Lemberg, 406; foreign minister resigns, 408; retreats

on Asiago Plateau and Monte Grappa, 435; crosses and recrosses Piave, 435; Premier resigns, 436; defeated near Asiago, 437; bombards Tonale region, lower Piave and Brenta, 437; United States rejects peace offer, 440; Prime Minister resigns, 444; notified of separate peace by Turkey, 446; revolt in Bohemia, 446; armistice refused, 446; Foch orders Italy to attack, 447; accepts Allied terms, 448; asks for peace, 449; defeated in Italy, 450; capitulates, 450, 451; accepts armistice, 450; accepts truce terms of Italy, 451
Aviation, 362, 374, 380, 386, 394, 398; raids on Paris, 408, 429; first raid on England, 409; raids on London, 411, 413, 423, 425, 427, 429; German submarine destroyed, 413; raid on Italy, 415; raid on Zeebrugge, 427
Avre, 430, 438
Aztec sunk, 421

B

Bacon, A. O., 364
Badonvillers, 428
Baer, G. F., 364
Bagdad, 421
Bailleul, 430, 438, 440
Baker, Newton D., 372, 392, 433
Bakuba, 421
Bantheville, 446
Bapaume, 420, 430, 438, 440
Barnabee, Henry Clay, 400
Basra, 409
Bassin de Briey, 440
Bavaria, 401
Bayonne, N. J., strike of oil workers, 368
Beaucourt, 438
Becker, Charles, 368
Beckwith, James Carroll, 388
Bedouin campaign in Egypt, 415
Beirut, 447
Belfort, 405
Belgium, premier resigns, 395; capital
Birmingham sinks U-15, 407
Bisbee, Ariz., citizens eject striking mi
384
Bitter, Karl, 370
Bjorko, 432
Black Sea, 428, 449
Black Tom Island explosion, 378
Blankenberghe, 446
Bleharies, 448
Bligny, 436
Bliss, General, 452
Bobo, Dr. Rosalbo, 369
Bohemia, 446
Boissevain, Mrs. Inez M., 380
Boldt, George C., 380
Bolivia, Guerra president of, 385
Bolo Pasha, 390, 392, 426, 430
Bolsheviki, 391, 393, 397, 424, 427, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 441, 45
Bonavita, Captain Jack, 388
Bordeaux, French government move
406
Boris, King of Bulgaria, 399, 444
Botha, General, 407, 411
Bouilly, 436
Bouresches, 432
Bourlon Wood, 424
Boy-Ed, Captain, 374, 412
Brady, James Buchanan, 388
Brandeis, Louis D., 376
Bray, 438
Brazil, 391, 424
Brenta, 425, 427, 437
Breslau, the, 407
Brest-Litovsk, 412, 424; treaty of, 426
Brieulles, 442
Bril, 430
Britannic sunk, 417
Brodi, 416
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, 3
Bruay, 448
Bruges, 446
Brun, Constantin, 378
Brussels, 406, 448
Bryan, W. J., 366, 391, 410

Burleson, Albert S., 390
Buso, Monte Salbella, 425
Bussiares, 432
Butte de Mesnil, 442
Byng, General, 424, 430, 438
Bzura, 408

C

Caillaux, Joseph, 390, 426
Caillaux, Mme., 364
Caledonia torpedoed, 419
Cambrai, 420, 430, 440, 446
Cambrai, battle of, 424
Camelin, 438
Cameronian sunk, 423
Campbell, James, 362
Canada, peace conference, 363; first draft, 391; woman's suffrage in, 391; soldiers refuse to listen to Bryan, 391; first gas used against, 410; captures Hill 70, 422; enters Lens, 422
Canal du Nord, 440
Cannon, James G., 380
Canny-sur-Matz, 438
Capo Sile, 433, 435
Cappy, 438
Carey, General, 430
Carlstrom, Victor, 374, 380
Carpathia sunk, 437
Carpenter, Boyd, 400
Carpenter, Rt. Rev. William, 400
Carranza, General, 365, 369, 375, 383, 385
Carreno, Mme. Teresa, 388
Carso, 417, 423
Carson, Sir Edward, 362, 368, 390, 426
Casel, 430
Casement, Sir Roger, 374, 376, 416
Castalunga, 435
Castle, Vernon, 400
Castro, General Cipriano, 378
Cavan, Lord, 449
Cecil, Lord Robert, 400
Central Powers, separated from Greece, 418; armistice with Russian Bolsheviki, 424; signs peace with Ukraine, 426; Rumania makes peace with, 426, 428, 432
Cettinje, 415
Chagas, Jaago, 367
Chalandry, 448
Chamberlain, Joseph, 364
Chamorro, Emiliano, 381
Champagne, 412, 428
Champillon, 432
Chang, General Hsun, 385
Charles, Emperor of Austria, 381, 399, 451
Château-Porcieu, 448
Château-Thierry, 432
Chaulnes, 416, 420
Chemin des Dames, 424, 426, 432, 440, 446
Cheppy, 442
Child Labor Bill, 378
Chile, 369, 401, 409
China, 366, 367, 369, 377, 381, 385, 395, 399, 420, 422
Chita, 435
Choate, Joseph H., 388
Chouvaiev, General, 373
Chuignolle, 438
Churchill, Winston, 370
City of Athens sunk, 423
Claflin Company, H. B., 362
Claude, Achille, 400
Clemenceau, 424
Clerembant Wood, 432
Coblenz, 452
Cocos Island, 409
Cody, Colonel William F., 388
Col di Chelo, 435
Col d'Echele, 427
Col del Rosso, 425, 427, 435
Collier, Price, 364
Collier, Rob't J., 400
Cologne, 452
Colombia, 397
Combles, "Tanks" first used at, 416
Comines, 446
Comstock, Anthony, 370
Conegliano, 449, 450
Conference, International Business, 362
Conflans, 448
Congress, Sixty-fifth, 382
Connolly, James, 374
Conscription, in Australia, 389; Irish, 392; in England, 414
Conservation, 386
Constabulary, State, established by New York, 384
Constantine, King of Greece, 422
Corfu, 415
Corinth, 423
Corno di Cabento, 437
Cornwallis sunk, 419
Costa Rica, 383
Côte de Chatillon, 446
Cotton, price conventions, 364; high prices, 384
Courcelles, 432
Couzins, Phœbe, 364
Christian, King of Denmark, 367
Corington sunk, 435
Cracow, 408
Cramoiselle, 436
Crane, Walter, 370
Craonne, 422
Crecy sunk, 407
Creelman, James T., 370
Crimea, 452
Crise River, 436
Croisilles, 430
Croix Ricard, 432
Ctesiphon, battle of, 413
Cuba, 382, 395, 397, 420, 424
Cui, Cesar, 400
Culgarian sunk, 429
Cullom, S. M., 364
Cuts, 438
Cymric sunk, 415
Czecho-Slovaks, 396, 398, 433, 435, 437, 440, 441, 446, 448
Czernin, Count, 393
Czernowitz, 414

D

Dagö, 424
Dahrabend, 419
Dalny, 367
Damascus, 445
"Danby, Frank," 380
Danish West Indies, 378, 382
Danton sunk, 421

Danube River, 448, 451
Dardanelles, 409, 411, 413
Dato, Eduardo, 385
Davis, Henry Gassaway, 380
Davis, Richard Harding, 380
Daylight saving, in France, 392; in United States, 392, 398
Debeney, General, 436, 438, 440, 444, 448, 451
de Broqueville, Baron, 395
Debs, Eugene V., 396
Dedeagatch, 413, 415
Degoutte, General, 442
Delcassé resigns, 368
Delville Wood, 416
Denain, 446
Deniecourt, 416
Denmark, 366, 367, 378, 382, 395, 401
de Radecs, Baron, 393
de Reszke, Edouard, 388
Deroulede, Paul, 364
Deutschland, submarine merchantman, 378, 417
De Vinne, Theodore, 364
De Wet, General, 409
Dewey, Admiral George, 388
Diaz, General, 447, 450
Diaz, Porfirio, 370
District of Columbia "dry," 382
Dixmude, 408, 442, 446
Dodd, Colonel, 373
Dnieper, 428
Dobrudja, 416
Doggerbank, 409
Doiran, Lake, 440
Donovan, Mike, 400
Dopelit Thouras sunk, 439
Dormans, 432
Douai, 446
Douaumont, Fort, 414
Dougherty, J. Hampden, 400
Dover, 421
Dover Castle sunk, 423
Draft, 374, 390, 391, 393, 394, 396, 398, 422
Drake torpedoed, 425
Draper, Eben S., 364
Dresden sunk, 411
Drocourt-Queant "switch line," 440
Dufferin and Alva, Marquis of, 400
du Fournet, Admiral, 419
Dumba, Dr., 412
Dunajec, battle of, 410
Durazzo, 363, 444
Dyes from coal-tar, discovered, 368

E

Eastman Kodak Company, 368
Echegaray, Don José, 380
Ecuador, 373
Edison, Thomas A., 366
Egypt, 365, 408, 413, 415, 425
Ehrlich, Dr. Paul, 370
Ekaterinburg, 397, 441
Elkus, Abram I., 378
Ellis, Edward S., 380
Ellis, Mrs. Havelock, 380
Emden sunk, 409
Emergency Ship Bill, 364
Emmet, Thos. Addis, 400
England, fleet leaves Portsmouth, 364; declines to pledge neutrality, 364; closes Suez Canal, 370; Military Service Bill, 374; releases prisoners taken in Irish rebellion, 384; agreement with United States about draft, 390; makes declaration about Russia, 392; retains Irish conscription, 392; man-power bill, 392; recognizes Czecho-Slovaks, 396; German submarines surrender to, 400; Council proposed, 404; moratorium proclaimed, 404; Albert of Belgium appeals to, 404; Grey's speech, 404; declares war on Germany, 404; third flotilla, 405; declares war on Austria, 406; treaty with France and Russia, 406; India offers aid, 406; occupies Ostend, 406; naval victory in Heligoland Bight, 407; declares war on Turkey, 408; declaration about Egypt, 408; "war-zone" 408; line pierced near Neuve Chapelle, 408; wins at La Bassée, 408; naval victory off Falkland Islands and Doggerbank, 409; "official blockade" of, 409; bombards Dardanelles, 409; first air raid on, 409; occupies Basra, 409; occupies Garub, 409; declares blockade, 410; captures Neuve Chapelle, 410; raids on London, 411, 413, 423, 425, 427, 429; defeated on Tigris, 411, 415; national registration in, 412; declares war on Bulgaria, 412; wins near Hooge and Loos, 412; Haig commands army, 412; fleet bombards Dedeagatch, 413; retreats to Kut-el-Amara, 413; defeats Arabs, 413; withdraws from Gallipoli, 413; conscription in, 414; retakes "international trench," 414; wins at St. Eloi, 414; loses Vimy Ridge, 414; Townshend surrenders, 415; Russia joins, 415; evacuates Gallipoli, 415; advances on Somme, 416; takes Delville Wood, 416; captures Pozières, 416; first uses "tanks," 416; crosses Struma, 417; bombards Kavala, 417; Asquith ministry resigns, 418; new blockade order, 418; takes Grandcourt, 418; advances on Ancre, 418; attacks Magdhaba, 419; attacks near Kut, 419; takes Dahrabend, 419; takes Kut-el-Amara, 419; takes Gommecourt, Somme front, Bapaume, Peronne, Neles, Chaulnes, and Arlieux, 420; retakes Vimy Ridge, 420; advances on Scarpe, 420; advances near Salonika, 421; reaches Bakuba, 421; takes Bagdad, 421; conquers at Gaza, 421; blows up Messines Ridges, 422; advances near Lens, 422; defeats at Jebel Hamrin, 423; sugar ration in, 424; attacks east of Ypres, 424; tanks at Cambrai, 424; takes Bourlon Wood, 424; loses trenches at Ypres, 424; attacks on Cambrai front, 424; in Italy, 425; takes Gaza, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Bireh, 425; meatless days, 426; refuses recognition of Brest-Litovsk treaty, 426; in Ireland, 426; in Palestine, 427; takes Dutch shipping, 428; attacks in Ypres-Dixmude sector, 428; advances in Mesopotamia, 429; appeals for aid, 430; man-power bill, 430; final operations on Western front, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446,

England—*Continued*
448, 451; blockades Zeebrugge, 431; advances in Palestine, 431, 433; captures Kirfa, 431; agreement about prisoners, 436; munition workers strike, 436; defeats Austrians, 437; consuls held by Bolsheviki, 440; drive on Macedonian front, 440, 441; Allenby commands army, 441; victorious in Palestine, 441, 443; Bulgaria appeals to, 442; bombards Nieuport to Zeebrugge, 442; enters Strumnitza, 442; advances up Tigris, 445; occupies Damascus, 447; occupies Sidon, Tripolis, and Homs, 447; crosses Piave, 449; enters Kirkuk, crosses Sessez Zab, and takes Kalat Shergat, 449; enters Germany, 452; occupies Cologne, 452; summary of treaty made public, 452; summary of reply to Germany made public, 452; summary of German reply made public, 452; revised text of treaty made public, 452; Germany accepts terms, 452; peace signed, 452; final draft of treaty, 452
Englefontaine, 448
Erzerum, 415, 429
Espain, 448
Espionage Act, 392, 396
Estaires, 430
Esthonia, 452
Euphrates sunk, 419
Euphrates River, 413
Exchange, Stock, in London, 366
Exposition, Anglo-American, 362

F

Fabre, Jean Henri, 370
Faguet, Émile, 380
Fairbanks, Charles W., 376, 400
Falaba sunk, 411
Falkland Islands, 409
Famars, 448
Fayolle, General, 430
Fels, Joseph, 364
Feng, Kwo-Chang, General, 381
Ferdinand, King of Bulgaria, 399, 444
Finland, 391, 397, 401, 428, 430, 431, 436
Fismes, 436, 438
Fitzsimmons, Robert, 388
Flanders, 408, 428, 442, 446
Flanders, battle of, 422
Flat River, Missouri, miners ejected, 384
Fleurbaix, 430
Fleury, 416
Flint, Dr. Austin, 370
Florina, 416
Foch, Marshal, 396, 430, 447, 451, 452
Fonzaso, 425
Food Stimulation Bill, 398, 400
Ford, Henry, 370
Forman, Justus Miles, 370
Formidable sunk, 409
Foscani, 416, 419
Fossoy, 436
France, Prohibition established in, 366; Delcassé resigns, 368; Viviani resigns, 386; Gallieni resigns, 372; Canal at Marseilles opened, 374; first secret session of Chamber of Deputies under Third Republic, 376; Daylight saving in, 392; makes declaration concerning Russian government, 392, Germany issues ultimatum to, 404; mobilizes, 404; declares war on Germany, 404; invaded by Germany, 405; engagement at Belfort, 405; declares war on Austria, 406; government moved to Bordeaux, 406; signs treaty with Great Britain and Russia not to make separate peace, 406; occupies Müllhausen, 406; government returns to Paris, 408; captures Steinbach, 408; with England bombards Dardenelles, 409; captures Labyrinth, 410; attack in Champagne fails, 412; lands at Corfu, 415; gains north and south of Somme, 416; captures Fleury, 418; successful at Verdun, 416; captures Vermandovillers, Deniecourt, Berry, 416; closes in on Vaux Fort, 416; takes Chaulnes, 416; appoints Petain Chief of staff, 419, takes Noyon, 420; takes Monastir, 421; advances near Craonne, 422; first American troops in, 422; captures Hill 304, 422; attacks at Verdun, 422; lands force at Corinth, 423; Clemenceau Premier, 424; Inter-Allied War Council, 424; agrees to exchange of prisoners with Germany, 424; captures Malmaison, 424; troops arrive in Italy, 425; post and telegraph under military control, 426; Caillaux arrested, 426; decrees bread ration, 426; repulses attacks north of Chemin des Dames, 426; penetrates near Rheims, 428; air-raid on Paris, 429; Foch commander-in-chief, 430; calls men of 19, 430; final operations on Western front, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 451; Paris bombarded by long range guns, 431; declares meatless days, 431; counter-attacks on Asiago Plateau, 435; consuls held by Bolsheviki, 440; drive on Macedonian front, 440; attacks Turks, 441; cavalry occupy Prilep, 442; invests Kichevo, 442; occupies Beirut, 447; takes Sisemol, 449; enters Strasbourg and Mainz, 452; peace negotiations and signing of treaty, 454
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 380, 381, 416
Franconia sunk, 417
Frank, Leo, 368
Frankau, Mrs. Julia ("Frank Danby"), 380
Franz Ferdinand of Austria, 404
French, Sir John, 412
Friscourt, 416
Frise, 414
Frohman, Charles, 370
Fryatt, Captain, 416
Frye, William P., sunk, 409
Fuller, Anna, 380
Fuller, Frank, 370
Fuller, Paul, 370
Furka, 413

G

Galicia, 406, 422
Gallia sunk, 417
Gallieni, General, 372

Gallipoli, 411, 413, 415
Galway Castle sunk, 441
Gardsko, 442
Garrison, Lindley M., 372
Garub, 409
Gary system, New York City, 386
Garzza, Colonel, 367
Gas first employed, 410
Gasconier sunk, 439
Gaza, 421, 425 443
Gercourt, 442
Germany, asks Great Britain to pledge neutrality, 364; ultimatum sent to, by Japan, 365; Japan declares war on, 365; seizes food supply, 367; von Bethmann-Hollweg announces that after war lasting peace will be procured by an International League, 381; strikes in, 391; recognizes Lithuanian independence, 395; ratifies treaty with Rumania, 397; Russia pays first instalment of war indemnity to, 399; Socialists in, 399; peace demonstrations in, 399; Kaiser summons rulers, 399; intention of Kaiser to abdicate, 399; American forces enter, 400; submarines surrender, 400; appeals to United States, 401; Bavaria separates from, 401; Kaiser abdicates, 401; United States troops enter Prussia, 401; Crown Prince renounces rights to throne, 401; Poland severs relations with, 401; Declares state of war, 404; issues ultimatum to Russia and France, 404; declares war on Russia, 404; France declares war on, 404; Great Britain declares war on, 404; invades Luxemburg, France, and Belgium, 405; bombards Liége, 405; engagement at Belfort, 405; frontier crossed by Russia, 405; naval battle off Libau, 405; engagement with British third flotilla, 405; Japan sends ultimatum to, 406; Japan declares war on, 406; overruns Belgium, 406; captures Liége, 406; captures Louvain, 406; occupies Soissons and Amiens, 406; captures Mauberge, 406; captures Antwerp, Ghent, St. Mihiel, 406; proclaims "war-zone" around British Isles, 408; enters Antwerp, captures Messines, 408; occupies Dixmude, 408; defeated at the Yser, 408; victorious near Soisson, 408; checked at La Bassée, 408; uses liquid fire, 408; defeated in Poland, 408; evacuates Lodz, 408; rallies in Poland, 408; naval victories off Chile, 409; naval raid into British waters, 409; bombards Hartlepool, Scarborough, Whitby, 409; official blockade of Great Britain commences, 409; makes first air-raid on England, 409; blockaded by England, 410; warns against embarking on vessels for Great Britain, 410; *Lusitania* and *Gulflight* notes, 410; first uses gas, 410; attains footing on Hill 60, 410; invades Baltic Provinces, 410; defeats Russia in Carpathians, 410; occupies Libau, 410; with Austria retakes Przemysl, 410; recaptures Lemberg, 410; pledges safety of United States vessels, 412; expresses regret over *Nebraskan* and *Arabic*, 412; recalls Boy-Ed and von Papen, 412; Crown Prince attacks in Argonne, 412; successful in Poland, 412; takes offensive at Riga, 412; defeated near Tarnopol, 412; masses troops on Serbian frontier, 413; conquest of Serbia, 413; occupies Belgrade, 413; bombards Windau, 413; naval action in Baltic, 413; transport sunk in Baltic, 413; naval defeat in Gulf of Riga, 413; submarine destroyed off Ostend, 413; armed merchant vessels treated as warships, 414; acknowledges liability in *Lusitania* affair, 414; declares war on Portugal, 414; sends note on sinking of *Sussex*, 414; United States sends ultimatum to, 414; gains at Frise, 414; captures Fort Douaumont, 414; attacks west of Meuse, 414; wins advance toward Zillebeke, 414; takes Vaux, 414; von Tirpitz resigns, 415; shoots Captain Fryatt, 416; Italy declares war on, 416; Rumania declares war on, 416; von Hindenburg appointed Chief of General Staff, 416; Allies fail to break lines of, on the Somme, 416; captures Thiaumont, 416; Prussian Guards, defeated at Guillemont, 416; peace offer, 416; announces unrestricted submarine warfare, 418, United States severs diplomatic relations with, 418; wins at Rinnie, 418; takes Foscani, 419; announces unrestricted submarine warfare, 419; China breaks relations with, 420; United States declares war on, 420; Cuba declares war on, 420; Guatemala severs relations with, 420; retires to Hindenburg line, 420; raids Dover, 421; Liberia severs connection with, 422; Greece enters war against, 422; resignation of von Bethmann-Hollweg, 422; Michaelis chancellor, 422; China declares war on, 422; replies to Pope's peace proposals, 422; recaptures Halicz and Stanislaw, 422; mutiny in fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, 423; second mutiny, 423; Brazil declares war on, 424; von Hertling, chancellor, 424; armistice with Russia, 424; agrees to exchange prisoners with France, 424; retreats from Chemin des Dames, 424; first dash with Americans, 424; captures Riga, 424; occupies Oesel and Dago Islands, 424; Hindenburg line broken, 424; counter-drive in Italy, 425; with Austrians wins in Italy, 425; takes Col de Rosso, 425; losses in Monte Tomba section, 425; four mine sweepers destroyed off Jutland, 425; attacks convoy of neutral vessels, 427; raid in North Sea, 425; driven from East Africa, 425; von Hertling outlines peace terms, 426; repulsed between Lens and St. Quentin, 426; gains near Nieuport, 426; bombards American line in Lorraine, 426; renews war on Russia, 426; takes Minsk and Rovno, Reval, Pskoff, 426; repulsed near Venice, 427; moves back from Piave, 427; lines broken east of Asiago, 427; repulsed at Monte di Val Bella, 427; mutiny at Kiel, 427; signs treaty with Finland, 428; attacks in Ypres-Dixmude sector, 428, reaches Dnieper, 428; occu-

Germany—*Continued*
pies Kieff, 429; planes raid London, 429; final drive and concluding operations on Western front, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 451; continues advance in Ukraine, 430; mutiny at Limburg, 430; occupies Helsingfors, 430; takes Hangö, 431; Zeebrugge blockaded by British, 431; Nicaragua declares war on, 432; occupies Sebastopol, Bjorko, 432; submarines sink boats off United States coast, 433; foreign minister resigns, 436; Socialists refuse to vote for budget, 436; agreement with Great Britain about prisoners, 436; Haiti and Honduras declare war on, 436; Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin, 436; ambassador to Russia flees to Moscow, 438; makes peace offer to Belgium, 440; von Hertling resigns, 442; requests immediate armistice, 444; United States replies to peace note, 446; accepts terms, 446; Socialists demand abdication of Kaiser, 448; recalls submarines, 449; Allies sign truce terms for, 451; Kaiser abdicates, 451; armistice signed by, 451; peace negotiations and final treaty, 452
Ghent, 406, 446
Gilder, Jeannette L., 380
Gill, Sir David, 364
Ginn, Edwin, 364
Givenchy, 430
Gladden, Rev. Dr. Washington, 400
Glass, Carter, 400
Glenari Castle torpedoed, 427
Goeben, 407, 427
Goethals, General, 382
Goliath torpedoed, 411
Gomme court, 420, 438
Gonzales, Alfred, 383
Gorizia, 417, 423
Goschen, Sir E., 404
Gough, General, 430
Gouraud, General, 442, 452
Grandcourt, 418, 438
Grandeles, 432
Grandlup, 448
Grand Pré, 446
Grau, Robert, 380
Grave di Papadopoli, 449
Great Britain, *see* England
Greece, Venizelos resigns, 367; Zaimi resigns, 371; Zaimi's ministry resigns, 379, 416; entente to, 412; invites Allies to land at Salonika, 413; protests when French land at Corfu, 415; coast blockaded by Allies, 416; army corps captured at Kavala, 417; separated from Central Powers, 418; Constantine abdicates, 422; enters war against Germany, 422; drive on Macedonian front, 440; invests Kichevo, 442
Green, Hetty, 380
Greenhut, Captain Joseph B., 400
Gregory, Eliot, 370
Grey, Sir Edward, 404
Griswold, Putnam, 364
Grodno, 408, 412
Gross, Hans, 370
Guadalajara, 363
Guam, 397
Guatemala, 389, 420
Guerra, José Gutierrez, 385
Guicy, 442
Guild, Curtis, 370
Guildford Castle torpedoed, 429
Guillaumat, General, 452
Guillemont, 416
Gulflight, 410, 411
Gulick, Dr. Luther, 400
Gutierrez, ex-President, 367

H

Hague, The, representatives of the United States, Holland, and China sign anti-opium protocol at, 366
Haig, Sir Douglas, 412, 418, 430
Halicz, 422
Halifax disaster, 388, 425
Halluin, 446
Hamadan, 413
Hamburg-American Line, Four officials of, convicted in United States, 370
Hamel, 430
Hampshire sunk, 415
Handzeeme, 444
Hangö, 431
Hardie, James K., 370
Harding, Lieut.-Colonel Chester, 382
Harper, John Wesley, 370
Hartlepool, 409
Haute Deule Canal, 446
Haumont, 440
Hautebraye, 432
Havre, 406
Havrincourt, 440
Hay Bill, 362
Hayti, 368, 369, 436
Heidenstam, Vernar, 380
Hela sunk, 407
Held, Anna, 400
Heligoland Bight, 407
Helsingfors, 430
Herron, George Davis, 452
Herreshoff, John Brown, 370
Herschel, Sir William James, 388
Hervieu, Paul, 370
Hesperian sunk, 413
Heyse, Paul, 364
Hill, James J., 380
Hill 44, 432
Hill 60, 410
Hill 70, 422
Hill 229, 446
Hill 304, 422
"Hindenburg line," 420, 424, 438, 440
Hirson, 448, 451
Hodgenville, Ky., Lincoln Memorial at, 378
Hogue sunk, 407
Holland, 366, 373, 397, 399, 428, 451
Holland, J. P., 364
Hollebeke, 430
Holt, Frank, 368
Homs, 447
Honduras declares war on Germany, 436
Hooge, 412
Hooglede, 444
Hoover, Herbert S., 390
Horne, 446
House, Colonel E. M., 424, 452
Hsu Shih Chang, Pres. of China, 399

Hubbard, Elbert, 370
Huerta, General, 367, 373, 380
Hughes, Charles Evans, 376
Humbert, General, 436, 438
Hunding line, 446
Hungary, 391, 397, 401, 426, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451
Hussein I, King of Hedjas, 441
Hylan, John F., 386

I

Il Montello, 435
India, 406, 409, 445, 449
Ingelmunster, 446
Insurance, Federal bureau of war risk marine, 364
"International trench," 414
Ireland, Ulster volunteers land armies, 362; Ulster organises "provisional government," 362; Sir Edward Carson resigns from British Cabinet, 368; Sir Roger Casement arrested, 374; revolt in, 374; martial law in, 374; Baron Wimborne resigns, 374; James Connolly executed, 374; exempt from British Military Service Bill, 374; Sir Roger Casement tried and found guilty, 376; British Government decides to release prisoners taken in Irish Rebellion of April, 1916, 384; Sinn Feiners take Kiltemagh, 390; insurrection in, 414; Sir Roger Casement executed, 416; British troops in, 426; Sinn Feiners arrested, 432
Ireland, John, Archbishop, 400
Irigoyen, Hipolito, 377
Irish Home Rule Bill, 362
Irvins, William, 370
Ishii, Viscount, 391
Ishtib, 442
Isonzo, 411, 417, 423
Ispahan, 415
Italy, Salandra ministry resigns, 367; declares war on Austria, 410; advances in Trentino, 411; crosses Isonzo, 411; occupies Montfalcone, 411; declares war on Turkey, 412; air-raid of Austria on, 415; Austria attacks through the Trentino, 415; declares War on Germany, 416; advances toward Carso, 417; advances in Adige valley, 417; wins Gorizia, 417; crosses Vallone, 417; successful on Carso, 417; advances on Julian front, 417; joins French in Albania, 418; offensive on Isonzo front, 423; captures Gorizia, Monte Santo, Monte San Gabriele, 423; offensive on Trentino, 423; captures Pass of Agnelio, advance on Carso, 423; new drive on Isonzo, 423; Monte Santo captured, 423; German-Austrian counter drive in, 415; British troops arrive in, 425; evacuates Ponzaso, 425; retakes Mt. Asolone, 425; loses in Asiago section, 425; torpedoes two Austrian battleships, 425; food restrictions in, 426; repulses Germans near Venice, 427; capture Col del Rosso, Col d'Echele, 427; victorious east of Asiago, 427; takes Monte di Val Bella, 427; shatters Austrian attack, 427; Aldieri war minister, 430; Czechs and Slavs join, 433; captures Monte Corno, 433; victorious at Capo Sile, advance near Prente, 433; counter-attacks, 435; forces Austrians back across Piave, 435; captures Monte di Valbella, Sasso Rosso, 435; Col del Rosso and Col di Chelo, 435; raids Monte Grappa region, 435; drives last of Austrians across Piave, 435; on Western Front, 436; occupies Corno di Cabento and Monte Stabiel, 437; drive on Macedonian front, 440; invests Kichevo, 442; occupies Durazzo and Berat, 444; enters Elbasan and invests Tirana, 446; ordered by Foch to attack Austro-Hungarian armies, 447; takes Monte Solarolo, 449; with British crosses Piave, 449; crosses Montello, 449; advances on thirty-mile front, 449; cuts Tyrol-Belluno line, 450; occupies Rovereto, Trent, Udine, Trieste, and Pola, 450; Austria-Hungary capitulates to General Diaz, 450; armistice between Italy and Austria-Hungary, 450; Victor Emmanuel enters Trieste, 450; Austria accepts truce terms of, 451
Ito, Count, 364
Ivangorod, 412

J

Jacob Jones sunk, 425
Jacobs, Dr. Joseph, 380
Jaffa, 425
James, Henry, 380
James, Ollie M., 396
Japan, ratifies treaty with United States, 363; demands Kiao-chow, 365; declares war on Germany, 365, 408; blockades, Kiao-chow, 365; lease of Dalny and Port Arthur, 367; Ishii, ambassador to United States, 391; no intervention in Siberia, 393; naval convention between China and, 395; food riots in 397; cabinet resigns, 399; ultimatum to Germany, 406; bombards Tsing-tau, 407; captures Tsing-tau, 409; military operations in Siberia, 426; General Otani in Siberia, 430; cabinet resigns, 440
Jaulgonne, 436
Jebel Hamrin, 421, 423
Jellicoe, Sir John, 425
Jericho, 427
Jerusalem, 425
Joseffy, Rafael, 370
Julian front, 417
Justicia sunk, 437
Jutland, 415, 425
Juvigny, 440

K

Kaiser William II., 399, 401, 448, 451
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk, 407
Kalogeropoulos, Nikolas, 379
Kamerun, 415
Kavala, 417
Keating Child Labor Bill, 372
Keith, A. Paul, 400
Keith, B. F., 364
Kellogg, Clara Louise, 380
Kemal, Hussein, Sultan of Egypt, 388

Kerensky, 422, 424
Kermanshah, 415
Keyes, Sir Roger, 446
Kiao-chow, 365
Kichevo, 442
Kief, 391, 395, 427, 429
Kiel, 423, 427
Kirfa, 431
Kirkuk, 449
Kishineff, 426
Kitchener, Lord, 380, 415
Klein, Charles, 370
Kobbé, Gustav, 400
Kochana, 442
Kossuth, Francis, 364
Kovno, 412
Kraguievatz, 413
Kreisler, Fritz, 392
Kriemhilde line, 442, 444
Krithia, Heights of, 411
Krivolak, 442
Kuropatkin, General, 414
Kut-el-Amara, 413, 415, 419

L

La Bassée, 408, 436
Labor, big strike at Bayonne, N. J., 368; Child Labor Bill, 378; railroad strike in Spain, 379; martial law proclaimed in Spain, 383; striking miners ejected from Bisbee, Arizona, 384; one thousand foreign born miners ejected from Flat River, Missouri, 384; strikes in Austria, 391; in Germany, 391; 100 I. W. W.'s convicted, 396
"Labyrinth," 410
La Capelle, 451
Laconia torpedoed, 419
La Fère, 446, 448
Lansing, Robert, 366, 378, 390, 452
Laon, 446
Lassigny, 430, 438
Laurentic sunk, 419
Law, Ruth, 380
Lawe River, 436
League of Nations, 452
Leasowe Castle sunk, 433
Le Cateau, 446, 448
Lechtervelde, 446
Lee, Tom, 400
Le Hamel, 438
Lemberg, 406, 410
Lenine, Nicholas, 397, 440
Lens, 422, 426, 444
Leonardo da Vinci lost, 417
Leschetizky, Theodore, 370
Lettish Republic, 452
Leuze, 451
Libau, 405, 410
Liberia severs relations with Germany, 422
Liberty Loan, first, 422; second, 424; third, 392, 394; fourth, 398
Liége, 405, 406
Liggett, General Hunter, 440
Lihons, 438
Liliuokalani, Queen, 388
Lille, 442, 444, 446
Limburg, 430
Lincoln, Abraham, 378
Lincoln Farm Association, 378
"Liquid fire," 408
Lithuania, 395, 401, 452
Livenza, 450
Li Yuan-hung, 377
Lloyd George, 418, 430
Locon, 430
Lodz, 408
London, air-raids on, 411, 413, 423, 425, 427, 429
London, Jack, 380
Long, John D., 370
Loos, 412
Lorraine, 426, 428
Louvain sunk, 427
Louvain, 406
Low, Seth, 380
Lowell, Dr. Percival, 380
Lubin, 412
Luce, 430
Ludlow, Rear-Admiral Nicoll, 370
Lufburry, Major R., 400
Luna, Pelagia, 377
Lunéville, 428
Lusitania, the, 410, 411, 412, 414
Lutsk, 414
Luxburg dispatches, 424
Luxemburg 405
Lvoff, Prince, 420, 422
Lys, 432, 448

M

McAdoo, William G., 394, 400
McBurney, Charles, 364
McCall, Governor Samuel W., 386
McCann, Lieutenant Hanson, 386
McCrae, Lieutenant-Colonel John, 400
McGovern, Terry, 400
MacMillan, Donald B., 384
"Maartens Maartens," 370
Macedonia, 412, 413, 440, 441, 442
Mainz, 452
Mackensen, General, 416, 422, 426
Magdhaba, 419
Majestic torpedoed, 411
Malay Archipelago, 383
Malmaison Fort, 424
Mangin, General, 436, 438, 440, 446
Manheulles, 440
Mannerheim, General, 401
March, General, 390
Marchesi, Mme., 364
Maria Theresa, Queen of Bavaria, 400
Marmora sunk, 437
Marne, battle of, 406
Marne River, 406, 432, 434
Marshall, Thomas R., 376
Marshall, General, 445, 449
Martin, Don, 400
Matz, 432, 434
Maubeuge, 406, 451
Maude, Major F. Stanley, 388
Maxim, Hiram, 380
Mazy, 436
Mecca, 377
Medulla sunk, 427
Memel, 405
Menin, 446
Mercalli, G., 364
Mercatel, 438
Mery, 432
Metchnikoff, Professor Elie, 380

Mesopotamia, 423, 429, 431
Messines Ridge, 408, 422, 430
Messudiyeh torpedoed, 409
Metz, 440
Meuse River, 406, 414, 442
Mexico, delegates at Niagara announce willingness of Huerta to resign, 363; rebels capture Zacatecas Tampico and Guadalajara, 363; General Huerta resigns presidency, 363; Señor Francisco Carbajal becomes president, 363; Carbajal resigns presidency, 365; General Carranza becomes president, 365; ex-president Gutierrez surrenders to Carranza, 367; Colonel Garzza selected as president, 367; Generals Huerta and Orozco arrested, 367; embargo on arms for, declared by United States, 368; General Villa accepts good offices of the United States and other American republics, 369; the United States and eight American republics recognize General Carranza as leader of prevailing power in Mexico, 369; Villa bandits shoot nineteen Americans, 372; Huerta dies, 373; United States cavalry fight with Villa troops at San Geronimo, 373; General Carranza demands withdrawal of American troops from, 375; organized militia of United States called for service on border of, 376; American troops enter, 377; Carranza issues ultimatum to United States, 377; Pershing expedition to, ordered withdrawn, 382; Carranza elected president, 383; takes oath of office as president, 385, taxes oil lands, 391; severs relations with Cuba, 395
Mézières, 451
Mézières-Metz railway, 448
Michaelis, 422, 424
Military, draft bill, New York State, 374; service Bill in Great Britain, 374; Service Act in Canada, 391; United States Selective Service Act, 422
Milner, Viscount, 392
Milyukoff, M., 420, 422
Minsk, 426
Mistral, Frederic, 364
Mitchel, John Purroy, 386, 396, 400
Mitchell, S. Weir, 364
Mlawa regions, 408
Moeuvres, 449
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey, 397, 400
Mohammed VI., Sultan of Turkey, 397
Moldavia sunk, 433
Monastir, 413, 416, 421, 442
Mongolia sunk, 423
Mons-Charleroi, battle of, 406
Mont Kemmel, 430, 432, 438
Mont Rouge, 430
Mont St. Siméon, 440
Montague, Forest, 436
Montdidier, 430, 438
Monte Asolone, 425
Monte Corno, 433
Monte Cosen, 449
Monte Grappa, 435
Monte Prasalan, 425
Monte San Gábriele, 423
Monte Sante, 423
Monte Stabiel, 437
Monte Solarola, 449
Monte Tomba, 425
Monte di Val Bella, 427, 435
Montello, 449
Montenegro, 401, 415, 440
Montfalcone, 411
Montfaucon, 442
Monticano, 449
Montmédy, 448
Moratorium proclaimed by Great Britain, 404
Moreno, Alfred Bazuerizo, 373
Morgan, J. P., 368
Mosby, Colonel John S., 380
Moscow, 428, 438
Mosul, 445
Mt. Vernon torpedoed, 441
Moyenneville, 438
Muck, Karl, 392
Müllhausen, 406
Münsterberg, Hugo, 380
Muschenheim, W. C., 400

N

Namur, 406
National Guardsmen, demobilization of, 378
Nauroy, 442
Naval appropriation bill, 376
Navarin Farm, 442
Nebraskan, attacked, 411; Germany expresses regret over, 412
Neratoff, Russian premier, 381
Nesles, 420
Neuve Chapelle, 408, 410
Neuve Eglise, 440
Nevada adopts "Easy Divorce," 366
New Guinea captured by Australia, 407
New York City, coldest day in thirty-three years, 388; lightless nights decreed, 388; first holiday all theatres closed, 390; public schools closed, 390; hurricane sweeps over, 390; lightless nights begin, 396; motorless Sundays, 398; harbor net removed, 400
New York abolishes office of coroner, 366
New Zealand captures German Samoa, 407
Nicaragua, 372, 381, 432
Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, 397, 420, 436
Nieppe Forest, 430
Nieuport, 426, 442
Nikolsk, 437
Nish, 413, 444, 446
Nivelle, General, 422
Nobel Prize for literature, 380
Nordica, Mme., 364
Northcliffe, Lord, 398
North Dakota abolishes death penalty, 366
Norway, 401
"Note, Strict Accountability," 408
Novi Bazar, 413
Novo Georgievsk, 412
Noyon, 420, 430, 432, 438, 440

O

Oceanic wrecked, 407
Odell, Beniamin B., 380
Odessa, 428

Oesel, 424
Oise Canal, 432, 451
Oise River, 430, 434, 438
Okuma, Count, 381
O'Leary, Jeremiah, 394
Olizy, 446
Orient Railway, 444
Orsova, 416
Orozco, General, 367
Osborne, Thomas Mott, 378
Oshima, General, 373
Ostend, 406, 427, 446
Otani, General, 439
Otranto sunk, 445
Oura, Japanese Minister of Interior, 369
Ourscamps Forest, 432

P

Paes, Sidonio, 393, 401
Page, Ambassador, 396, 438
Palestine, 423, 427, 431, 433, 441, 443
Pallada sunk, 407
Panama Canal, used by United States warships, 368; reopened, 374; Chester Harding, governor of zone, 382; neutrality of zone, 408
Panama Pacific Exposition opened, 366
Paris, bombarded by airplanes, 408, 431; war councils at, 422, 424; Peace Conference at, 452
Parker, General James, 377
Parker, John M., 376
Passchendaele Ridge, 422, 430, 442
Pathfinder sunk, 407
Patten, Thomas, 382
Peace Conference, 452
Peace Treaty signed, 452
Pennas, 435
Pergwyk, 448
Péron, 448
Peronne, 420, 430, 440
Persia sunk, 413
Peru, 367, 397, 401
Pétain, General, 400, 420, 422
Petrograd, 391, 406, 426, 440
Petrolite, 414
Philadelphian sunk, 427
Phillips, Stephen, 370
Piave River, 425, 427, 433, 435, 437, 449
Pintheville, 440
Piræus, 417
Pitou, August, 370
Pius X., Pope, 364
Plattsburg, 368
Plessier-Hulen region, 436
Plotzk, 408
Plumer, General, 436, 442
Poincaré, Raymond, 366
Pola, 450
Poland, 391, 401, 408, 412
Polivanov, General, 373
Poltava, 430
Pontoise, 438
Pope Benedict, 422
Port Arthur, 367
Porto Rico, 391, 399
Portugal, 393, 401, 414, 424
Pozières, 416
Prente, 433
President Lincoln sunk, 433
Prieto, Premier, 385
Prilip, 413
Princes' Islands, 452
Prinz Adalbert torpedoed, 413
Prisrend, 413
Prohibition, in France, 366; in Alabama, 366, 368; in Arkansas, 366; in Iowa, Idaho, Utah, 366; in Canada, 368, 391; in South Carolina, 368; in Virginia, 380, 390, in Oregon, 382; in Tennessee, 382; in Indiana, 382, 392; in New Hampshire, 384, 394; Federal Amendment, 390, 392, 394, 396; in Mississippi, Kentucky, N. Dakota, 390; in Maryland, 390, 392; in Porto Rico, 391; in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, 392; in Michigan, Louisiana, Arizona, 394; in Georgia, Texas, 396; in Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, Vermont, California, Missouri, 398; President Wilson proclaims closing of breweries, 398; in Russia, 408
Provence II. sunk, 415
Prunay, 436
Prussia, East, invaded by Russia, 406; reverses of Russia in, 406; Russia driven from, 406; second Russian invasion of, 408
Przemysl, 406, 410
Pskoff, 426
Putnam, J. Bishop, 370

Q

Quebec, 378, 386, 388, 393

R

Rainbow Division repels raid in Lorraine, 428
Raismes Forest, 448
Ranger, Henry Ward, 380
Rapat, 441
Rawlinson, General, 436, 438, 440, 451
Rayak, 445
Reading, Lord, 376, 390
Redmond, John C., 400
Registration, national, in Great Britain, 412
Rehan, Ada, 380
Resnati, Captain Antonio, 400
Reval, 426
Rewa torpedoed, 427
Rheims, 420, 428, 432
Rhine, Germans begin withdrawal from, 452; American army crosses, 452
Rhondda, Lord, 396
Ribeauville, 446
Ribot, M. A. F., 362, 424
Ricault, General, 377
Ridder, Herman, 370
Riga, 412, 424
Riis, Jacob, 364
Riley, James Whitcomb, 380
Ringling, Al., 380
Rinnie, 418
Roberts, Lord, 408
Robertson, Morgan, 370
Rodin, Auguste, 388
Roebling, Charles G., 400
Rolland, Romain, 380
Rolleghemcapelle, 444
Romagne, 444

Ronvaux, 440
Roosevelt, Quentin, 400
Roosevelt Theodore, 376
Roques, General, 372
Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan, 370
Rostand, Eugène, 370
Rostof-on-Don, 429
Rouani, 417
Roulers, 442
Rovereto, 450
Rovno, 426
Roye, 438
Rumania, German ultimatum, 391; Germany ratifies treaty with, 397; declares war on Germany, 416; Turkey declares war on, 416; crushed, 416; occupies Orsova, 416; in South Bukowina, 416; controls passes in Alps, 417; withdraws forces in Transylvania, 417; Mackensen attacks, 422; Mackensen sends ultimatum to, 426; cabinet resigns, 426; decides to make peace, 426; captures Kishineff, 426; signs treaty, 428, 432
Russia, name of capital changed, 365; Sukhomlinoff resigns, 367; Chouvaiev, minister of war, 373; Duma opened, 373; prohibition in, 377, 408; Duma grants peasants rights, 379; Sturmer resigns, 381; Neratoff succeeds Sturmer, 381; religious freedom in, 385; declares war on Bolsheviki, 391; Trotsky resigns, 391; Petrograd under martial law, 391; obligations to subsequent governments, 392; Brest-Litovsky treaty, 393; Voldarsky assassinated, 397; Bolshevists mobilize, 397; Nicholas II. deposed, 397; pays indemnity to Germany, 399; Denmark and Sweden sever relations with, 401; begins to mobilize, 404, German ultimatum to, 404; Germany declares war on, 404; Austria declares war on, 404; crosses German frontier, 405; defeated at Memel, 405; naval engagement off Libau, 405; treaty with Great Britain and France, 406; completes mobilization, 406; invades East Prussia, 406; overruns Galicia, 406; defeated at Tannenberg, 406; wins near Lemberg, 406; reverses in East Prussia, 406; captures Lemberg, 406; driven from East Prussia, 406; occupies Soldau, 406; wins near Cracow, 408; occupies Lodz, 408; evacuates Lodz, 408; attempts to cross Carpathians, 408; reoccupies Plotzk, 408; invades East Prussia, 408; advances in Mlawa regions and Carpathians, 408; crosses Bzura, 408; invades Turkey, 409; captures Przemysl, 410; attacks in Carpathians, 410; Baltic provinces invaded, 410; defeated in Carpathians, 410; ultimatum to Bulgaria, 412; retreat in Poland, 412; naval action in Baltic, 413; naval victory in Gulf of Riga, 413; advances on Teheran, 413; occupies Hamadan, 413; General Kuropatkin, 414; offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina, 414; enters Lutsk, 414; captures Erzerum, 415; captures Kermanshah, 415; enters Ispahan, 415; captures Trebizond, 415; joins British on Tigris, 415; victorious in Volhynia, 416; conquest of Armenia, 416; captures Brodi, Stanislaw, 416; new advance in Bukowina; wins near Halicz, 416; unites with Rumania in South Bukowina, 416; defeated at Rinnie, 418; abdication of Czar, 420; Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff, 420; United States recognises new government, 420; government reconstructed, 422; defeated in Galicia, 422; captures Halicz, 422; retreat begins, 422; evacuates Mesopotamia, 423; a republic, 424; government overthrown, 424; armistice with Germany, 424; armistice between Central Powers and Bolsheviki, 424; attempts offensive, 424; defeated in Gulf of Riga, 425; orders demobilization, 426; changes to new style Calendar, 426; United States Embassy leaves, 426; Bolsheviki accept peace, 426; Germany renews war on, 426; Germans enter, 426; Bolsheviki defeat Ukranians, 427; capital moved to Moscow, 428; Bolsheviki win near Rostof-on-Don, 429; peace conference, 432; Czar reported killed, 436; meets Finnish delegates in Berlin, 436; counter revolution in, 438; Bolshevist leaders prepare for flight, 438; German Ambassador flees to Moscow, 438; Lenine wounded, 440; supreme Council invites to Prince's Islands, 452
Russian sunk, 419
Ryan, John T., 394

S

Safdonoff, Wasilly, 400
St. Eloi, 414
St. Gobain Forest, 440
St. Georges, 446
St. Lawrence River, 378, 386, 388
St. Louis University, 362
St. Maur, 432
St. Mihiel, 406, 440
St. Paul sinks, 392
St. Petersburg, name changed to Petrograd, 406
St. Quentin, 426, 440, 442, 444
Salandra Ministry in Italy resigns, 367
Salonika, 413, 417, 421
Salvini, Tommaso, 380
Sambre, 448
Samoa, 407
San Diego sunk, 437
San Dona di Piave, 449
San Fuentes, Juan Luis, 369
San Giovanni di Medua, 415
Sasso Rosso, 435
Sauna-i-Yat, 419
Savage, Rev. Dr. Minot, 400
Saxony, King of, deposed, 399
Sayville, wireless, 368
Scarborough, 409
Scarpe, 420, 438, 440
Scheldt, 448, 451
Schlechter, Solomon, 370
Schulthess, Edmund, 381
Schwab, Charles M., 392
Searle, Rev. George M., 400
Sebastopol, 432
Seine River, 406
Selective Service Act, 422
Seligmann, Isaac, 388

Semendria, 405
Semlin, 406
Sensée, 442, 446
Serbia receives ultimatum from Austria 404; replies to Austria, 404; Austrian minister leaves Belgrade, 404; Austria declares war on, 404; Belgrade bombarded, 405; defeats Austria, 405; captures Semlin, 406; invaded by Austria, 408; German troops massed on frontier, 413; Austro-German Bulgarian conquest of, 413; Bulgaria enters, 413; gains in Tscherna, 416; drive on Macedonian front, 440; advances towards Krivolak, 442; occupies Ishtib and Veles barriers, 442; captures Veles, Kochana and Strumnitza, 442; cuts Orient Railway, 444; captures Nish, 446; reaches Danube, 448
Serre, 448
Servon, 442
Sesser, Zab, 449
Sherman Anti-Trust Law, 362
Siberia, 393, 426, 435, 439
Sidon, 447
Sienkiewicz, Henry, 380
Sinn-Feiners, 432
Sing Sing prison, 378
Sisemol, 449
Sissonne, 446, 448
Slicer, Rev. Thomas R., 380
Smith, F. Hopkinson, 370
Socialists, in Germany, 399, 436, 448
Soissons, 406, 408, 420, 432, 436
Soldau, 406
Somme, battle of the, 416
Somme River, 416, 420, 430, 438
South Dakota abolishes death penalty, 366
Soviets, 393, 452
Spain, 371, 379, 383, 385, 391, 393
Spring, Rice, Sir Cecil, 400
"*Spurlos Versenkt*," 424
Stanislaw, 416, 422
Stefansson, Vilhjalmar, 368
Steinbach, 408
Stevenson, Adlai E., 364
Stokes, Rose Pastor, 392, 394
Story, Thomas Waldo, 370
Strasbourg, 452
Strathcona, Lord, 364
Struma, 417
Strumnitza, 440, 442
Stuart, Ruth McEnery, 388
Sturmer, Boris Vladimirovitch, 381
Suarez, President, 397
Submarines, 400, 407, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 433, 449
Suez Canal, 370, 409, 417
Suffrage, Woman, in Iowa, 366; in Denmark, 366, 367, 395; in New Jersey, 368; in New York, 370, 386; in Massachusetts, 370; in Pennsylvania, 370; United States Senate committee reports on, 372; in North Dakota, 382; New York Senate submits amendment to voters, 382; suffragette pickets in Washington, 384, 386; in Maine, 386; President Wilson indorses by states, 386; parade, New York City, 386; in Ohio, 386; President Wilson supports Federal amendment, 390; in Canada, 391; in Mississippi 392; in Hungary, 396; United States Senate rejects amendment, 398; in Sweden, 401
Suippe, 442, 444
Sukhomlinoff, General, 367
Sullivan, John L., 400
Supreme Council, 452
Sussex, 414, 415
Suzanne, 438
Swan, Sir J. W., 364
Sweden, 391, 401
Switzerland, 381, 391
Sylva, Carmen, 380

T

Tabriz, 433
Tagliamento, 425
"Tanks," 416, 424
Tannenberg, battle of, 406
Tarnopol, 412
Tauscher, Captain Hans, 374
Tcherna, 416
Teheran, 413
Telegraphy, Wireless, between moving trains, 366, between Washington and Panama Canal zone, 366; at Honolulu messages picked up at distance of 9000 miles, 370
Telephone, First trans-continental, 366
Telephony, Wireless between Virginia and Honolulu, 368
Telescribe, Invention of the, 366
Tenniel, Sir John, 364
Termes, 446
Terneuzen, 448
Thiaumont, 416
Thiepval Ridge, 438
Thiescourt Wood, 432
Thon, 451
Thourout, 446
Ticonderoga sunk, 441
Tigris, 411, 415, 445, 449
Tillman, Benj. R., 396, 400
Tinoco, Frederico, 383
Togoland, Africa, 407
Tonale, 437
Tosti, Sir Francesco P., 380
Toul, 428
Tournai, 448
Townshend, General, 415
Tracy, Benjamin F., 370
Trebizond, 415, 427
Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm, 388
Trench warfare begins, 406
Trent, 450
Trentino, 411, 423
Trescault, 440
Trieste, 425, 450
Tripolis, 447
Triumph torpedoed, 411
Trotsky, 391, 393
Tsing-Tau, 407, 409
Tuan, General Chi-jui, 385
Tuckahoe launched, 394
Tupper, Sir Charles, 370
Turkey, Abdul Hamid dies, 391; Mohammed V. dies, 397; Mohammed VI., 397; buys the *Goeben* and the *Breslau*, 407; England declares war on, 408; forts captured by Indian troops, 409; defeated in Caucasus, 409; Russians in-

Turkey—*Continued*
vade, 409; attempts to cross Suez Canal, 409; Italy declares war on, 412; in the Dardanelles, 413; four transports sunk, 413; defeated on Euphrates, 413, 423; defeated at Kut-el-Amara, at Ctesiphon 413; Townshend surrenders to, 415; declares war on Rumania, 416; repulsed near Rouani, 417; severs relations with United States, 420; defeated at Gaza, 421, 425, 443; retreats to Jebel Hamrin, 421, 423; evacuates Wadi Hesi and Ascalon, 425; attempts to retake Jerusalem, 425; reported desertion of troops, 427; recaptures Trebizond, 427; captures Erzerum, 429; in Mesopotamia, 431; at Baku, 433; captures Tabriz, 433; defeated on Jordan, 437; attack by Anglo-Egyptian and French troops, 441; 4th, 7th, and 8th armies 441; separate peace, 446; surrenders on Tigris, 449; capitulates, 449; opens Black Sea, 449; repatriation of allied prisoners, 449
Tuscania sunk, 427

U

Udine, 450
Uka, Lieutenant-General, 373
Ukraine, 397, 426, 430, 432, 452
Ulster, Home Rule question in, 362
Undine sunk, 413
United States, cotton price convention, 361; signs anti-opium protocol at The Hague, 366; declares embargo on arms for Mexico, 368; wireless at Sayville, 368; signs treaty with Haiti, 368; room in capitol wrecked by bomb, 368; Draft bill, New York State, 374; army reorganization bill, 376; organized militia called for service on Mexican border, 376; House passes largest army budget, 376; demobilization of National Guards, men, 378; purchases Danish West Indies, 378; Child Labor Bill, 378; Supreme Court upholds constitutonality of Webb-Kenyon law, 382; law passed prohibiting sending of liquor advertisements by mail into dry territory, 382; District of Columbia dry, 382; Danish West Indies pass to sovereignty of, 382; Senate prohibits unlimited debate, 382; Senate adopts resolution submitting prohibition amendment to Constitution, 383; Republicans gain three seats in Congress, 386; blizzard in Southern States, 390; Burleson confirmed as Postmaster-General, 390; Hoover orders food restriction, 390; draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada, 390; registration of enemy aliens, 390; export and import licenses, 390; meatless days reduced, 390; Lord Reading appointed ambassador to, 390; Ishii appointed ambassador to, 391; daylight saving in, 392; controls Philadelphia police, 392; American Railway Express, 394; registry days for draft, 394, 396, 398; wheat and meat restrictions removed, 396; drawing of registered men, 396; daylight saving law, 398; influenza epidemic, 398; Senate rejects suffrage amendment, 398; motorless Sundays, 398; false peace-day, 398; recognizes Czecho-Slovaks, 398; Food Stimulation Bill, 398, 400; first demobilization order, 400; discontinues censorship, 400; lightless nights, 400; troops enter Germany, 400; Germany appeals to, 401; troops enter Prussia, 401; Wilson declares neutrality of, 404; declares neutrality of Canal Zone, 408; safety of vessels in war zone pledged by Germany, 412; demands recall of Dumba, Boy-Ed, Von Papen, 412; note regarding submarine warfare, 414, refuses to advise Americans not to travel on armed merchant ships, 414; orders inquiry into sinking of *Sussex*, 414; sends ultimatum to Germany, 414; demands apology from Austria for sinking of *Petrolite*, 414; protests against deportation of Belgians, 416; peace note, 418; Germany's reply to peace note, 418; severs diplomatic relations with Germany, 418; dismisses Bernstorff, 418; President asks permission to arm merchant ships, 418; armed guards on merchant vessels, 420; recognizes new government of Russia, 420; withdraws minister and consuls from Belgium, 420; war declared, 420; relations severed with Austria, 420; relations severed with Turkey, 420; Selective Service Act, 422; Food Control Bill, 422; replies to Pope Benedict, 422; first troops in France, 422; destroyers cooperate with British navy, 423; reveals Luxburg despatches, 424; declares war on Austria, 424; troops in first-line trenches, 426; embassy leaves Petrograd, 426; troops in Chemin des Dames sector, 426; reported desertion of Turkish troops, 427; takes over Dutch shipping, 428; Rainbow Division in Lorraine sector, 428; troops in Lorraine, Champagne, Alsace, Luneville, Aisne, Toul, 428; first permanent advance, 428; size of army at end of first year, 430; marines bend German line north of Château-Thierry 432; coastwise vessels sunk by submarines, 433, 439; takes Vaux, 434; with Australians takes Hameil, 434; drives Germans across Marne, 436; drives Crown Prince back, 436; troops at Archangel, 437; retirement of Ambassador Page, 438; American Thirtieth Division, 438; advance with Mangin against Fisme, 438, troops land in Siberia, 439; Americans in Petrograd reported safe, 440; rejects Austria's peace offer, 440; Third Division, 440; captures Voormezeele, 440; advances between Vieil Arcy and Villers-en-Pravères, 440; assaults St. Mihiel salient, 440, gains at Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, Haumont, 440; Thirtieth, Thirty-eighth, and Twenty-seventh Divisions advance toward Cambrai, 440; First Army attacks from Meuse through Argonne Forest, 442;

United States—*Continued*
takes Gercourt, Guicy, Montfaucon, Cheppy, Varennes, advances to Kriemhilde Line, 442; with Rawlinson takes Bellecourt and Nauroy, 442; takes Apremont, 442; receives request for armistice from Germany, 444; crosses Kriemhilde Line, 444; Italo-American naval expedition attacks Durazzo, 444; replies to German peace note, 446; Second Army attacks northwest of Verdun, 446; First Army takes Hill 299 and storms St. Georges, takes Grand Pré and Côte de Chatillon, 446; with British captures Wassigny and Ribeauville, 446; First Army captures Bantheville, 446; First Army breaks through Freya defenses, 448; uses guns against Mezières-Metz railway, 448; Thirtieth Division with Third British Army win towns from Pergwyk to Winterkern, 448; First Army shatters railway at Montmèdy and Conflans, 448; 332d Regiment with Third Italian Army crosses Piave, 449; False Peace Day, 451; two divisions advance on thirty-mile front, 451; First Army captures heights of Woevre and Sedan, 451; delegates to Peace Conference, 452; enters Germany, 452; crosses Rhine, 452; reaches Coblenz, 452; representatives to Princes' Islands, 452; summary of treaty made public, 452; summary of German reply made public, 452; text of treaty read in Senate, 452; summary of reply to Germany made public, 452; revised text made public, 452; Germany accepts terms, 452; peace signed, 452; final draft of treaty, 452
Uruguay, Viera elected president of, 367
Uskub, 440

V

Valdez, President, 395
Valdobbiadene, 449
Valenciennes, 448
Vallone, 417
Vanderbilt, Alfred G., 370
Vanguard sunk, 423
Van Wyck, Rob't A., 400
Vardar River, 440
Vaux, 414, 416, 434, 436
Veles, 442
Venice, 427
Venizelos, Greek Premier, resigns, 367
Verdun, 416, 422, 430, 440
Verdun, battle of, 414
Verennes, 442
Vermandovillers, 416
Versailles, 432
Vesle, 436, 440
Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, 450
Vieil Arcy, 440
Viera, President, 367
Vieux, Berquin, 438
Villers-Bretonneux, 430
Villers-en-Pravères, 440
Villa, General, 369
Vilna, 412
Vimy Ridge, 414, 420, 430
Vistula, 408
Vittorio, 449, 450
Vladivostok, 433
Voldarsky, M., 397
Volhynia, 414, 416
von Bernstorff, 418
von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor, 381, 404, 422
von Eichorn, Field Marshal, 397
von Hertling, 424, 426, 442
von Hindenburg, 408, 416
von Hutier, 438
von Hussarek, Baron, 397
von der Marwitz, 436
von Papen, Captain Franz, 374, 412
von Sanders, General Liman, 441
von Suttner, Baroness, 364
von Tirpitz, Admiral, resigns, 415
Voormezeele, 440

W

Wadi Hesi, 425
Wagner, Charles, 400
Wallace, A. R., 364
Warilda sunk, 437
Warsaw, 408, 412
Washington, Booker T., 370
Wassigny, 446
Walterson, Colonel Henry, 396
Webb-Kenyon law, 382
Wekerle, Premier, 391
Welland Canal, 374
Wemyss, Admiral, 425
Wervicq, 446
Westinghouse, George, 364
Westover sunk, 437
Wevelghem, 446
White, Andrew D., 400
White, Henry, 452
White, William Allen, 452
Whitby, 409
Whitlock, Brand, 420
Whitman, Governor, 374
Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg abdicates, 399
Wilder, Marshall P., 370
Wilhelmshaven, 423
Williams, Arthur, 386
Wilson, Woodrow, engagement announced, 368; signs army reorganization bill, 376; nominated, 376; calls troops for service on Mexican border, 376; signs Child Labor Bill, 378; takes oath of office, 382; calls sixty-fifth Congress, 382; indorses woman's suffrage by States, 386; signs Daylight Saving Bill, 392; signs draft bill, 394; closes all breweries, 398, signs Food Stimulation Bill, 400; sails for Peace Conference, 400; arrives at Brest, 400; declares neutrality of United States, 404; writes "strict accountability" note, 408; makes "too proud to fight" speech, 410; refuses to advise Americans about travelling on armed merchant ships, 414; addresses Congress, 414; "Peace note," 418; gives views on peace to Senate, 418; asks authority to arm merchant ships, 418; asks Congress to declare war, 420; signs Selective Service Act, 422; advises war on Austria, 424; German Chancellor sends note to, 444, replies to German peace note, 446;

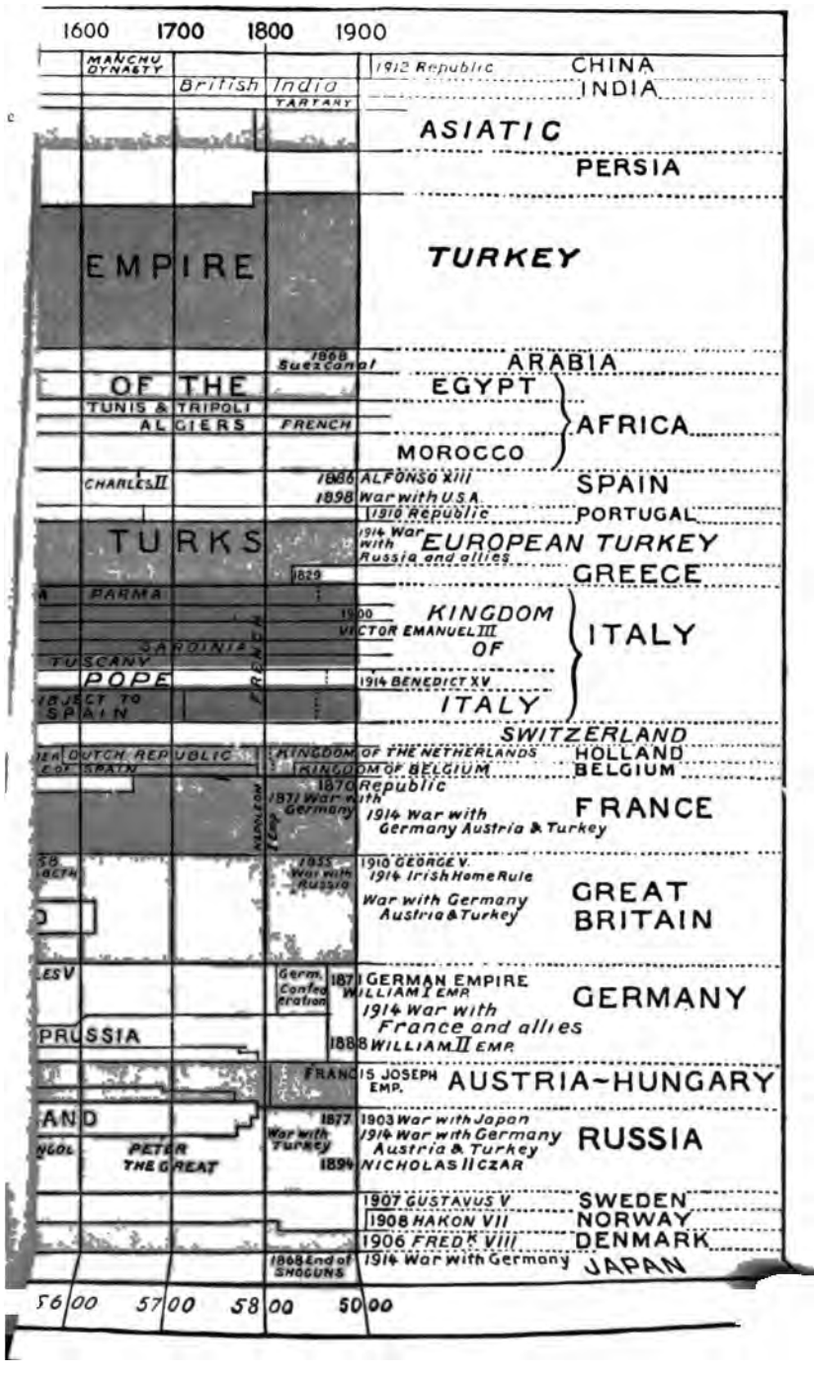
Wilson—*Continued*
replies to Germany's peace offer, 446; Supreme Council adopt proposals of, 452; reads draft of League of Nations, 452; sails for United States, 452; returns to France, 452
Wimborne, Baron resigns as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 374
Windau, 413
Winterkern, 448
Winter, William, 388
Witte, Count Sergius, 370
Woodruff, Colonel Charles, E., 370
Wu Ting Fang, 381
Wytschaete, 440

Y

Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan, 371
Young, Mrs. Ella F., 400
Ypres, 424, 428, 430
Ypres, first battle of, 408; second battle of, 410
Yser, battle of, 408
Yuan Shi-kai, President of China, 377

Z

Zacatecas, 363
Zahlek, 445
Zaimis, 371, 416
Zamor, President Orestes, 369
Zeebrugge, 427, 431, 442, 446
Zenson, 435, 449
Zeppelin, Count, 420
Zeppelins, 411, 413
Zillebeke, 414
"Zimmermann note," 418
Zuppelli, General, 430


1600
1700
1800
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MANCHU DYNASTY
1912 Republic
CHINA
British India
INDIA
TARTARY
ASIATIC
PERSIA
EMPIRE
TURKEY
1868 Suez Canal
ARABIA
OF THE
EGYPT
TUNIS & TRIPOLI
ALGIERS
FRENCH
AFRICA
MOROCCO
CHARLES II
1886 ALFONSO XIII
1898 War with U.S.A.
SPAIN
1910 Republic
PORTUGAL
TURKS
1914 War with Russia and allies
EUROPEAN TURKEY
1829
GREECE
PARMA
1900
VICTOR EMANUEL III
KINGDOM OF
ITALY
SARDINIA
TUSCANY
POPE
1914 BENEDICT XV
SUBJECT TO SPAIN
ITALY
SWITZERLAND
DUTCH REPUBLIC
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
HOLLAND
KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
BELGIUM
1870 Republic
1871 War with Germany
1914 War with Germany Austria & Turkey
FRANCE
1910 GEORGE V.
1914 Irish Home Rule
War with Germany Austria & Turkey
GREAT BRITAIN
Germ. Confederation
1871 GERMAN EMPIRE
WILLIAM I EMP.
1914 War with France and allies
GERMANY
PRUSSIA
1888 WILLIAM II EMP.
FRANCIS JOSEPH EMP.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
1877 War with Turkey
1903 War with Japan
1914 War with Germany Austria & Turkey
RUSSIA
PETER THE GREAT
1894 NICHOLAS II CZAR
1907 GUSTAVUS V
SWEDEN
1908 HAKON VII
NORWAY
1906 FRED^K VIII
DENMARK
1868 End of SHOGUNS
1914 War with Germany
JAPAN
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